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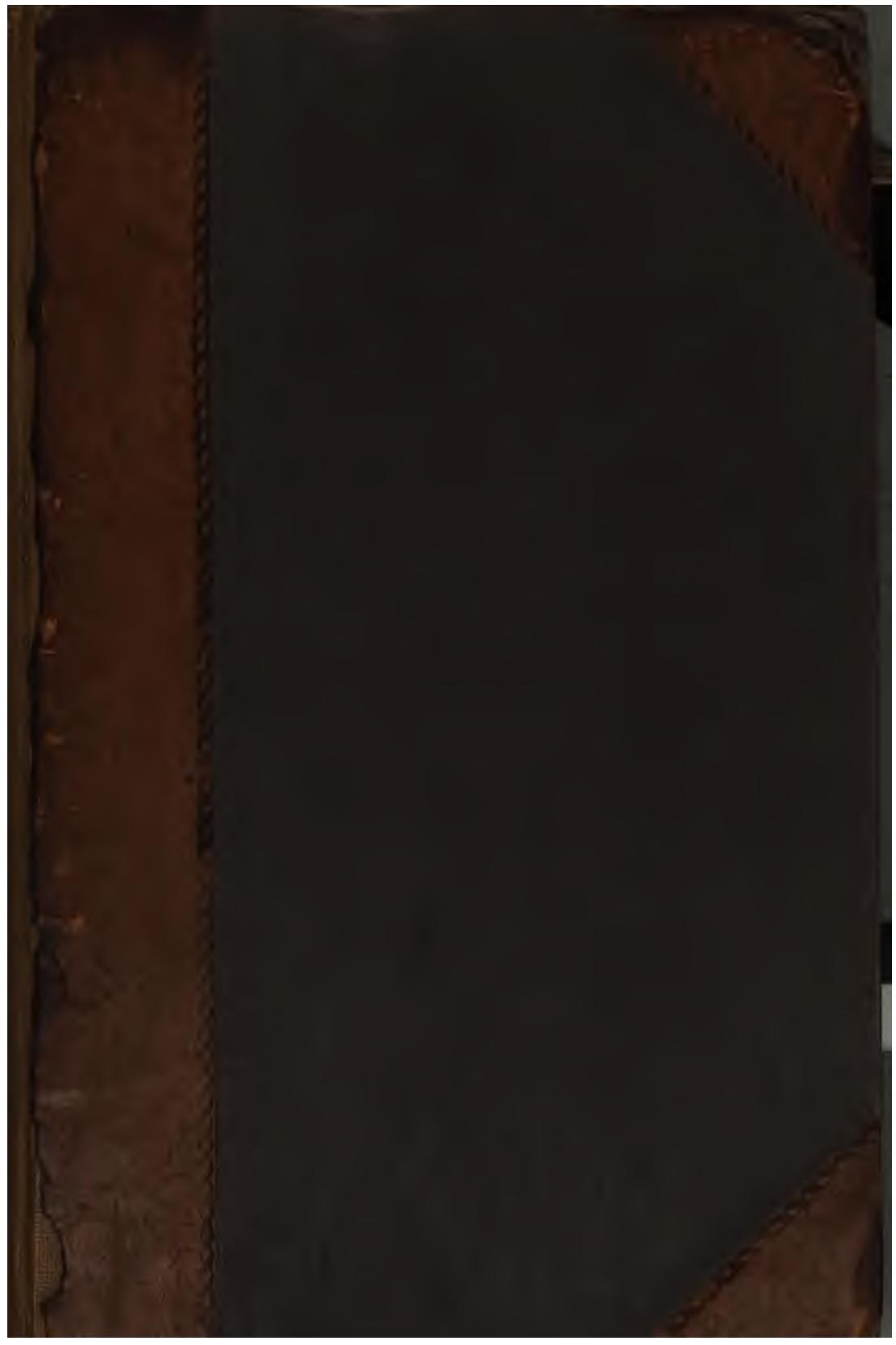
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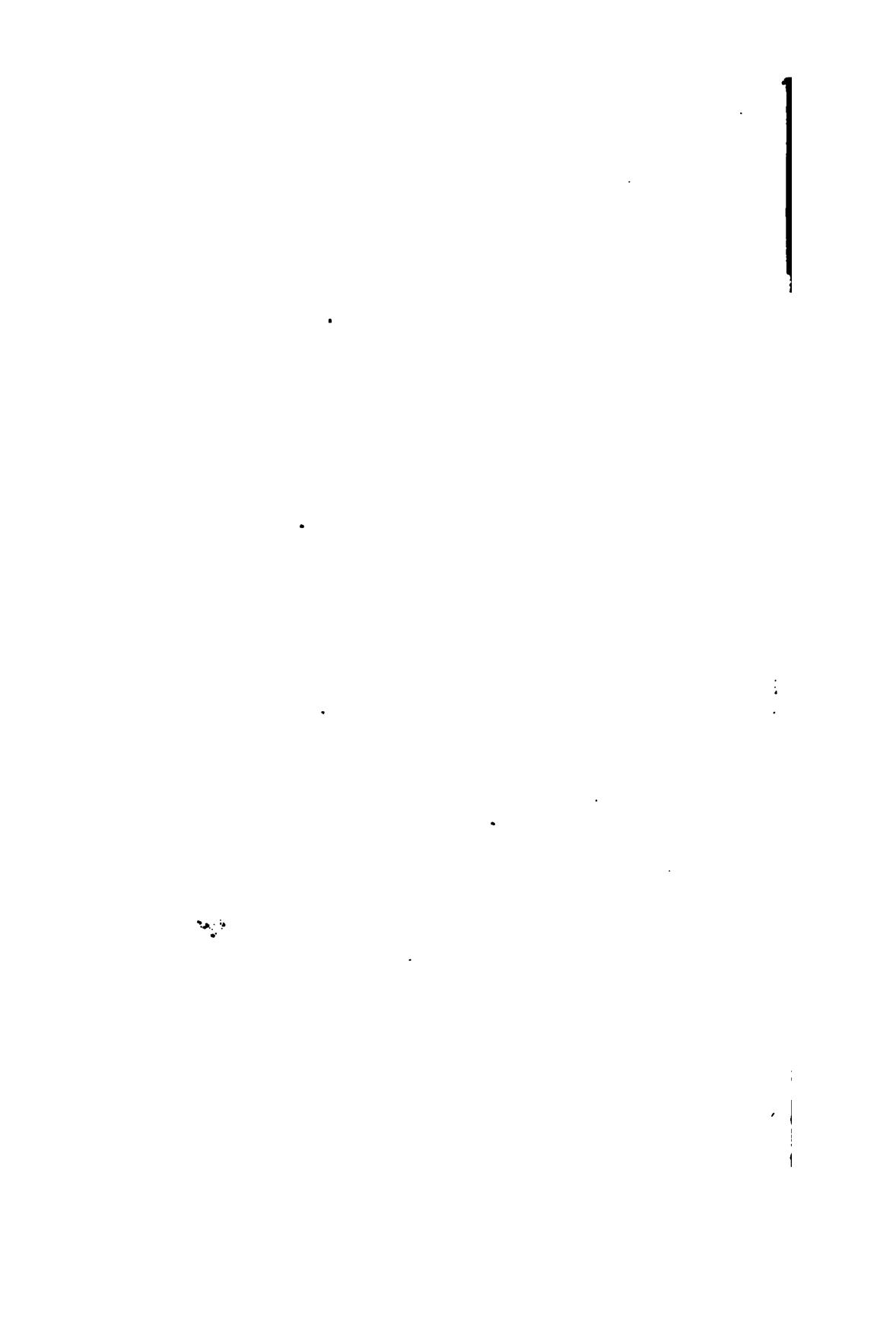
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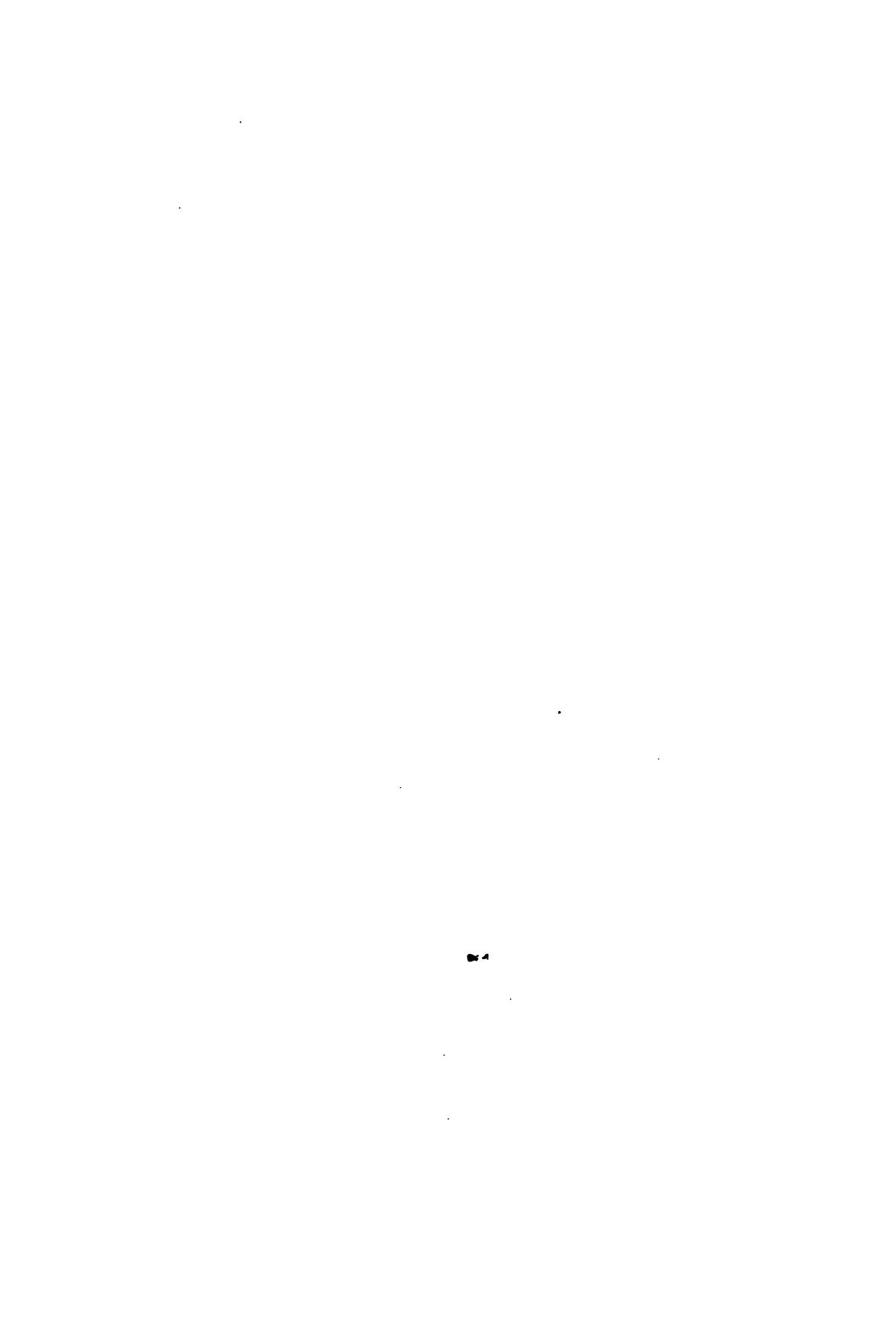


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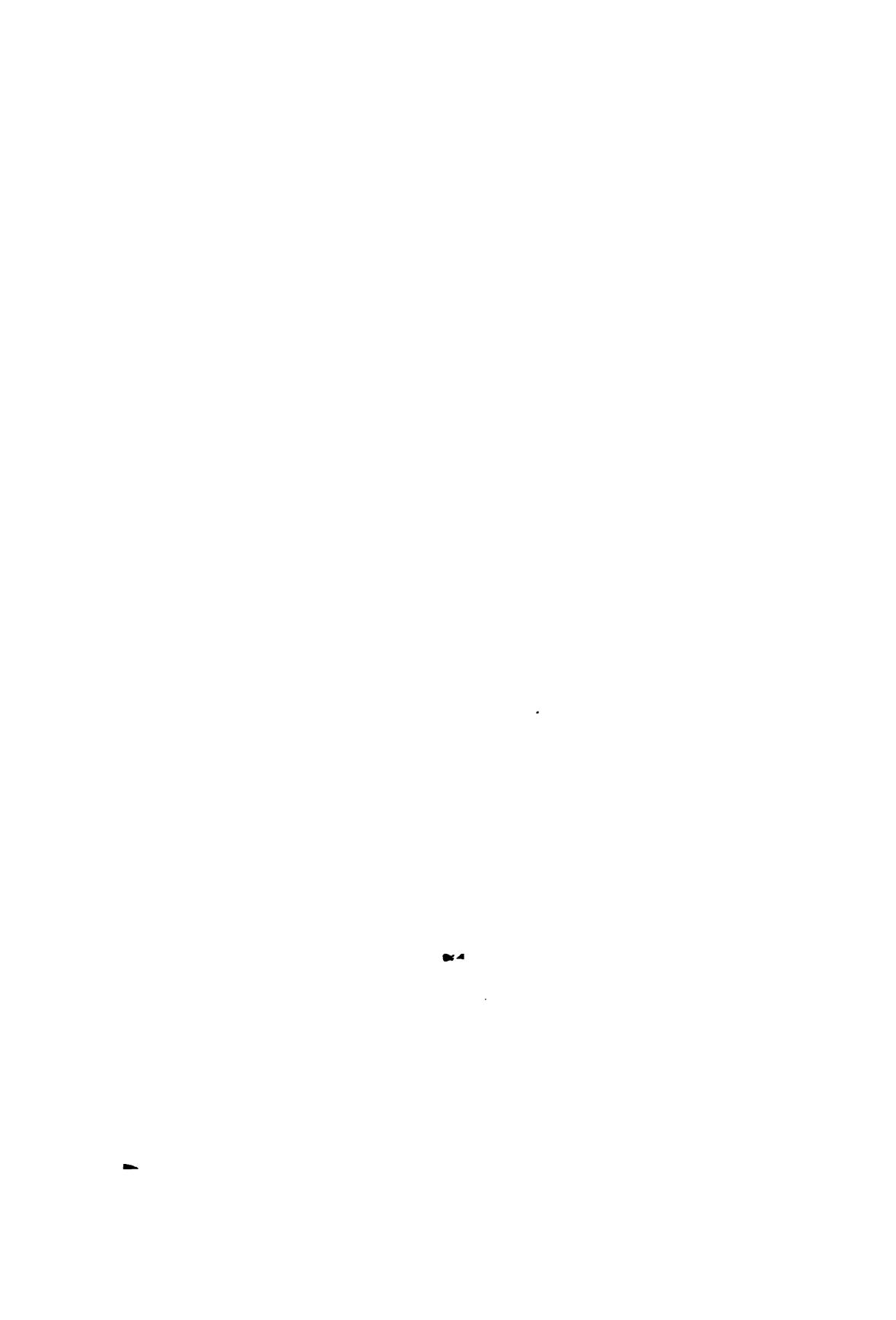
















THE  
RELIQUARY,  
QUARTERLY

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,  
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

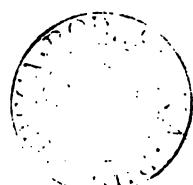
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE  
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

EDITED BY

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

LOCAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON ;  
HON. AND ACTUAL MEMBER OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION, AND  
STATISTICAL COMMITTEE, PSKOV ;  
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND ;  
ASSOCIATE OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ;  
HON. MEMBER OF THE ESSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, AND OF THE MANX SOCIETY ;  
COR. MEM. OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.  
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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IT is now, at the close of the sixteenth volume, my pleasing task again to offer my thanks—my earnest and warm-hearted thanks—to all who, whether by their writings, their drawings, their notes, or their loan of engravings, have contributed to its admirable contents. I use the term “admirable” advisedly, for many of the articles which have appeared during the past twelve months have been remarkable, not alone for their archæological and historical value, nor for the amount of research on the part of their writers, of which they give evidence, but for the admirable manner in which they have been prepared for me. I enumerate no articles, and I name no contributors. I refer my readers to the contents of the volume, and to the well-known names of the writers, to prove that the “RELIQUARY” fully maintains its high character as a depository for the most interesting and valuable historical and antiquarian records; and keeps on in the course I originally laid out for it—with this wise addition, that the older it grows the more extended becomes its field, and the more varied and important the nature of its contents.

The “RELIQUARY” does not, and never will, seek to be a medium for the dissemination of “light reading,” but it does seek to present to its readers solid and valuable information upon every branch of historical, antiquarian, topographical, genealogical, and other kindred subjects; and by combining these with literary and art notices, to become a work of permanent utility and value. That this course is the right one is evidenced by its having now completed its sixteenth, and

entered in full vigour upon its seventeenth, annual volume. Thanks to its many gifted and kind contributors, it has maintained its high character throughout all these years, and with their continued aid it will so continue as long as I am spared to conduct it. As a father looks with pride and with a warm fond heart on the career of a loved son who has never given him cause for disquietude, so I look with pride—a pardonable and natural pride—on my serial, which through all these years has kept steadily on its course, doing its own good work in its own unostentatious way, making new friends year by year, and losing none of its old ones save by death. After so long a literary and artistic life as mine has been (for it is now close upon forty years since my first book was published), it is truly pleasant to find so brilliant a circle of old friends, and so constant an accession of new and equally gifted ones always ready and always willing to devote their time and their talents to the service of my “RELIQUARY,” and to enshrine within its pages the results of their researches, and the fruits of their literary and archeological labours. To all my contributors, and to all who in any way help to support the character of the “RELIQUARY,” I tender my warmest thanks, and assure them that in the future, as in the past, my own energies, so long as health and strength are spared to me, shall be devoted year by year to making it even more worthy of public acceptance.

LLEWELLYNN JEWITT.

*Winster Hall,  
Derbyshire.*

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*All Manuscripts, Communications, Sketches, etc.; and all Books, Music, Prints, etc., for Review; are requested to be sent to the Editor, Mr. LLewellynn Jevitt, F.S.A., Winster Hall, Derbyshire.*





CZAR JOHN, "THE TERRIBLE", OF RUSSIA.

From a Wood of the XVI<sup>th</sup> Century. From Baron Herberstein's "MUSCOVIA".

# THE RELIQUARY.

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JULY, 1875.

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HISTORICAL NOTES RELATING TO  
CZAR JOHN "THE TERRIBLE" OF RUSSIA, AND QUEEN  
ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND.

BY N. C. BAR. DE BOGOUSCHEFSKY.

THERE is a period in the history of Russia which, I think, cannot fail to interest the English historical student; I mean the semi-traditional negotiations for the marriage of Queen Elizabeth, and the historically true account of the negotiations for the marriage of the Queen's *Niece*, Mary of Huntingdon, to the semi-barbarous and tyrannical Czar of Russia, Ivan the IVth, surnamed "the Terrible" (*Groznij*); a very inadequate denomination indeed, because to *his enemies* he was anything *but* terrible; while to his poor oppressed *people*, to his patient, faithful subjects, he was a *more than terrible ENEMY*; in his refined cruelty sometimes exceeding even Nero and Heliogabolus. Any surname except that of "Terrible" would be more appropriate; indeed by some authors and chroniclers he has been *more justly* called "Ivan the Cruel," and "Ivan the Merciless." This is also an episode in the history of *England*, which although it has been very much neglected by the greater historians of our times, is yet highly interesting, characterizing in a very prominent manner the intricate, cunning policy of the Great Queen (or rather that of her clever Minister, the Metternich, Talleyrand, and Bismarck of his age—Cecil, Lord Burleigh), which did not even shrink from apparently approving of the presumptuous propositions of the Sovereign of a semi-savage, scantily-peopled country—a Sovereign renowned for his cruelties—a second Henry VIII., only almost without any of that monarch's *better qualities*—in order thereby to insure and protect the interests of the British commerce, to insure the safety of the Englishmen residing in Muscovy, and to gain commercial privileges and monopolies in favour of the English, to the prejudice of the other nations who until then had equal rights of trade with the Czar's dominions.

This period in the early history of the two empires (now the most powerful, and, in extent, the largest, in the world) it is my intention to elucidate, by bringing to general knowledge some of the most pro-

minent facts relating to the political negotiations then carried on on both sides ; at least such of these as I have been able to gather from the various Russian historians and chroniclers, who have treated the subject, *in some cases*, very extensively and elaborately. I repeat, a short *résumé* of these pages from Anglo-Russian History, cannot fail to interest a studious English reader.

The Life of Czar Ivan, "the Terrible," is sufficiently, although not always correctly described (with all its *most prominent* cruelties and injustices) in several works on the History of Russia which have appeared at various times in the English, French, and German literature. "Kerry's History of Russia" (ed. Bohn), for instance, contains a sufficiently brilliant sketch of the distinguishing features of this disgustingly savage reign, which will always remain a dark spot in the History of the Great Northern Empire. Therefore I think myself justified in not giving an unnecessarily long and detailed, and for most readers uninteresting account, of the life and reign of John IVth. Nevertheless, the following short "*Résumé*" of the principal events of his reign will not, I think, be entirely devoid of interest, as it will help to understand the general character of this long and extremely oppressive reign of terror.

Some of the materials for these Historical Notes have been derived from the following works :—N. Karamzin's "History of the Russian Empire." Vol. IX. (Ed. 1834). Kelsyev, "Ivan the Terrible,"—A Historical Sketch. "The Niva." 1872. No. 19, p. 294—298. W. R. S. Ralston's "Early Russian History." London : Sampson Low, & Co. 1874. Professor Prokhorov's "Christian Archæology and Russian Antiquities." 1872. And others.

John was the son of Czar Vassiliy Ivanovich, and of a Polish lady, Helena Glinski ; he succeeded his father, and became Czar of Russia, when a mere child, in 1533. His mother was descended from a noble Lithuanian family, which, having quarrelled with the Polish Government, had emigrated into Russia. After Czar Vassiliy's death Helena became Regent of the realm ; and as she had an ambitious uncle, Michael Glinski, and a favourite, Prince Ivan Ovchina-Telepnev-Obolensky, these two became the real Regents of the vast but scantily-peopled empire.

The education of the young Czar was entirely neglected in his early years ; nobody paid the least attention to his misdeeds ; he was allowed to drive wildly through the streets with his companions, throwing down and illtreating everybody they met. He had perfect liberty, and was even encouraged by his "tutors" to strangle old men and women who had the misfortune to pass too near the dwelling of the young Sovereign, for his amusement.

His attendants allowed themselves to sit down in his presence, to laugh at him, and often to illtreat him, when he acted contrary to their wishes.

All these circumstances combined, made the young Sovereign hate the Bayars who oppressed him ; and this hatred remained to the end ; the imprudent Bayars had in later years to feel the full weight of his resentment !

Some years passed thus. Helena, John's mother, died ; Prince Obolensky fell in disgrace ; John declared himself Czar, and taking the reins of government in his own hands, was crowned at Moscow. Immediately afterwards he married Anastasia Romanov, daughter of a noble family, which had emigrated to Moscow from the Baltic Provinces in the XIVth century, during the lifetime of St. Alexander Nevsky.

This happy marriage was a real blessing for the population of Russia ; as long as Anastasia lived, Russia enjoyed peace and prosperity. This truly angelic Czarine, by means of gentle and wise measures, softened and smoothed down the traces of wildness which had been imbibed by her husband from his early manner of life. She had discovered and re-lighted the truly Christian tendencies of Ivan's heart ; thus, during her lifetime, not a single brutal action disgraced the reign of Ivan, who was called the Benevolent, and yet was destined to become, in after years, the "terrible !" the "cruel !"<sup>\*</sup>

It is during this "happy" period of his reign, that he, advised by two exceedingly clever and well-meaning statesmen, of low extraction, but of extraordinary capacities, the Monk Sylvester and Alexis Adashev, conquered and annexed (about 1532) to his empire the once powerful Tartar Kingdom of Kazan. During the eventful war and siege of the fortified capital of this kingdom, Ivan appeared before the eyes of his people more like a real hero, and no signs of his later cowardly disposition appeared in his conduct during this campaign.

Soon after this the Czar almost became the victim of a plague which then decimated Russia. When he was apparently dying, the Bayars of his Council began to dispute who should inherit the throne, his son Dmitriy (then but an infant), or his cousin Vladimir Andreievitch. They even went so far as to show openly their hesitation to obey the positive orders of their dying Sovereign. But John recovered, and although this happened during the lifetime of his angel-like spouse, Anastasia, yet from that time he lost all confidence in his Bayars, considering them ever since, without distinction, as rebellious traitors. This afterwards was the principal cause of his tyrannical persecutions and wholesale massacres, which were always principally directed against the proud nobles, and but seldom against the people.

Having recovered from his malady, he proceeded to conquer the kingdom of Astrakhan ; he accomplished this second conquest with equal success.

Under the year 1553, we have to record a far more important event in the history of Russia, than all those mentioned above, viz., Russia for the first time entered into amicable relations with England.

Wishing to discover a Northern passage to India, the English sent an expedition for this purpose to the Polar Seas, under Captain

\* Some European Historians have represented Ivan as a person entirely ignorant and uneducated, but this notion is not quite correct. John was deeply versed in Roman and Greek History, and in all the religious traditions of the Greek and Roman Church, one of his greatest pleasures being to hold disputes with Lutheran Pastors and Jesuit Missionaries. He understood perfectly several foreign languages, classical and modern, such as Latin, Greek, and German, etc. Some of his letters to his enemy Kourbsky are no mean proofs of his oratory talents.

*Chancelor.\** Chancelor having passed the most northern point of Norway, came to the White Sea, and there discovered Arkhangelsk (Archangel), a town at that time entirely unknown to Western Europe. The Russians wondered at Chancelor, and the English and Chancelor wondered at the Russians, Muscovites they called this nation at that time. The English Captain had a circular from King Edward VI., with which he proceeded to Moscow, and there was most graciously received by the Czar, who foresaw all the advantages that a commercial intercourse with England would bring to his country.

When Chancelor returned to England, everybody there began to speak of Muscovy as of a "newly-discovered" country, a kind of America, in fact. King Edward was no more, and Queen Mary reigned in his stead. John granted permission to the English to establish a factory at Kholmogora, a place on the shores of the Northern Dvina, not far from Arkhangelsk, and to buy and sell there toll free. The English brought cloth and sugar for sale, and carried back to England the raw produce of the country, precious furs, etc.

Soon afterwards the Czar sent to England, with Chancelor, Osip Nipay, of Vologda (Vologjanin), as his Ambassador. Although storms dispersed the English fleet, and some of the vessels together with Capt. Chancelor, were wrecked, yet Nipay reached England, and was splendidly received and entertained in London by the English Court.† In London a Russian Company was formed, which took on itself all the expenses of Nipay's residence in London, made him a present of a gold chain, valued at £100, and of much valuable plate. Nipay returned to his country in an English ship, and brought a letter to the Czar from Queen Mary in which the Queen called the Czar "her dear friend and Great Emperor;" this caused the firm establishment of friendly relations between the two countries.

But the death of the Czarina Anastasia caused a sudden change for the worse in the Terrible Czar. Evil advisers gained an ascendancy

\* See Hakluyt's *Navigations*, II. 232—236. This name is spelt variously, sometimes Chancelor, Chancellor, and Chancelour. Chancelor's companion, Captain Hugh Willoughby, with two ships, got separated from the rest and wrecked at *Arzin*, in Russian Lapland, where Willoughby was discovered by the natives in his tent, frozen to death while writing his journal. On his second voyage to Muscovy, Chancelor was accompanied by *George Killingworth, Gray* (GRAE according to the original spelling), and Captain Burrough.—See the Russian *Dvina Chronicle*, and *Hakluyt's Navig.*

† Together with Nipay came to London two Russian merchants, Féofann Makaroff and Michail Grigoryéf. (See Nikon's Chronicle, 264).

In the *Chronicles of the Archives*, under Sept., 1557, is recorded that Nipay complained to Queen Mary, and to her Consort Philip, that the presents which had been intrusted to him by his Sovereign for the King of England, had been forcibly taken away from him by the Scotch pirates. At the same time he presented to the Queen the following list of things which had been sent by the Czar to his dear brother of England (meaning Edward VI., who was then no more).

1. 6 pair of rich sables,
2. 20 "entire" sables, with teeth, ears, and claws.
3. 4 "live" sables, with chains and collars.
4. 6 large skins (furs?) "such as the Czar wears himself, and which are extremely rare."
5. A white falcon, with silver hood ("drum" it is called in the original list) and gilded "netting."

For all these particulars see also Karamzin's *History of the Empire of Russia*. Vol. VIII., p. 225—234. (IVth ed., 1834).

over him ; his faithful minister Adashev having died, his new counsellors advised him to send his other friend, the Monk Sylvester, to the distant Convent of Solovetzky, in the White Sea, an exile, or rather a prisoner, accused of the worst crimes. With this, ended the reign of John "the Good," and began the reign of John "the Tyrant," "the Terrible," "the Cruel," a reign of blood and terror, from which Russia recovered only under the gentle rule of the Romanov family, descendants of the Czarine Anastasia, who were called by the entire nation to occupy the throne left vacant by the death of the last of the Rurick family, Theodor, the semi-idiotic son of John the Terrible, and which had been the cause of strife between a host of usurpers, the one worse than the other, for well nigh half a century.

Having got rid of the principal of his former counsellors, Adashev and the Monk Sylvester, the Czar gave full liberty to the viciousness of his naturally cruel temperament. The heads of his principal Bayars fell one after another on the scaffold ; one episode of terror followed another in rapid succession, the one more replete with deeds of refined and barbarous cruelty than the other. He divided his empire in two parts, the *oprichina*, or private property of the Ozar, and the *zemstvo*, or the commons ; this last was left entirely at the mercy of the *oprichoriki*, or immediate followers of the Czar, whom he recruited from among the worst characters among the youth of Moscovia. The Czar acted in general in such a way that it seems he considered Russia more like a newly-conquered country than his native country of which he was the hereditary Sovereign. During this "reign of terror" (which lasted till his death) he married several times ; his wives were recruited from among the highest and the lowest classes of the people, and besides these he entertained an immense number of concubines, etc., etc. The only remarkable deed of this period is the Conquest of *Siberia* by a Cossack adventurer, who entering the service of opulent merchants, Strogonoff by name (ancestors of the now illustrious family—the Counts Strogonoff), ventured with a military party to explore and partly to subdue these, until then, independent and but vaguely known regions. A brilliant illustration of the Czar's cowardice is his war with Stephen Bathory, King of Poland, which was caused by his interests in the affairs of Livonia, which the Czar had subjugated after allowing his armies to perpetrate all sorts of cruelties in this country of the Ancient Teutonic Knights, whose last Grand Master, Gotthard Kettler, solemnly abdicated his dignity at Riga, transferring Livonia, and Estonia, to the crown of Poland, and reserving for himself only the Ducal Crown of Curland, which he and his descendants continued to wear till the first quarter of the XVIIIth century, as vassals of the Kings of Poland.

In the year 1581, Stephen Bathory entered Russia and besieged Pskof. The cowardly Czar was so frightened with this first success of his heroic enemy that, although he had under his command an army exceeding by far in numbers the army of the King of Poland, yet he never ventured to fight a single battle with the Poles ; and through

the intermediary of the Papal Nuncio, the Jesuit Possevinus, hastened to conclude at Zapolia, in the Pskov territory, an ignominious treaty of peace, ceding to the King more than 60 towns, both Russian and Livonian. Some time before this cowardly conclusion of the siege of Pskof (whose heroic defenders were worthy of a better sovereign and better times), the Czar in one of his accesses of madness, imagined that Pskof and Novgorod, the ancient Hanseatic Republic, had conspired against him, and proceeded with his *oprichoriki*, or band of legal robbers, to *chastise* his *rebellious* subjects. This horrible expedition is admirably described by Mr. Ralston, from whose remarkably clever work, lately published in England, and entitled "Early Russian History,"\* we borrow the following extremely graphic description of this barbarous war of a Sovereign against his own *innocent* subjects.

"There is scarcely another page of history so bloodstained as that which tells how the innocent people of Novgorod were punished for a treason which had never existed, except in the imagination of the wretches who, on the testimony of documents forged by themselves, falsely asserted that it had taken place. It is in January, 1570, that Ivan arrives with his troops in Novgorod. We see him attend Divine Service in the Cathedral, and then take his seat at the banquet which the Archbishop has prepared for him. Suddenly he utters a wild cry. In rush a crowd of armed men, the Archbishop is seized and cast into prison, and his palace is pillaged in the Tsar's behalf. A little later Ivan lets loose his wrath upon the trembling city. Its leading citizens are tortured and slain; numbers of them, together with their wives and children, being flung into the Volkhof, whilst the Tsar's retainers ride along the banks of the river, in order to prevent any of their victims from escaping. For five whole weeks, it is said, does this terrible butchery go on. To this very day a tradition exists among the common people, that owing to the immense quantity of human blood then poured into the Volkhof, that river never freezes in the neighbourhood of the bridge, however severe the winter may be. And to this day may the burial place of Ivan's victims be easily recognised near one of the Churches of Novgorod, the slightest disturbance of the soil showing that the ground is full of human bones.

"From Novgorod Ivan goes on to Pskof, where the panic-stricken citizens, awaiting a doom like that passed on Novgorod, fling themselves prone at his feet, and receive him with trembling offerings of bread and salt. It may be that their humility touches his savage heart; it may be that he is stung by the taunt attributed to the *Yurodivy* Nicholas, who offers him a piece of raw flesh. 'I am a Christian, and eat no flesh during a fast,' cries the Tsar. 'But thou doest worse,' replied Nicholas, 'thou dost eat the flesh of men.' Moreover, he threatens the Tsar with terrible evils in case the inhabitants of Pskof are injured; and Ivan, as superstitious as he is brutal retires from the city with his thirst for blood unsaked."<sup>†</sup>

Of the horrors which mark the Tsar's return to Moscow, we are not called upon to speak—

"Non ragidniam di lor, ma guarda e passa."

It is not long after this horrible scene that he becomes a candidate for the hand of Queen Elizabeth! It is at this epoch of his life that we find him at one time terrified by phantoms of his disturbed imagination; he thinks he sees danger for his life on all sides. We find him inquiring whether, in case of need, he can count on an asylum in England. At another he entertains all sorts of impossible projects, alliances, etc.; a very prominent part amongst these is occupied by

\* Early Russian History. Four Lectures delivered at Oxford, &c., by W. R. S. Ralston, of the British Museum. London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Low, & Searle. 1874. 8vo., 286 pp.

<sup>†</sup> "I saw this impostur or magician," says Sir Jerome Horsey (p. 162), speaking of the *Yurodivy* Nicholas, "a fowl creature (who) went naked both in winter and summer; he endured both extreme frost and heat; did many streinge things thorow the magical illusions of the Divell," etc.

his meditating a matrimonial alliance with Queen Elizabeth. It is in illustration of this mad project of Czar Ivan that I have attempted to put together all the notes which I have been able to gather on the subject from the works of our greatest historians, from memoirs of contemporaries, and from other sources, which accompany this biographical sketch of the doings and "merry gestes" of *Good Czar Ivan*, done in the "*Good old times*" of Russia, *alias Muscovy*!

More in keeping with the gloom hanging about the end of the tyrant's reign, than the negotiations for his matrimonial alliances, is a picture drawn by Horsey, in which most sadly figures another person connected with the scheme for an English marriage—Dr. Eliseus Bomelius. He, after being racked, "his arms drawen backe disjoined, and his leggs streiched from his middle loynes, his backe and bodie cutt with wyer whipps," was taken from the rack, bound to a stake, and "roasted and scorched till they thought noe liff in him." Then he was cast into a sledge and "brought thorrow the castell," where Horsey "preste among many others to see him." He cast up his eyes, naminge Christ, "after which he was flung into a dungeon to die."<sup>\*</sup>

To finish this horrible biography of a demon with Royal attributes, we will content ourselves with reproducing Mr. Ralston's description of Ivan's last moments :—

"It is in November, 1581, that the mad Tsar attains the climax of his crimes in the murder of his eldest son, whom he smites on the head with so violent a blow from his iron staff, that the Prince falls insensible, and after a few days expires. Then despair seizes for a time upon the Tsar, who can rest neither by day nor by night, and who tries to expiate his crimes by gifts to monasteries and churches, and by having prayers said for the victims of his wrath, causing them to be prayed for by name when his memory serves him, and in other cases entreating God to have mercy upon the souls of such men as 'Thou, O Lord, knowest.' At last, in the beginning of 1584, he is smitten by mortal illness. Horsey's narrative gives a vivid picture of the last scene of this eventful history. We see the dying tyrant sending for magicians 'out of the North, where there is store.' They arrive, three score in number, and being consulted by Prince Belsky, tell him that the 'strongest planette of heaven' are against the Tsar, and will produce his end by a certain day. Whereupon Prince Belsky replies, that they are 'veri likely to be all burnt that daye.' We see the dying monarch daily carried into his treasury, where one day he explains to his nobles, in Horsey's presence, the virtues of his various jewels. At length the day arrives which the magicians have said will be his last. Prince Belsky visits them, and taunts them with the failure of their predictions—'Sir, be not so wrathful,' they reply, mindful, perhaps, of the first Caesar and the Ides of March; 'you know the daie is com, and ends with the settinge of the sun.' About mid-day the Tsar calls for a chess-board, and sets his pieces in order, 'all savinge the king, which by no means he could not make stand in his place with the rest upon the plain board.' Suddenly he faints, falls backward, and all is over.<sup>†</sup> This happened on the 17th March, 1584."

In spite of the endless intrigues of the Germans and the Dutch, who intrigued against them, bribing the Czar's advisers, the English merchants flourished, and their influence with Ivan the Terrible was superior to that of any other nation ever since the year 1572. Queen Elizabeth, also, notwithstanding the representations of the Northern Powers, that all commercial relations with Russia were very precarious and dangerous for the British subjects, did everything in her power to

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\* Ralston's Early Russ. Hist., pp. 148, 145 and 147.

† p. 147, 148.

encourage and protect the English trade with Muscovy. Having been informed by her envoys that the King of Denmark opposed himself to the attempts of the English to open a trade with Russian Lapland, and required from them exorbitant taxes for a free passage to that country through his dominions, the Queen wrote to the Czar (in 1581) informing him of these unfair dealings of the King of Denmark. "I know," answered John, "that the treacherous Frederick of Denmark, desiring to interrupt all communication between the European nations and Russia, has brought forward claims to the territories of *Kola* and *Pechenga*, the hereditary appanages of the nation governed by us, but we will baffle all his designs. You, my dear sister, have only to clear the sea and the way to the *Dvina* by means of your ships of war, I have already ordered my military forces to occupy all the ports of the Northern Ocean for the protection of your merchants from the illegal oppressions of the Danes."\* But Frederick, afraid of molesting the English, whose power over the seas was already firmly asserted and maintained, and also fearing a war with Russia in its wild northern deserts, had already retracted from his unjust claims.

The Czar appreciated quite well the importance of firmly establishing friendly relations with England; besides, he was friendly disposed to the Queen, in consequence of the continual praise he heard from the English merchants residing in Moscow, of Elizabeth's beauty, (sic.) amiability, and of her friendly dispositions to the Czar. It was even much rumoured about at the time, that he intended to offer himself as a husband to the Queen† (who was then about fifty years of age), but this rumour is not sufficiently supported by the contemporary historical documents, or other serious historical authorities. But one thing which we find in the annals of the time is quite correct, namely, that the Terrible Czar, although possessing at the time a consort in the person of his seventh wife, Maria, and although it was in the course of the first year after their wedding, and that he was in the certainty that this marriage would not remain without issue, had actually ordered his agents to find for him a bride in England, wishing thereby to strengthen his alliance with Queen Elizabeth, nay, he even wrote to the Queen, asking for her advice on the subject.‡

Let us consider the details of this interesting affair, more particularly, as they appear before us in the contemporary records, acts, and other historical sources:—

On sending to Moscow, according to the Czar's request, an English surgeon, Robert Jacobi, Queen Elizabeth wrote to John—"I send to you, my dear brother, *my own doctor*, who is very clever in curing all kinds of diseases; do not think that I send him because I *do not want him myself*,—no, I send him only because *you want him*. To him you can confide the entire care for your good health. Together with him I send to you, according to your wishes, several apothecaries

\* See English MSS. in the Archives of Foreign Affairs. No. I. fol. 14.

† See Müller's Information about the Marriages of Czar Ivan Basil, and Wagner's *Geschichte des Russischen Reichs*. 1005.

‡ See Karamzin Hist. Russ. Empire. Vol. IX., ed. 1834, p. 414.

Plate II.





and barbers, some of them go voluntarily, and ‘some perforce.’ We send them to please you, although we have a great scarcity of this kind of people in our country.” [See English papers in the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No. 1, page 1, and further].

Conversing with Jacobi, John asked him—“Do you know in your own country of any widow, or maiden, worthy of being a Sovereign’s bride ?” “I know one,” said Jacobi, “*Mary Hastings*, the daughter of a ‘Sovereign’ Prince (?)—the Earl of Huntingdon, in right of her mother, a niece to our Queen, and aged now about 30.”

Having understood the aim of these questions, and having in view the interests of England, Jacobi probably captivated John’s imagination by a brilliant description of the various accomplishments and beauty of the proposed bride ; at all events, very soon after this conversation, the Czar sent to London his Courtier (Dvorjanin—Nobelman) Pissemsky, with the following instructions :—

“1. Arrange everything for a friendly alliance, and a treaty for free commerce between England and Russia.

“2. Obtain a private audience from the Queen, and discover to *her* ‘as a secret,’ the Czar’s marriage project ; naturally only in case Mary Hastings is in every way qualified to become the Czar’s bride. In order to find this out, request an interview with her, and obtain a ‘painted image’ of her person (on a board or on paper).

“3. Remark and inform us, is she tall, is she stout, is she fair, and how old she is ?

“4. Find out—is she really a relation of the Queen’s, and what is the rank of her father ; has she any brothers or sisters. Besides this, thou must find out everything thou canst about her. Should the Queen say—that ‘Your Czar is already married,’ thou must answer thus—‘that is quite true, but she is not of royal blood, nor is she the daughter of any sovereign prince, so that whenever he likes he will leave her for the Queen’s niece.’

“5. *Thou* must tell the Queen, that Mary must assume the Orthodox (Greek) Faith, as well as such of her ‘people’ as will come to stay at the ‘Court’ of Moscow. Tell her also that the Czar of Russia, after my death, will be my son, Czarewitch Theodor, but the children of the English ‘Princess’ will receive separate private possessions, or feudal rights, as it was formerly done in Russia ; tell her that *all* these conditions are and will remain *unchangeable* ; and that in case the Queen will not agree to all these, my instructions are—to ask her leave for returning to Russia.” [See English Papers, Foreign Office Russ. No. 1, p. 10.]

On the 11th August, 1582, Pissemsky set out from Kholmagora (now a small town in the Government of Archangel) for England, where a contagious epidemic prevailed at the time, which forced the Queen with her Court to retire to Windsor, where she lived in perfect retirement. (This epidemic is called “the black pest” in the reports of Pissemsky to John ; English historians have not recorded it at all, as far as I have been able to discover). Pissemsky was obliged to voyage from one country seat to another, and although he was everywhere splendidly entertained by the Queen’s orders, yet he

complained and remonstrated vehemently against this loss of time, all these ceremonies and feastings appearing to him very tedious, and do not appear to have amused him in the least.

Besides, he seems to have been afraid of incurring his terrible Sovereign's displeasure for the slow execution of his orders; and to incur John's displeasure was no trifle, since it was his custom to punish even the most trivial offence with torture, imprisonment, and, but too often, with death!

At last, on the 4th of November, he was, together with his Secretary (Dyák), *Neoudacha*, and his Dragoman Beckmann, brought before the Queen in Windsor Castle. There he found a numerous assembly of Courtiers, Peers, and Ministers, together with Deputies of the Anglo-Russian Merchants' Company. Queen Elizabeth rose on hearing Czar John's name, advanced some paces towards the Ambassador, received from him the presents and letters of credit of the Czar; told him with a gracious smile that she did not understand the Russian language; expressed her regret on the unfortunate death of the Czarewitch,\* was in general very gracious and condescending. When Pissemsky had finished his speech, in which he said that his Sovereign, Czar John, loved the Queen more than any other European Sovereign, she answered—"I love him, my dear brother, no less than you say he loves me, and it is my sincere wish to see him some time with my own eyes." (Literal words of the Ambassador in his report to the Czar). She asked him what he thought of England, and whether Russia was involved in no wars at the time? Pissemky answered—"That England was a very beautiful, populous, and fruitful country; that all rebellions had been put down in Russia; that Russia was involved in no war whatever; and that all the rebels had expressed their sincere repentance to the Czar, and had been most graciously pardoned by him" (Sic!).

Pissemky was well pleased with this gracious reception, but was not at all pleased with Queen Elizabeth's indecision and slowness; and although he was offered to go hunting, to ride out, etc., he would not go, saying—"We have come hither for business, and not to play: we are Ambassadors, and not *huntsmen*!"

On the 18th of December, at Greenwich, he has the first serious interview with the English Ministers; he related to them that Stephen Bathory (King of Poland), an ally of the Pope, and of the Roman (German) Emperor, was Russia's worst enemy; that John, always loving and protecting the English "as his own people," intended to establish a firm friendship with Queen Elizabeth, and draw up a solemn treaty to this effect; so as to have friends and enemies in common with her, and to war with any person who offended her, and *vice versa*; that the Queen can help the Czar, if not with men, at least with money; that he has, and will have, nothing in Russia that he will not give or *sell* to his friends the English, and only asks in return from England, in exchange for Russian produce, all kinds of "*warlike contrivances*," arms, nitre, copper, zinc, lead, etc. "But is

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\* John, the hereditary Prince of Russia, elder son of John the Terrible, whom he had killed 'accidentally' with his own hand.

not the Lithuanian war finished already ?" asked Elizabeth's Ministers ; " we hear that the Pope boasts of the advantageous treaty of peace concluded by Stephen Bathory with your Czar."

" *The Pope can boast or not, just as he likes,*" answered John's Ambassador, " but our Sovereign knows very well *who* is his friend or his enemy."

The English Ministers agreed to all the offers of the Czar in the Queen's name, and drew up a summary of the principal articles of the treaty, calling Czar John the Queen's brother and dear *nephew*, using the expression, " and the Czar *asks*" (" et le Czar prie la Royne," these are the exact words in an old French translation of this relation of Pissemsky), and adding, " that *no* foreigners, besides the *English*, are allowed to have commercial relations, or to establish dépôts in the countries of the Northern Dwina, at Salowki, on the River Obi, Petchora, and Mesen." To this Pissemsky remarked in great displeasure—" The Czar is the Queen's brother, and not her *nephew*. The Czar expresses his wishes, *requests*, demands, but *never asks or begs*, and gives *nobody* a commercial *monopoly* of Russia ; our harbours are open to all foreign vessels."

The Ministers erased the word *nephew*, explaining to the Ambassador that it was a " kind," and " friendly " name, and not a degrading title ; they also consented to strike the word *asks* out ; but explained to Pissemsky that the English had, with great dangers, difficulties, and expenses, discovered the passage to Northern Russia, and are, therefore, in all justice entitled to receive exclusive and more advantageous rights for their commerce on the shores of the Dwina." They also complained of a *new* and very heavy tax imposed upon the *English merchants by the Czar*.

To this Pissemsky replied—" That these merchants having for a long time paid *no tax whatever* to the Czar, had acquired *immense* wealth, and that the Czar ordered only a *light tax* to be levied from them ; that during a *heavy war* which he had with the Khan, and with Lithuania, he had levied from the English merchants in 1581, 1000 roubles, and in 1582, only 500 roubles ; and that this tax had been likewise imposed on *all*, not only foreign, but also on the native merchants, according to their wealth ; all these sums going to cover the expenses of a war, the happy issue of which protected them from many oppressions." With this all official negotiations were concluded. Now began the negotiations for the Czar's marriage with Mary of Huntingdon.

On the 18th of January, Queen Elizabeth gave a private audience to the solemn Pissemsky, and asked him about the private affairs intrusted to him by the Czar, of which she knew already from Jacobi ; listened attentively to Pissemsky's reports, expressed her " gratitude " for John's wish to become " *nearer* " related to her, but said that she did not think that Mary of Huntingdon, whose only ornaments were her moral qualities, would please the Czar, " the well-known admirer and appreciator of beauty" (?) " Besides" (added Elizabeth) " she has quite lately had the small pox ; I will not allow you to see her now, nor will I allow the painter to pourtray her for your Czar

and my dear brother, *with a red face and deep scars left by this fatal disease!*"

The Ambassador insisted ; the Queen promised, at last, to comply with his wishes, but requested some delay, necessary for the complete recovery of the "bride." Afterwards the conditions of the marriage treaty were negotiated. The daughter of Henry VIII., the husband of six wives, was probably not astonished that the Czar, during the *lifetime* of his wife, opened negotiations for another alliance ; but wished (if she intended the marriage *really* to take place, which is also not very probable, as can be seen from the dissimulations of the Queen, and the reluctance of Mary of Huntingdon to become the bride of a real Bluebeard ! and if all these negotiations were not carried on only to deceive the Czar, and thus to prevent him from ordering all the English residents in Russia to be massacred ; and this, there is no doubt, he would have inevitably done, had his proposals met with a round refusal) beforehand, by means of a solemn treaty, to ratify and clearly to determine the rights of the future Czarine and of her children. With this the audience terminated, and the Ambassador had to wait patiently for several months the recovery, and the honour of seeing the future bride of his terrible Czar.

In the meanwhile, on the 19th October, 1583, a son was born to the Czar in Moscow, and called Uar-Demetrius (or Dmitri), the same who was afterwards murdered at Ouglitch by order of the usurper Boris Godounov, and whose name was assumed by the impostor Gregory Otrepiev ; whose name has been made known to Western Europe by the unfinished tragedy of Schiller, "Demetrius," and immortalized by several other poets, historians, and romancieros, under the name of "False Demetrius;" whose ambition brought so much misfortune, and so many disorders upon Russia in the beginning of the XVIIth century, which caused the memorable election of the Romanov family to the Russian throne. However, this event did not prevent John from continuing the negotiations for a marriage with "*the Queen's niece.*" At least he gave no new orders to his Ambassador Pissemky ; who, when informed of this event by the English merchants, gave no credit to the news, saying—"Evil-disposed persons have invented these false news, in order to hinder our Sovereign's alliance with England, which will be beneficial to both countries, and highly unfavourable to other." (See English MSS., fol. 134).

At last, on the 18th of May, Pissemky was ordered to go to the Chancellor's (Lord Bromley's) Gardens, where he was received by Lord Bromley, and by the bride's father, the Earl of Huntingdon, who conducted him to a pretty summer-house (or pavilion). After a few minutes Mary appeared in the pavilion, accompanied by Lady Bromley, the Countess of Huntingdon, and several other members of the British aristocracy. "Here she is," said Bromley to the Russian Ambassador, "look at her as long as you like. It is the Queen's wish that you should not see her in a dark room, but in the open air, in this garden." Mary of Huntingdon bowed slightly, and then stood immovable before the Ambassador of the terrible Czar, who,

anxious to execute his master's command conscientiously, looked at her for a long time very steadily, impressing every line of her face and figure in his memory, to report it faithfully to the Czar. After some minutes had passed in this way, Pissemsky said—"It is enough," and walked away. He met Mary again at the crossing of two paths, then went away; then met her again.\* After this interview he wrote to the Czar, "Mary Hastings is *tall*, slender, pale-faced; has *grey eyes*, fair hair, a straight nose, and long taper fingers." About *beauty*, not a word is to be found in this report. Elizabeth, although showing her *niece* (?) to the Ambassador with apparent reluctance, wished to hear Pissemsky's opinion about Mary Hastings. She said that she was quite sure Mary did not please him; that her portrait, which she sent with him to the Czar, not being "ornamented" by the painter, would certainly appear very plain to the "great connoisseur of beauty"—the Czar, &c. Pissemsky assured her that on the contrary, he was sure "the bride" would please his Sovereign exceedingly; and Elizabeth was *apparently* pleased with his praise. It is possible that she wished this marriage to be concluded in earnest; and so, it is said, at first did the bride,† but soon changed her mind, being frightened by the tales of her Imperial "Bridegroom's" ferocity, and without difficulty succeeded in persuading the Queen to liberate her from the "dangerous honour."

After a magnificent "banquet," given in honour of the Czar's Ambassador, at Greenwich, the Queen gave him two letters for the Czar. In the one of these she thanked him for the offers of union; in the other she thanked him for his *intention to visit England* (as she had *heard* that the Czar intended to *retire to England in case of danger*), and said she hoped this intention would be realized, *not only* in case of danger, revolution, or any other misfortune,‡ but only to arrange an interview for the Czar with his *loving sister* (the Queen) who is ever ready to prove that England will be a second Russia for her *dear brother* (the Czar).

Together with Pissemsky, she sent as her Ambassador to Moscow, an Englishman, Jerome Bowes, to whom she intrusted all further negotiations, both in state affairs and in *secret* treaties, as is seen from the credentials which he carried with him to the terrible Czar.§

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\* This interview between the lady and the Ambassador is described somewhat differently by Horsey, and not without some touch of humour. "The Ambassador, attenden with divers other noblemen and others, was brought before her ladyship; cast down his countenance; fell prostrate to her feett, rise, ranne backe from her. his face still towards her, she and the rest admiringo at his manner. Said by an interpritor yt did suffice him to behold the angell he hoped should be his master's espouse; commended her angelicall countenance, stately and admirable bewty."

† English MSS. Russian Foreign Office Archives, fol. 137.

‡ See Hackluyt Navig., 516; also English MSS., fol. 26.

§ Samuel Pepys has recorded in his Diary the following anecdotic account (pp. 115, 116, ed. Chandos) of "Sir Jerome Bowes, Ambassador from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of Russia; who, because some of the noblemen there would go up-stairs to the Emperor before him, he would not go up till the Emperor had ordered those two men to be dragged down-stairs, with their heads knocking upon every stair till they were killed (sic !!) And when he was come up, they demanded his sword of him before he entered the room. He told them if they would have his sword, they should have his boots too. And so caused his boots to be pulled off, and his night-gown and night-cap and slippers to be sent for; and made the Emperor

The following description of a Muscovite Embassy, although recorded nearly a century later, by an eye-witness, Mr. John Evelyn, gives some idea of the effect this Embassy of the Terrible Czar must have produced on the minds of the "good citizens" of London at the time, and of the general appearance and carriage of the Russian Envosys :—

"Nov. 27, 1662. Went to London to see the entrance of the Russian Ambassador, whom his Majesty ordered to be received with much state, the Emperor not only having been kind to his Majesty in his distress, but banishing all commerce with our nation during the rebellion. . . . His Excellency came in a very rich coach, with some of his chief attendants ; many of the rest on horseback, clad in their vests after the Eastern manner, rich furs, caps, and carrying the presents, some carrying hawks, furs, teeth, bows, &c. It was a very magnificent show.

"Dec. 29, 1662. Saw the audience of the Muscovy Ambassador, which was with extraordinary state, his retinue being numerous all clad in vests of severall colours, with buskins after the Eastern manner ;\* their caps of furr ; tunicks richly embroidered with gold and pearls, made a glorious show. The King being seated under a canopie in the banqueting house ; the Secretary of the Embassy went before the Ambassador in a grave march, holding up his master's letter of credence in a crimson taffeta scarfe before his forehead. The Ambassador then deliver'd it with a profound reverence to the King, who gave it to our Secretary of State ; it was written in a long and lofty style ; then came in the presents, borne by 165 of his retinue, consisting of mantles and other large pieces lined with sable, black fox and Ermine ; Persian carpets, the ground cloth of gold and velvet ; hawks, such as they sayd never came the like ; horses said to be Persian ; bows and arrows, &c. These borne by so long a traine rendered it very extraordinary ; wind music play'd all the while in the galleries above. This finished, the Ambassador was convey'd by the Master of the Ceremonies to York House, where he was treated with a banquet which cost £200, as I was assur'd." Interesting particulars about "Muscovite Embassies," can also be found in Pepys' Diary, pp. 128, 130, 134, 136, and 438.

Further illustration of the costume and general appearance of the Muscovite Bayars, and Ambassadors of the time, as well as of their

stay till he could go in his night-dress, since he might not go as a soldier. And lastly, when the Emperor in contempt, to show his command of his subjects, did command one to leap from the window down, and broke his neck in the sight of the Ambassador, he replied that his mistress did set more by, and did make better use of the necks of her subjects, but said, that to show what her subjects would do for her, he would, and did, fling down his gauntlet before the Emperor, and challenged all the nobility there to take it up, in defence of the Emperor against his Queen ; for which, adds Mr. Pepys, at this very day, the name of Sir Jerome Bowes is famous and honoured there." I cannot help thinking that this account of Sir Jerome Bowes' exploits, particularly if we consider the delicate objects of his mission, is more than doubtful, and has too much of the "gasconade" style about it. Nevertheless, in the Russian chronicles and diplomatic acts the name of Sir J. Bowes occupies anything but honourable position ; he appears to have been considered by the Tsar and his statesmen a very rude and insolent character, and but a poor politician, acting in accordance with his own fantastic notions, and very little in the interests of his country. On the whole, this passage in Pepys' diary gives a good characteristic of the personal character of the English Ambassador to the Tsar's Court.

At the bottom of the page in Pepys' Diary, on which this record about Sir J. Bowes is entered, I find the following foot note :—"Sir J. Bowes was sent to Russia in 1583 ; the object of his mission being to persuade the Muscovite to a peace with John, King of Sweden (this can hardly have been the true cause of the mission, as can be seen from the text of the account of this mission given in this paper). He was also employed to confirm the trade of the English with Russia ; and having incurred some personal danger (probably as *imaginary* as the dangers encountered by some of the tourists of our own time, as contained in the picturesque accounts of their own voyages and adventures !) was received with favour on his return by the Queen. He died in 1616. There is a portrait of him in Lord Suffolk's collection at Charlton."

\* It is said that none of their clothes are their own, but taken out of the King's own wardrobe ; and which they dare not bring back dirty or spotted, but clean, or are in danger of being beaten.—Pepys' Diary. Chandos ed., p. 438.

attendants, can be derived from a very little known engraving of the time, engraved by Michael Peterli, at Prague, the unique copy of which is now preserved at Wiesbaden (photographic copies can be found in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, and it has been recently re-produced in chromo-lithography in the extremely valuable and sumptuous publication of Professor Prokhorof, "Russian and Christian Antiquities," 1872). The engraving represents the procession of the Muscovite Ambassadors proceeding to the presence of the German Emperor, Maximilian II., in July, 1576, at Regensburg. We have chosen and re-produced only ten out of the figures represented in the engraving. The following is a list of these persons :—

1. The *principal* Ambassador, Prince Zachari Sougoursky, nobleman of the court, and Governor of Bielosero, dressed in a red overcoat, with gold-thread embroidery, and a fur cap.

2. The *second* Ambassador, "Dyak" Andrey Gavrilovitch Arzybashev, in a blue overcoat, with gold embroidery, with a high-peaked hat on his head.

These are followed by figures of Bayars and noblemen attached to the Embassy, and dressed in attire almost similar to the above.

3. The figure of the "Clerk" Afanassy Mich. Monastyref, carrying the credentials of his master, enclosed in an envelope of red silk ; he is dressed in a kaftan (overcoat) of dark red stuff, with flowery embroideries, and a high cap with fur border, closes the first part of the procession.

The second part of the procession consists of the servants and other inferior attendants of the Embassy (see figs. 4 and 5), carrying the presents from the Czar to the Emperor. The presents on this occasion consisted of 40 skins of sables, from the Czar, and 40 from the Ambassador himself ; 40 sables from the Dyak, and the same number from each of the attendant noblemen. The Clerk presented the Emperor with one pair of sables, and the same number to each of the Emperor's sons.

The furs were arranged in bunches in covers of soft leather. All the servants are dressed in gowns of various colours, fur caps and Tartar boots of coloured leather. The person in a variegated striped dress and conical cap, on fig. 5 (a) appears to be a kind of master of ceremonies, regulating the order of the procession of the present-bearers.

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The Czar was apparently pleased at first with the results of this Embassy. He received Bowes (24 October, 1583) very graciously ; questioned him with much interest about the Queen, and ordered his Bayars, Nikita Romanowitch Juriev (one of the ancestors of the reigning family of Russia), Bogdan Bielsky and the Dyak (Secretary of State) Andrei Stchelkalof, to arrange with the Ambassador all the particulars concerning the political relations between Russia and England. After the definitive conclusion of this treaty, the Czar intended to begin the *secret* negotiations about his matrimonial alliance with England. After the reports he had received from Pissemsky, the Czar thought both these treaties would be concluded now without

many difficulties. He was mistaken. Perhaps Elizabeth herself had made a mistake in choosing Bowes as her representative in Russia, for the definitive conclusion of friendly relations between the two countries. Bowes proved himself to be a man of an *obstinate, insolent* temperament; from the very first word he declared to the Czar's Councillors, that he could not, and *would* not change a single letter in the articles of the treaty which had been remitted by the English Ministers to the Russian Ambassador Pissemsky in London. He further declared that the Queen was always ready to be the intermediary between the Czar and any other nation for the conclusion of peaceful relations; but that she would not enter into any warlike plans or expeditions against the Czar's enemies, not considering herself entitled to sacrifice the lives of her subjects for the furtherance of any one's interests; adding, that England was on friendly relations with Lithuania, Sweden, and Denmark. "How is it possible," said Ivan, "for me to become an ally of your Queen's, when my greatest enemies are her friends? The Queen must either incline Stephen Bathory to a permanent peace with Russia (and make him return to Russia Livonia and Polozk), or she must go to war against him together with myself." To this Bowes replied with indignation—"The Queen would consider me insane, if I would conclude such a treaty."\* He firmly required that the English alone would be allowed to enter the Northern Ports of Russia, *as it was formerly*. To this the Bayars answered, that *formerly* Russia had for her commercial relations with the other nations of Europe, a harbour on the Baltic—*Narva*, which had since been taken from the Czar by the Swedes; that *now* the German, Dutch, and French merchants traded with Russia *only* through her Northern Ports, whence they cannot in justice be expelled to please Queen Elizabeth; that freedom of commerce for *all* nations was indispensable for the *welfare* of the country, and that Russia could not submit to become a slave (at least in its commercial relations) of the English tradesman, who did not scruple to impose on the Russian subjects, by bringing for sale to this country worthless goods, such as rotten cloths, etc. Besides, they said, some of your merchants have entertained secret relations with the Czar's enemies, such as the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, helping them in their intrigues against the Czar's interests, and calumniating the Czar and his kingdom in the letters and pamphlets they published and spread about in England, calling Russians *barbarians, ignorants, and fools*; adding that, although the Czar had forgotten all these offences, *solely* out of consideration for her Majesty, yet he doubted not she would not *presume* to give *commands* to a Sovereign who receives *orders* from no person in the world, however powerful, neither the Emperor of Germany, nor the Sultan, nor other Sovereigns even more powerful than the Queen. To this Bowes angrily replied, that no Sovereign was more powerful than the Queen; that she is in nothing inferior to the Emperor, whom her father *hired* to make war with France; *that she is in nothing inferior to the*

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\* English MSS., fol. 162; further see ditto, fol. 173, 207, 223, and Karamzin's History of the Russ. Empire (ed. 1834), vol. IX., p. 422—427.

*Czar.* For these words, says Bowes, the Czar angrily ordered him to leave the palace, but soon bethought himself and recalled him to his presence, and praised him for zealous defence of his Sovereign's honour ; adding—"Would to God that I had such a faithful servant." As a token of his friendship to the Queen, the Czar at last consented to allow the English the sole right of trading in the ports of *Korel*, *Vargousa*, *Mezen*, *Pechenga*, and *Schouma*, leaving only the harbours of *Poudojer* and *Kola* open to the merchants of other nations. But Bowes persisted in his obstinate conduct, and refused to accede to a treaty by which the English would not gain the monopoly of the trade in the Northern harbours of the empire. Suspecting that the Czar's Bayars, especially the Secretary of State (Dyak) Andrey Stchelkalof, had been bribed by the Dutch merchants, Bowes required *personal* interviews with Ivan. The Czar gave him audience after audience, which every time ended with the Czar's angrily sending him out of his presence.

The Czar was losing patience. He hoped at least to arrange something about his matrimonial projects, and ordered Bowes to visit him\* *SECRETLY, without sword or dagger.*† The courtiers left the hall when Bowes entered, all but the Bayars, Prince Feodor Troubetzkoy, Nikita Romanov Yurief, Dmitri Iv. Godounow, Bielsky, and the Noblemen of the Council ; Tatistchef, Cheremissinof, Voyeikof, who were seated further from the Czar ; the Dyaks (Stchelkalof, Frolof, and Strieshnef) "stood near the oven." The Czar made a sign to the Ambassador, with his Dragoman, the Bayars Yurief and Bielsky, and the Dyak Stchelkalof, to come nearer ; he related to Bowes the history of the negotiations for the English alliance that had been carried on by Pissemsky, and by his surgeon Jacobi. He expressed his wish to marry Mary Hastings ; said he wished to know whether the Queen approved of and wished this marriage, and if she would allow the bride to receive the baptism according to the ritual of the Greek Church ?

Bowes replied that the Christian faith was the same all over the world ; that Mary would not in all probability consent to change her religion ; that she is feeble, her health extremely delicate, and that she is not at all attractive ; that the Queen has other nearer and more charming relations, whom however he (Bowes) does not venture to name, without the Queen's permission ; that the Czar can marry any one of these if he wishes....."For what purpose did you come here ?" asked John ; "with a refusal ? with insignificant words ? immoderate requisitions, to which my Envoy has already given my answer in London to the Queen's Ministers ? with offers of a new, nameless, and therefore impossible marriage ?" He called Bowes "an uncivil, unreasonable Envoy ;" adding that he did not wish for the Queen's intercession in his behalf with Bathory, desiring only a firm alliance with England ; ordering him at the same time to prepare for leaving Russia *immediately*. The Ambassador now relaxed somewhat from his rigid severity, seeing that he would be thus obliged to leave Russia without having obtained any results from his negotiations.

\* On the 13th December (Old Style).

† English MSS., fol. 179.

He attempted to excuse himself by his ignorance of the usages of the country ; intreated the Czar to continue his negotiations with the Queen ; assured him that she rejoiced in the idea of a *family* alliance with such a great Sovereign as the Czar ; promised to send him the portraits of ten or more of the most noble and beautiful of the English ladies ; adding, that the Queen COULD, notwithstanding her peaceful character, help the Czar in his wars with men and money, if John would restore to the English ALL their old commercial monopolies.

The hope of becoming the husband of a beautiful Englishwoman still captivated the mind of the ambitious Czar ; praising highly the amity of Queen Elizabeth, he determined on sending a new Embassy to London. Although he was angry with Bowes, yet having been informed of his complaint against the officials appointed to attend him during his residence in Russia, he ordered to punish them, even without inquiring into the nature of their offences. He did this to prevent this "quarrelous and greedy man" (as such he is represented in the Russian Ministerial papers) from leaving Russia with any bad feelings against its Sovereign.\*

But before Bowes could depart from Moscow on his return journey to England, John breathed his last on the 18th of March, 1584.

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It will no doubt add to the interest of this article to give its readers a fac-simile of a contemporary portrait of "The Terrible" Czar. This will be found on Plate I., which is carefully copied from a woodcut of the sixteenth century, from Baron Heberstein's "Moscovia." The shield in the foreground bears the arms of Moscow. The engravings of the ambassadors and other attendants, described on a preceding page, will be found on Plate II.

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\* This scene of Bowes' Embassy is principally extracted from Karamzin's admirable description of this episode of the Anglo-Russian History. Hist. of the Russ. Empire. IX., 426, 427.

## DIARY OF A JOURNEY TO GLASTONBURY THORN.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. GERARD SMITH.

*(Concluded from Vol. XV. page 144.)*

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 26th day y<sup>e</sup> Old St. Stephens Day as before this day in y<sup>e</sup> forenoon I went to Chilquil to the mayors house and he gave me a pass signed and sealed with y<sup>e</sup> Corporation Seal i.e. Mitre and Crosier, and afterward I went and lodged at the 7 stars till morn.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 27th day y<sup>e</sup> Old Saint Johns Day as before I took leave of Mrs. Bartlet and that I might have some thing of news to carry home she said I should not stir until I writ down y<sup>e</sup> story she was going to tell me which did and it is y<sup>e</sup> account of a young Gentleman y<sup>t</sup> came to Glastenbury and settled there a while and was admired for his fine behaviour, and a young Lady falling in love with him y<sup>e</sup> Minister of Glaston went with 'em to the top of y<sup>e</sup> Torr and married them there in the place where St. Michaels Church did stand, and y<sup>e</sup> steeple now stands there still. And y<sup>e</sup> spark did gather all her effects together into y<sup>e</sup> Bath wagon and she was to meet him at a place appointed ; but he quite left her.

He went by y<sup>e</sup> name of Esquire Tomson, and she by y<sup>e</sup> name of Mrs. Roach. Also it is said that about 16 years agoe a man was bury'd at St. Michael's on the top of the Torr. The Tower of St. Michaels being a sea mark and ruinous, Esquire Hoare sent masons to repair it and it is said that it cost 'em a quarter of a years time to do it and y<sup>t</sup> it was finished about six weeks before y<sup>e</sup> Old Christmas.

It has 2 Images yet standing almost entire and y<sup>e</sup> groundwork is fair to be seen both oth Church and Chancel I viewed it on Old St. Johns day.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 27th day Saint Johns Day a close calm and a gloomy rainy day, after I had took leave of y<sup>e</sup> 7 Stars from whence I brought some Sweet Leek seeds y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Bartlet gave me, I came away went up y<sup>e</sup> Torr and brought away a stone from Saint Michaels Old ruind Church. And hard it rained. I came away from Glastenbury, and was forced to wade y<sup>e</sup> water at Hartly Bridge a great way, and turnpike way I went over lanes and wet closes to East Wells and took up my lodgings again at Widow Winters and alcras morning I saw a man y<sup>t</sup> was making China Toys for y<sup>e</sup> gentry melt China and Flint Glass with candleblaze. He first melted a stick off from y<sup>e</sup> side of a white little China cup and then another off from a Flint Glass salt and after that melted and joyned both together and this was on thursday the 28th day of December y<sup>e</sup> Old Childrens Mass Day y<sup>t</sup> I saw y<sup>e</sup> toy maker work y<sup>e</sup> Chainy and Glass above specified a fine calm and some sun this day I went into y<sup>e</sup> City, and looked about me viewed the Old Cathedrall of St. Martin and took leave of Widow Winter about 2 in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon and came turnpike way toward Bath, and passd by Vinegar Church and down a lane, and lay at Thomas Veaters y<sup>e</sup> sign of y<sup>e</sup> George, where was a merry young Landlady sung cheerfully.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 29th ditto day. I went to Bath and lay at Joseph Gor-dans in a street called Hollway but a little way from Bath Bridge.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 30th day. Ditto, as the day before it, and this day I viewed y<sup>e</sup> town and Cathedrall and find y<sup>t</sup> it is made like a parish Church no choristers chanting but blue coat boys singing there, and as for y<sup>e</sup> town I had but a slight view of it and so can say but very little of it only this y<sup>t</sup> there is a fine bridge, and y<sup>e</sup> town stands very like Halifax but twice y<sup>e</sup> bigness of it. I enquired about Mrs. Travellian and went toward Swanswick to see Mr. Penn but find he is dead I came to Haloway and lay at Solomon Lanes.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 31st day and last day of the Old Year, a day as y<sup>e</sup> day before it. At morn I came away from Bath and traveld to Bristol and lay at Sarah Stanhops on Saint Lawrence Hill. And here I ended up the Old Year 1755.

Now 55 is past and gone  
And I a Pilgrim far from Home  
But hope Gods Goodness will Defend  
And bring me to my Journeys End.  
Amen Amen Amen

Munday y<sup>e</sup> first day of January 1756. New Year Day, as y<sup>e</sup> day before it at morn I left St. Lawrence hill where I had ended y<sup>e</sup> Old Year, and I went into y<sup>e</sup> town the City of Bristol and Bedmister and Glasshouse and view'd y<sup>e</sup> half ruind Cathedrall y<sup>e</sup> least in all England, and I viewed y<sup>e</sup> Colledge Green and y<sup>e</sup> fine cross thereon and viewd y<sup>e</sup> Harbour and shipping that fills y<sup>e</sup> Harbour with ships and other vessels as close as one can stand by another a great way and y<sup>e</sup> town all on an hurry and continuall bustle far worse than London, and I am told y<sup>t</sup> in this City besides the Cathedrall there are 19 Churches and 15 Glass Houses. This New Years Day I spent in viewing and observing y<sup>e</sup> City of Bristol, and at night I took up my lodging at Mrs. Jane Mathew's in Ann Street y<sup>e</sup> Sign of y<sup>e</sup> Boot. And y<sup>e</sup> good woman gave me back my lodging payment and wish'd me as good usage at my next lodging.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> second day weather ditto. This day I travell'd from Bristol to Thornbury and lay at Sarah Stinchcombs in Back Street.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 3rd day of Januairy, a sore and rough windy day, at morn I left Thornbury call'd at Mrs. Childs in y<sup>e</sup> lane and though she was absent yet her son and daughter did treat me civilly, and gave me some coyn at my coming away. So away I came to Berkley, and lay at Philip Jones's house.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 4th day ditto. At morn I left Philip Jones's and went and took leave of my very good friend Mr. William Jenkins and both found and left him sewing Sail Cloth and I tarry'd a good while and we discoursed very freely, and I was very civilly entertain'd and had some copper coin given at my coming away. And so I set off for Dursley, and lodged at Robert Goodwins y<sup>e</sup> Sign of the White-Hart in Dursley and in Dursley is a neat beautifull Market House and in this town I saw 2 swine lay killd and burnt as black as a toad and one lay on a table and y<sup>e</sup> other ith' mucky miry way, y<sup>e</sup> ugliest object I thought y<sup>t</sup> ever my eyes beheld and that and more of their cookery is more proper for dogs and swine than men Their toad back bacon and Cabbage kettle stinking porrage like Trayn oyl or like the stink of y<sup>e</sup> Hog Sty.

God is y<sup>e</sup> giver of good Meat,  
And thankfull we should be :  
But when we nothing have to eat,  
We are pinch'd with poverty.  
Then we complain and cry for want  
And discontented still—  
Both rich and poor complain they want,  
They have not all they will.  
God sends good meat the Deel sends Cooks  
To spill and marr y<sup>e</sup> same,  
With sulky saucy simptring looks  
Maid Mrs. and Mad Dame.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 5th day a fair clear sunshiny day, and cold North wind all y<sup>e</sup> day. At morn I left Dursley called at y<sup>e</sup> mill and took leave of Mr. Lawson came through Cam to Cam Bridge and Fram Bridge to Whitminster and I lay at y<sup>e</sup> White Swan where I was entertained very well, and at my coming away gave me a glass of Brandy.

N.B. To this come a many people from all places about for cure of mad dogs bitings and its said are always cured, and this is y<sup>e</sup> Old Wassal night indeed.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 6th day y<sup>e</sup> Epiphany. A day frosty cold and sunshine till noon and afternoon its gloomy cold and rainy After a day of sore wet travell I came to City of Gloucester and lay at Sam<sup>ll</sup> Chamlois's in Catton Street *alias* Catton Parish.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 7th day partly as the day before it. All this day I rested in Gloster, and attended the Divine Service at the Cathedrall and a stranger from London preached a most excellent sermon on these words, A bruised Reed shall he not break—untill he send forth Judgment to victory and a worthy sermon indeed it was. And as I was coming away y<sup>e</sup> Ladys Badgers Gentlewoman examined me and gave me 3 half pence or 2 pence in copper coyn and said it was all she had or else she would have given more. And I thanked her for that and I went and dined at Sam<sup>ll</sup> Chamlois's there.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 8th day a ditto day. All this day I rested at Sam<sup>ll</sup> Chamlois's and lay there again and went to St. Nicholas Church to hear a sermon preached to y<sup>e</sup> Company of y<sup>e</sup> Pin Makers, out of the 131st Psalm verse the first, and all this day I rested in Gloster and lay at Sam<sup>ll</sup> Chamlois's again. But here must not be omitted what was like to have been forgotten that yesterday in y<sup>e</sup> afternoon I went to y<sup>e</sup> Cathedrall and attended y<sup>e</sup> Evening Service and was met again by y<sup>e</sup> Lady's Badger waiting woman who took me with her set me up stairs and bid me tarry till she came to me and in about a quarter of an hour she came brought me bread and cheese and gave me a shilling and this was on Sunday the 7th day of January.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 9th day as y<sup>e</sup> day before it. Att morn I went to take leave of my good friends at Blind gate hard by y<sup>e</sup> Colledge Church and came back to Cattou Street bid farewell to Mrs. Chamlois and traveld toward Teuxbury but I fell short and tarryd till morn at a farm house near Lye, and cold night.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 10th day as y<sup>e</sup> day before or colder. a cold white frost at morn I left Lye and traveld to Teuxbury and lay at Mrs. Grubs in Smithy Lane.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 11th day still ditto and cold rain before I left Teuxbury Mr. Henry Whitaker signed my Pass and I had 3 pence given me and so I left Teuxbury and coming from thence by Ripple &c. to Kemzy I went into y<sup>e</sup> Church yard and wrote down Nicholas Hancocks Epitaph as it is here written verbatim—

Farewell false world I've had enough of thee  
 I value not what thou canst say of me  
 Thy smiles I court not nor thy frowns I fear  
 Alls one to me my head lyes quiet here  
 What ill thou has seen in me take care to shun  
 And look at home theres something to be done.

After I had taken down the Epitaph I came away for Worcester but finding I could not reach it, I went over to Upton and lay at Mrs. Bricks till morning, and there runs y<sup>e</sup> charming Severn, and there is a Church rebuilding and a tabernacle erected till y<sup>e</sup> Church be built. The Church steeple still stands.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 12th day still ditto. From Upton on I travell'd to Worcester and found very bad way and ill dawbed with mire and wet. I was directed to Mr. Richard Taunts y<sup>e</sup> Sign of y<sup>e</sup> Salmon Fish in Church Street and I lodged there and found em a very good civill people.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 13th day ditto. From Worster I went intending to go to Droitwich but I falling short, I call at an alehouse in y<sup>e</sup> way y<sup>e</sup> Sign of y<sup>e</sup> Py'd Bull and I lay there and y<sup>e</sup> Landlords name is John Sermos and a hansom young man and of a very hansom carriage and by y<sup>e</sup> way I enquired for Padswell I called there and y<sup>e</sup> Lady Packington sent me a shilling and I both eat and drank and one y<sup>t</sup> I took for her daughter gave me 6 pence and a letter to carry to Mrs. Wheelers in Yorkshire and with abundance of cheerfulness this night as said before I lay at pyd Bull and thought it was y<sup>e</sup> hottest night I felt this year hitherto.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 14th day y<sup>e</sup> same as before, at 9 at morn, I left y<sup>e</sup> pyd Bull and went to Wichbut by y<sup>e</sup> way I calld and refreshd at y<sup>e</sup> Eagle and Child, and I came to Wich and went to y<sup>e</sup> black Boy and perry wig and after to Mr. Lucas Sayls, and there I tarryd till morning.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 15 day as that before, but a frosty morning. At morn I went over to West wood to Sr John Packingtons a nasty miry wofull way to it. But a charming place and neatly seated and a beautiful building, a fish pond said to contain 122 acres of land, and there was swans swimming upon the large fish pond. I went up y<sup>e</sup> stone stairs into y<sup>e</sup> kitchin delivered my welcome message to y<sup>e</sup> housekeeper from Mr. Wheeler, and I was well entertained and y<sup>e</sup> housekeeper gave me a shilling, and I came away to Droitwich and lay at Will<sup>m</sup> Brooks y<sup>e</sup> Sign of y<sup>e</sup> Bell near y<sup>e</sup> Hospital in Droitwich.

N.B. This town had formerly in it four Churches i.e. Saint Andrews, St. Peters, St. Nicholas, and Dodrel on the Hill. And now only St. Andrews, y<sup>e</sup> chief Church and that has 8 bells and a quarter clock and chimes, and Dodrel 6, and St. Peters 3, and only the steeple and quire of Doderel Church is standing and y<sup>e</sup> great arch of y<sup>e</sup> West window and a porch is built to y<sup>e</sup> Quire Door.

This town has in it 80 Salt houses and pays above 4000 pounds in every month for duty to y<sup>e</sup> King and y<sup>e</sup> salt makers buy their salt of

y<sup>e</sup> huckster shops. This salt is called Basket Salt and is y<sup>e</sup> finest salt in all England.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 16th day as y<sup>e</sup> day before it. All this I rested and tarryd and lay at W<sup>m</sup> Brooks in Droitwich. And now y<sup>e</sup> weather being y<sup>e</sup> same and better I need not to note it till it alter. Only set down my lodging.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 17th day a gallant morn I set off for Broomsgrove and lay there and rested very well.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 18th day I went to Birmingham and lay at Mr. Fardons in Pinfold Street.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 19th day from Brimingham I came to Sutton Cofield to Mrs. Foxhalls tarryd till 7 a clock and went and lay at Mrs. Jacksons in Mill Street.

This Mrs. Foxhall is a very cheerful woman, and has 2 daughters Mary and Betty. She carryd very well and civilly to me and gave me a Letter for Mr. Dixon living in Worsbor.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 20th day from Sutton I came to Litchfield and lay at Mrs. Scroops in St. John's Street.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 21st day St. Agnes day. From Litchfield I came unto Branston calld at y<sup>e</sup> Turnpike and Mr. Minions and at Mr. J Minions I was well entertained and sent to lodge at John Swindens a servant conducted me with Lantern and Candle and by their orders too.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 22nd day. I came back to Mr. Minions got breakfast, took leave and came away with Mary Lee their daughter, who invited me into her house, treated me well and tells me a very strange accident befell her husband on thursday y<sup>e</sup> 29 of last August as he was going to Burton Market an old tree fell on him and killd him and she had then 4 children and another was born next morning and her brother John Minion was slain by an empty cart y<sup>e</sup> 7th of May 1754, Old Stile and in y<sup>e</sup> latter end of November one Tho. Tipper was shot in y<sup>e</sup> Forest of Needwood in cold blood and left a widow and 4 fatherless children. The keeper shot him. I went to Bond End in Burton and lay at John Cantrols.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 23rd day I came to Darby and lay at William Steels house in St. Peters Parish a pious clean civil people.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 24th day I came from Darby to Duffield, and lay at John Bloodstons y<sup>e</sup> White Swan a civil house. I was yesterday at Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Evans he sign'd my Pass, and gave me 4 pence.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 25th St. Paul at morn I find a strinkling snow and crazling frost and fair clear sunshine I came away from the White Swan, went to y<sup>e</sup> Church yard and took 2 or 3 Epitaphs as follows

W<sup>m</sup> Litchfield of Little Eaton Died 7br 14, 1740 aged 54

With deepest thoughts spectator view thy fate  
Thus mortals pass to an Immortall state  
Through Deaths dark vale we hope to find y<sup>e</sup> way  
To the bright Regions of Eternall day  
Lifes but a moment Death that moment ends  
Thrice happy he who well his moment spends  
For on that direful point Eternity depends.

On Jo<sup>n</sup> Hawkins of little Eaton Carrior

Good natural parts unto his end.  
Was honest, and sincere

A trusty true and faithful friend  
 And a kind father dear  
 From his hard journeys here on earth,  
 His soul has took its flight  
 And gone a journey much more worth  
 To meet ye Lord of Light.

On W<sup>m</sup> Atkins who dyed y<sup>e</sup> 25th of March, 1752

Mortals be warn'd, on youth do not rely  
 You see I'm gone live well and learn to dy.

After I had taken down y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Epitaphs I left Duffield and came to Alfreton and was well entertaind at y<sup>e</sup> Rever<sup>d</sup> Mr. Horns and lodged y<sup>e</sup> night.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 26th a Fast day dry gloomy cold and windy. All y<sup>e</sup> day I was at Mr. Horns and lay there again and before I came away I had a Shilling given me.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 27th day a fair dry day cold cloudy and sunshine twixt 11 and 12 i<sup>t</sup>h forenoon I left Alfreton. Went to Higham call at y<sup>e</sup> Plow and refreshed me well calld at Richard Lees and was well treated and Richard Lee gave me 3 pence, and I went to y<sup>e</sup> Clay Cross and lay at the Sign of y<sup>e</sup> George Thomas Garrets and there was a sad crue of cursers and swearers.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 28th day ditto at morn I left Clay Cross and went by Wingerworth to Chesterfield and lay at Sarah Stathams in Alliwell Street. And here both the landlady and a young man was abused by a shameless woman and I called Cutamite for taking their part.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 29th day from Chesterfield I travell'd to Machill Bank and to Cherry tree Hill and lay at y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Savages. Weather ditto and Mr. Savage gave me severall books to lend but without titles.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 30th day I came into Sheffield and I lay at y<sup>e</sup> Sign of y<sup>e</sup> Bacchus and Finley Manson trimd me again and I drank with him and y<sup>e</sup> printer and others besides them.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 31st day I drest y<sup>e</sup> Clock and was rewarded for it and Mrs. Steel gave me a pair of plain stript worsted garters and bid me wear em for her sake, and so about noon or after I came away and travell'd to Worsbor. Lay at Mr. Dixons, and so shut up y<sup>e</sup> gate of Old Janus.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> first day of February. The last night y<sup>e</sup> weather changed from calm to windy and y<sup>e</sup> was a rainy day. All this day I rested at Worsbor, at Mr. Dixons and lay there, and just a little before dark in y<sup>e</sup> evening came Esquire Goar to Mr. Dixons and took me to his house where I was amicably treated and had 18 pence given and returned to Mr. Dixons and lay there again, and a fierce windy night it was and this wind did much damage in severall places. It tore a Hay Stack all to pieces at Worsbor and unhatch'd a house and took y<sup>e</sup> Irish slate off Britton new Ch. and took down a new house on Heaton Moor.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 2nd day Candlemas day. Something calmer; but cloudy and cold. In y<sup>e</sup> forenoon I left Worsbor, came to Barnsley and to Britton and lay at y<sup>e</sup> Clarks Mr. Adam Bayldons.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 3rd day ditto. At morn I went to Britton Hall and see the wind had torn off one side of y<sup>e</sup> rails and banisters of y<sup>e</sup> Hall.

Away I went to y<sup>e</sup> Parkmill and y<sup>e</sup> Old Hall and lay at Adam Wolfendens.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 4th day y<sup>e</sup> same all this day I was at Adam Wolfendens, and lay there again.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 5th day ditto at morn I left y<sup>e</sup> Old Hall came to Flockton by Emly calld at Widow Seniers and y<sup>e</sup> Clark Hampshires and Wat Kays, and went to Cock Wills and lay there.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 6th day, at morn I left Cock Wills and by Dumb Steeple I went to the Hutt, calld at John Woods and Robert Pools oth Falhouse and down to Mirfield I went, called at Mr. Ismays and lay at Jacob Hemingways.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 7th day as before about noon or after I went to Hopton and lay at Daniel Micklethwaits.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 8th day ditto at morn I left Daniels and went to Kirkheaton to Mr. Medleys, and tarryd till morn at Chapels oth Kirk Brigg.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 9th day as before at morn I went to Tho. Castles and was sent for to go to Mr. Clarks y<sup>e</sup> Rector, and I went and was conducted into y<sup>e</sup> chamber, conversed a good while with y<sup>e</sup> parson and came away and had 6 pence sent after me, and I came away and calld at y<sup>e</sup> Hole bottom and Stafford Hill. Came back to Hopton Hall and lay at Dan<sup>ll</sup> Micklefits.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 10th day ditto in y<sup>e</sup> forenoon leaving Hopton I went to Mirfield and lay again at Jacob Hemingws

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 11th day a fine gallant warm sunshine day like Summer. All y<sup>e</sup> day I was at Mirfield and lay at Jacob Hemingways.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 12th day ditto after noon I set homeward by Casle Hall and Dewsbury. Calld at Mr. Wheelers and found em absent. I calld at Mr. Turners and B. Blackburns and by Cracking Edge and Common side I went to Millbank and lay there.

Tuesday y<sup>e</sup> 13th day gloomy and rain. At morn I left Millbank, went to John Tomsons and to Mr. Taylors in vain. Calld at Mr. Scots came over Howley Park to Woodkirk and lay in my own Bed Cloths at B. Rhodes.

Wednesday y<sup>e</sup> 14th day as y<sup>e</sup> day before it. Having visited y<sup>e</sup> neighbours I came home made a fire and lay in y<sup>e</sup> Cabbin.

Thursday y<sup>e</sup> 15th day ditto I went again toward Soothill. Calld at Jo. Wards and at Jo<sup>e</sup> Fields and down to Millbank I went and I lay there.

Friday y<sup>e</sup> 16th day ditto I went to Dewsbury with 2 letters to Mr. Wheelers. Came back by Purlwell and call'd at Joshua Brooks and went horseway to Jo Blakeleys and find him sick and I lay there.

Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 17th day ditto. All this day I was at Batley and Carlinghow and lay again at Joseph Blakeleys.

Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 18th day ditto all this day I was at Joseph Blakeleys and again I lay there.

Munday y<sup>e</sup> 19th day, till 11 in the forenoon I was at Joseph Blakeleys and filld up the Diary. And here ends y<sup>e</sup> story of my long and tedious and troublesome Glastenbury Journey.

P.S. N.B. That awhile after my arrival home a gentleman to

whom I had lent y<sup>e</sup> Memoirs of my Journey after he had perused em when he return'd em gave me a piece of silver coyn and a copy of verses. The same that here follow and also his observations on the Journalists return from Glastenbury.

" Welcome Old Friend from that fam'd land  
 Where trees in winter bloom  
 Where Saints did live, in days of yore  
 Whose relicks vies with Rome  
 Now drop your pilgrims staff and tell  
 What wonders you have seen  
 At Bristol Glaston and at Bath  
 Where you have lately been  
 Untie your Bag, fragments produce  
 Which you have brought from thence  
 St. Michael's tower the 'Or adorns  
 The sea appears from hence  
 King Arthur, Edgar, and more—kings,  
 Have been entombed here  
 Where Ina first did build the Church. (69)  
 Which flourish'd many a year. (600)  
 St. Josephs Chapell with some more  
 In ruins now is seen  
 The clasping ivies grace the walls  
 And flourish ever green  
 Those scraps of stone you now produce  
 From Glastons Abbey come  
 From Chapels got where saints were laid,  
 In Glaston, Brittish Rome.

Your Bag seems loaden still my friend  
 With something it is fraught.  
 Where is y<sup>e</sup> blossom of that tree  
 You have from Glaston brought  
 Have patience Sir and you shall view  
 The Holy Hawthorn Tree  
 As it appear on Christmas day  
 In Nilot Street to me.  
 Blossoms and buds in vials clear  
 Through Chaingate water view  
 They came from thence I do declare  
 And what I say is true.  
 A Journey to y<sup>t</sup> Holy Land  
 A place of lasting bliss,  
 Is our chief hope, our greatest gain  
 And solid happiness.  
 Seek then my Friend that glorious place  
 Where Tree of Life is found  
 That never fades but blossoms still  
 In one eternall round  
 O happy Saints who heretofore  
 Have past your pilgrimage  
 You lost your life in days of yore  
 Now live from age to age.

He also added y<sup>e</sup> following observations and gave me as followeth here

On Saturday y<sup>e</sup> 15th day of November, N.S. the Journalist John Jackson set out of his Journey in y<sup>e</sup> 71st year of his age poorly provided for so long a Journey with a sore leg, and but little mony to drink and bath at the Chaingate water and to see y<sup>e</sup> White Thorn bud and blossom at Glastenbury on Old Christmas Day and notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> rigorous season and dead time of y<sup>e</sup> year the inclemency of y<sup>e</sup> weather and y<sup>e</sup> splashy roads rendered almost impassible by heavy rains and great floods, He surmounted all difficulties, and travell'd through 7 Counties, past through above 55 Hamlets and Villages, 23 Market Towns and 6 Cities viewed y<sup>e</sup> Cathedrals and Churches &c. and returned to Mirfield y<sup>e</sup> 7th day of February 1756 N.S. and brought some twigs of y<sup>e</sup> Holy Thorn full of buds, and some also in blossom in two vials full of Chaingate water, also severall fragments of stone from y<sup>e</sup> venerable ruins of Glastenbury Abbey. He was on his Journey 13 weeks and 4 days.

But although by the mercy of God almost contrary to all peoples expectation I returned safe home again yet notwithstanding I found I had got such a desparate Surfiel as had undoubtedly cost me my Life had I not through Gods good and mercifull providence brought me under y<sup>e</sup> hand of that honest and ingenious person vulgarly called Doctor Man of Gomersal Hill top, hard by Birstall, near Leeds, in y<sup>e</sup> West Riding of Yorkshire to whose skill and care next under God I owe my life and health for he has not only cured my desperate surfiel but also my Leg, which has been sore 12 years and I think in conscience I ought to make it to be known that others who may happen

to suffer as I have done may as I have done go where they may be sure to find without faile a sure and speedy remedy and the Lord direct us all.

Ecclesiasticus Chap. y<sup>e</sup> 38th to vers y<sup>e</sup> 16th is very applicable to the matter in hand.

### F I N I S .

Vive, vale. Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non his utere mecum.  
*Horace Epistol. Lib. I. vii..*

Farewell ; if more thou knowest impart me thine friendly ; if not accept thou this of mine.

### THE "FALKIRK" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THE receipt in England of intelligence of the disastrous defeat sustained at Stirling, found that kingdom rent by civil discord, for the Earls of Norfolk and Hereford, deeming the disadvantages of a Scotch campaign with the King absent in Flanders favourable to the consummation of their designs, fomented disturbances throughout the provinces and in the metropolis. To the King this conduct at such a crisis must have been repugnant in the extreme ; and it is to be regretted that their pleas were not urged on a more appropriate occasion, or with less *animus*, for there seems little reason to believe that Edward (as just a ruler as he was talented and valiant in the field) ever opposed such requisitions of his subjects, conducive to their welfare, as were reasonable and not couched in terms of demand. But as these nobles rightly surmised, the exigencies of the state, which required that reinforcements should be immediately dispatched to the frontier, necessitated compliance with their wishes, and the prince-regent came to an understanding with them, the terms of which were ratified by the King, in interim, from abroad. The signal failure of the Scotch campaign without him, impelled Edward to return and renew the attack in person. To this end, therefore, and with a view to prevent the French king rendering them assistance, he hastened a pacific arrangement with that monarch, whereby they mutually agreed to allow Pope Bouiface (VIII.) to be arbiter of their differences. The Treaty was effected 81 Jan., 1298, and the Pope gave his decision 27 June following ; but Edward returned to England in March, and ordered his forces to assemble at Roxburgh-on-Tweed on the 25th June. They comprised 8,500 gens d'armes, 4,000 light-horse, and a matter of 80,000 foot ; the latter composed for the greater part of Welsh and Irish. Entering the west of Scotland, in order to co-operate with a squadron of supplies on the coast (the country being devastated), he marched for days without coming in sight of an enemy. Contrary winds, moreover, preventing his fleet from attending him, and his men in consequence suffering from lack of provisions,

he changed his course and made for the eastern parts, to open up communication with a similar fleet of supply ships which were off that coast. But when near Edinburgh he received intelligence that the Scots had mustered all their forces some six leagues distant at Falkirk, and he at once made a detour in that direction in the hope of bringing them to an immediate engagement. On the night of July 21, the English army bivouacked on a moor near Linlithgow, the men laying on their arms, and the cavalry by the side of their horses. At this juncture a serious mishap occurred which caused an alarm in the camp, every one imagining that the enemy was upon them, and preparing for action. For Edward sleeping by his steed, as his men, the page who held the bridle was wanting in diligence and suffered the horse to trample upon his master, whereby two of his ribs were fractured. Here the lion spirit of the King stands forth pre-eminently, since, despite the physical inconvenience which this must have occasioned, he took to the saddle and marched before break of day, nor delayed except, as soon as it was light, to hear mass and allow of his troops taking refreshment, but they having now the enemy in sight refused to touch sustenance until they had achieved a victory.

Waleys appears to have disposed his forces with a view to defence only, and indeed the position he had chosen, on the side of rising ground in a large field near Falkirk, with a small lake or rivulet in front, was, under ordinary circumstances, undoubtedly a strong one, and well adapted for such tactics. He divided them into four circular bodies, each surrounded by pikemen, and the intervening space filled up with archers; the whole front, moreover, defended by palisades driven into the ground and secured together with ropes. In cavalry, which were intended to cover their rear and flanks, the Scotch were weaker than the English, but the number of their foot much exceeded those under the command of Edward, and it must be borne in mind that he was still further overmatched in this respect by a threatened mutiny of the Welsh who, at the last moment, expressed themselves unwilling to go into action. Edward's remark, when informed, is characteristic of this brave man, "Let them go and join my enemies," he said, "some day I will be avenged on them all."

The conflict commenced by the first body, led by the Earls Marshal, Hereford, and Lincoln, and the second detachment, under the soldier prelate of Durham, attacking the Scotch wings simultaneously, whereupon their cavalry fled without striking a blow (indeed they lost but twenty horse in the battle), and the archers had to sustain the whole fury of the onslaught, which they did gallantly for awhile, but being either slain or dispersed, the English turned their attention to the pikemen environing the circles, and having forced them, too, to fly, the circles were speedily broken by the cavalry, who cut their way into them, and a fearful scene of carnage ensued. It is justly looked upon as one of the most signal defeats ever inflicted upon the Scotch, whose losses are stated variously by different writers, some giving the numbers as high as 60,000, others so low as 10,000, but this last estimate is held to be an inadequate one. On the other hand, the English are said to have lost only thirty private men, and none of

them of note except Brian Jay, a Knight Templar. Edward, notwithstanding his accident, remained in the saddle throughout, commanding in person with as much presence of mind as though nothing had happened. After this great victory he advanced to St. Andrew's and Perth, laying waste the country, and meeting with no further resistance, Waleys and the Scottish nobles having retired, with the remnants of their army, behind the northern fens, where the English could not get at them.

The Constable and Marshal seem to have accompanied this expedition in a very unwilling spirit; indeed when the King was at Carlisle ready to commence his march, they absolutely refused to fulfil their offices and engagements unless he solemnly ratified in Parliament his confirmation of the two charters, and gave security for a new perambulation of the forests, not considering the pledges sufficient which he had given while abroad; and the Earls of Surrey, Gloucester, and Lincoln, to secure their allegiance, were compelled to swear in the King's name that he would satisfy them in this respect upon his return. Edward accordingly confirmed the two charters in a Parliament held at the commencement of Lent in the following year; but with reference to dis-foresting of certain lands, and some other concessions demanded by the Constable and Marshal, he nullified their allowance, in effect, by the addition of a saving clause for himself, which gave great umbrage to the latter. Bigod was now however entirely shorn of his former power, for his mainstay the Constable died on the last day of the year 1298, and, knowing how sorely he had tried the patience of his sovereign, Norfolk essayed to make his peace by surrendering his office of Marshal, and all his possessions, an annuity of £1000 excepted, to the King. But Edward, satisfied with the humbling of his pride, generously restored to him a large portion for life, which reverted to the crown some five years later upon his dying without issue. The new Earl of Hereford followed Bigod's example not long after, endeavouring to atone for his father's misdeeds by a like surrender of his lands, the Earldoms of Hereford and Essex, and the Constanship of England. But a judicious match with one of the princesses, Edward's daughters, soon brought him back into favour, and the enjoyment of all his honours.

The good intentions of this sovereign towards his people cannot be better illustrated, I think, than it was by his own voluntary abandonment of the salvo alluded to, when there was no longer any possibility of his acquiescence in these measures being wrested from him.

A roll of the arms of the nobles and knights who fought under the English banner in this memorable engagement of 22 July, 1298 (St. Mary Magdalen's Day), is now printed, I believe, for the first time. The whereabouts of the original, if in existence even, is unknown to me, and only one transcript of it extant, at least so far as my knowledge extends, viz., that from which I have taken my text, in the hand of Nicholas Carles, *alias* Charles, Lancaster Herald.

In considering the important character of the strictly contemporary information afforded by this record, as to the heraldry of the times, it should not be overlooked that it anticipates by some two years the

much vaunted "Carlaverock" Roll; and, moreover, commemorates one of the most decisive combats of history, whereas the affair at Carlaverock was, in comparison, a very trivial matter, so trivial, I believe, as not to meet with mention at the hands of more than one writer of that period.

The transcript, above referred to, which is now preserved in the Harleian Collection, occurs at fo. 21 of No. 6589 of those manuscripts, and runs as follows:—

"ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO CCLXXXVIIJ.

Ceux sunt lez grauntz seignours a banniere quelx le Roy Edward le premier puis le Conquest auoit par deuers Escoce l'an de son Reigne xxvj<sup>em</sup> a la Bataille de Fawkyrke a iour de saint Marie Magdalene" taken from the originall by me N: C: 1606 remayning in the office of Armes.

"La vaunt garde.

- (1) Henry de Lacy, Counte de Nichole, cheuetaigne de la premier bataille, porte d'or, ou vng leoun rampaund de purpue.
- (2) Humfray de Boun, Counte de Hereford, Conestable de Engleterre, porte d'azur, ou vng bende d'argent, ou vj leoncous d'or, ou deux cotises d'or.
- (3) Roger Bigot, Counte Mareshall d'engleterre, port party d'or et de vert, ou vng leoun rampaunt de gulez.
- (4) Henry de Boun, porte lez armes son pere, ou vng labell de gulez.
- (5) Sr Robert Fitz Roger, port quartelle d'or et de gulez, ou vng baston de sable.
- (6) Sr Roger le Fitz Wauter, port d'or, ou deux cheuerons de gulez, ou vng fez de gulez.
- (7) Sr Robert Tatersall, port eschequere d'or et de gulez, od le chief de hermyne.
- (8) Sr John Segraue, port de sable, ou vng leoun rampaunt d'argent coronne d'or.
- (9) Sr Alain de Souche, port de gulez, bosante d'or.
- (10) Sr Hugo Bardolf, port d'azur, ou iij quintfoyls d'or.
- (11) Sr Nicol de Segraue, port de sable, ou vng leoun d'argent coronne d'or, ou vng labell de gulez.
- (12) Sr Wauter de Mounchy, port eschekerie d'argent et de gulez.
- (13) Sr John Louell, vnde or et de gulez.
- (14) Sr Robert Tatrasall, the fitz, port eschekere d'or et de gulez, od le chief d'armin, ou vng lambel de azure.
- (15) Sr Robert Monthaut, port d'azur, o vng leoun d'argent.
- (16) Sr Henry le Gray, port barre d'argent et d'azur.
- (17) Sr John Claueryng, porte quartille d'or et de gulez, frette de argent.
- (18) Sr William Vauassour, port d'or, ou vng dausse de sable.
- (19) Sr John de Hodilston, port de gulez, frette d'argent.
- (20) Sr Henry Tyes, port d'argent, ou vng cheueron de gulez.
- (21) Sr Nicol D'aundeley, port de gulez, frette d'or.

Summa en la preunier bataile xxj baniers.

La ij<sup>e</sup> bataille.

- (22) C'est la bataille l'euesk de Duresme, la secund. Antoyn Beke, porte de gulez, ou vng ferde molyn d'ermyn.
- (23) Le Counte Patrik, porte de gulez, ou vng leoun d'argent, ou le bordure d'argent de roses.
- (24) Le Counte D'Anegos, port de gulez, ou vng quintfoyl d'or, croisile d'or.
- (25) Sr John de Wake, porte d'or, ou ij fesses de gulez, ou iij tortous do en le chief.
- (26) Sr Peres de Mauley, porte d'or, ou vng bende de sable.
- (27) Sr Peres Corbett, porte d'or, ou deux corbins de sable.
- (28) Sr Alexander de Bayloylfz, porte d'argent, ou vng faus eschue de gulez.
- (29) Sr Rauff Basset, port palle d'or et de gulez, ou le cantell d'ermyn.
- (30) Sr Bryan le fitz Alayn, porte barre d'or et de gulez.
- (31) Sr William de Bryane, porte de gulez, ou iij bousses d'argent.
- (32) Sr William Dafz Sampson, porte de sable, ou vng ferr de moulyn d'or.
- (33) Sr Waulter Huntyrcoump, porte d'argent\* d'ermyn, ou ij gemeus de gulez.

\* This first tincture in error and neglected to be erased (?)

- (34) Sr Edemund de Hastynges, porte d'or, ou iij maunches de gulez, ou le lambell d'azure.  
 (35) Sr John, fitz Marmeduk, Thwenge, porte d'argent, ou vng fesse de gulez, et troyg papeiyoies de vert.  
 (36) Sr John Gray, porte barre d'argent et d'azure, ou le baston de gules.  
 (37) Sr John Cantelu, port d'azure, ou deux (added above, iij) floures de lyz d'or cressaunz hors de la teste du lepard d'or.  
 (38) Sr Philippe de Arcy, porte d'argent, ou iij crusettez de gulez.  
 (39) Sr Rauffe le fitz william, porte borel d'argent et d'azure, ou iij chapeus de gulez.  
 (40) Sr Robert de Hylton, porte d'argent, ou ij barres d'azure.  
 (41) Sr John Paynell, porte de vert, ou la maunche d'or.  
 (42) Sr William Martyn, porte d'argent, ou ij barrez de gulez.  
 (43) Sr Theobald de verdoun, port d'or, frette de gulez, ou lambell d'azure.  
 (44) Sr Thomas de Moltoñ, porte barre d'argent et de gules.  
 (45) Sr Edmund D'Ancourte, porte d'azure, ou vng daunce d'or, bylette d'or.  
 (46) Sr Andrew de Esterley, porte d'argent, ou vng leon raumpant de gulez, et en le sespaules du lyon vng quintfoil d'argent.  
 (47) Sr Alexandre de Lyndsey, porte de gulez, ou vng feez eschekere d'or et d'azure.

Summa en la secund Bataille xxvj Baniers.

La iij Bataille.

- (48) C'est la Bataille le Roy, la tierce que le Roy porte de gulez, ou trois leopardes passauntz d'or.  
 (49) Sr Thomas le Counte de Lon Castre, porte mesmes les Armes, ou le label d'azure, en checù lable 3 floures de lyz d'or.  
 (50) Sr Henry de loncastre, porte lez Armez le Roy ouee vng baston d'azure.  
 (51) Sr John de Bretagne, porte eschekere d'or et d'azure, ou le cantell d'ermynne, ou la bordure de gulez poudre ou leopars d'or.  
 (52) Sr John de Bare, porte d'azure, ou ij barbes d'or, croisele d'or, ou la bordure endente de gules.  
 (53) Sr Guy de Beauchamp, Counte de Warrewyk, porte de gulez, ou vng fez d'or, croisele d'or.  
 (54) Sr Hugh despeuser, porte quartille d'argent [et] de gulez, o quarter de gules frette d'or, ou le baston de sable.  
 (55) Sr Robert de Clyfford, porte chekere d'or et d'azure, ou le fes de gules.  
 (56) Sr Eumenius de la Brett, porte toute de gulez.  
 (57) Sir de Castilton, port de gules, ou vng chastel d'or.  
 (58) Sr William de Ferres, port gules, ou vij lozenges d'or.  
 (59) Sr Captan de Bucher, port d'or et de gules, ou le cantel d'ermynne, ou le bordure de sable besante d'or.  
 (60) Sr Raignald de Gray, port [barre de] vj peces d'argent & d'azur, ou le lable de gulez.  
 (61) Sr John de Moyles, port d'argent, ou ij barrez de gules, ou iij turteus de gules en le chef.  
 (62) Sr William le Latymer, port de gules, ou la croys pate d'or, croyselle.  
 (63) Sr William le Latymer, port de gules, ou la croys pate d'or, croyselle.  
 (64) Sr Robert Tonney, port d'argent, ou la maunche de gulez.  
 (65) Sir le Fitz Payn, port de gules, ou iij leons passauntz d'argent, o vng baston d'azure.  
 (66) Sr Adam de Velles, port d'or, ou vng leon rampaunt de sable, e la cowe fourache.  
 (67) Sr Roger de Mortymer, port barre d'or et d'azure, ou le chef palee et les corners gerune, ou vng eschuchun d'ermynne.  
 (68) Sr Thomas Fourniual, port d'argent, ou la bende de gulez, ou vj marletez de gulez.  
 (69) Sr Henry Pynkeney, port d'or, ou la feez engrele de gules.  
 (70) Sr John de la Mare, port de gules, ou la maunche d'argent.  
 (71) Sr William de Cantelou, port de gulez, ou la feez de veire, ou iij flours d'or crescauns hors de la test du leopard.  
 (72) Sr John Badeham, port d'argent, ou la croys de gulez, ou v molets d'or en la croys.  
 (73) Sr John Botetourte, port d'or, ou le sautre de sable engrèle.  
 (74) Sr Eustace de Hache, port d'or, ou la crois engrée de gulez.  
 (75) Sr John Tregoz, port d'or, ou ij gemeus de gules, en le chef vng leopard passant de gules.

- (76) Sr Hugh de Mortymer, port de gules, ou ij barres de verre.  
 (77) Sr Nichol de Meynill, port d'azure, ou iij gemeus d'or, ou le chef d'or.  
 (78) Sr Richard de Syward, port de sable, ou vng croys florettez d'argent.  
 (79) Sr Symond Frysell, port de sable, ou vj roses d'argent.  
 (80) Sr William le fitz William, port d'or, ou vng feez de gulez.  
 (81) Sr Robert Peche, port d'argent, ou ij cheuerons de gulez.  
 (82) Sr Robert de Scales, port de gulez, ou vj scallopez d'argent.  
 (83) Sr Walter de Beauchamp, port de gulez, ou lez feez d'or, ou vj merlots d'or.  
 (84) Sr Peres de Chauent, port palee d'argent [et] d'azure, ou vng feez de gulez.  
 (85) Sr William de Rye, port d'azure, ou lez cressauntz d'or.  
 (86) Sr John Drochessford, port quartille d'or et d'azure, ou les roses en vng en l'autre.  
 (87) Sr John de Benestede, port [.....] la croys perce & patee et botonee d'argent.  
 (88) Sr John de Hauering, port [.....], o le leon ramphaunt de gulez od vng collour d'or.  
 (89) Sr William Grantson, port palee d'argent et d'azure, ou la bende de gulez, et en la bende iij eglettes d'or.  
 (90) Sr Perez Burdeux, porte d'or, ou vng leuerier de gulez, ou la collere de sable, ou le bordour de sable besaunte d'or.  
 (91) Sr Hotes de Sassenan, port d'or, ou lez pies de sable.  
 (92) Sr Simond de Monteacu, port quartile d'argent et d'azure, en lez quarters d'azure ij griffounz d'or, en les quarters d'argent ij feez engrales de gulez.  
 (93) Sr John de Ryver, port mascle d'or et de gulez.  
 Summa en le iij<sup>o</sup> bataile xlvj baniers.

Le iij<sup>a</sup> bataille.

- (94) C'est la quarte bataile. Sir John Count de Garein, cheuetain de quarte bataile, porte eschekere d'or et d'azure.  
 (95) Sr Rauff de Monthermer, port d'or, ou vng egle de vert.  
 (96) Sr Robert de Vere, Count de Oxenford, porte quartile d'or et de gulez, et en le cantel de gulez ou vng moleit d'argent.  
 (97) Sr Richard Fitz Alain, Count de Arundell, porte de gules, ou vng leon d'or.  
 (98) Sr Henry de Percy, porte d'or, ou vng leon d'azure.  
 (99) Sr Thomas de Barkely, porte de gules, ou vng cheueron d'argent, ou lez croiselettes d'argent.  
 (100) Sr John de Ewilly, porte d'or, ou vng feez de gules, fiorre de l'une et del autre.  
 (101) Sr Robert de la Ward, port verre d'argent et de sable.  
 (102) Sr John de St. John, le fitz, porte d'argent, ou le chef de gules, ou ij moletties d'or en le chef.  
 (103) Sr William de Latymer, le fitz, port de gulez, ou vng crois patee d'or, ou le lambel d'argent.  
 (104) Sr William de Morley, d'argent, ou leon de sable et le cowe fourche.  
 (105) John de Beauchamp, porte de verre.  
 (106) Sr Rauff Pipart, porte d'argent, ou vng feez et demy feez et le cantell d'azure, et en le cantell quintfoyl d'or.  
 (107) Sr Hugh Poyns, port barre d'or et de gules.  
 (108) Sr Rauff Grendon, port d'argent, ou ij cheuerons de gulez.  
 (109) Sr Thomas de Barkeley, le fitz, porte de gules, ou vng cheueron d'argent, croiselee de argent, ou le labell d'azure.  
 (110) Sr Hugh de Courtenay, porte d'or, ou iij tourtaus de gules, ou vng labell d'azure.  
 (111) Sr John Moun, port d'or, ou vng croys engrale de sable.  
 Summa en le iij<sup>to</sup> bataile xvij baniers.

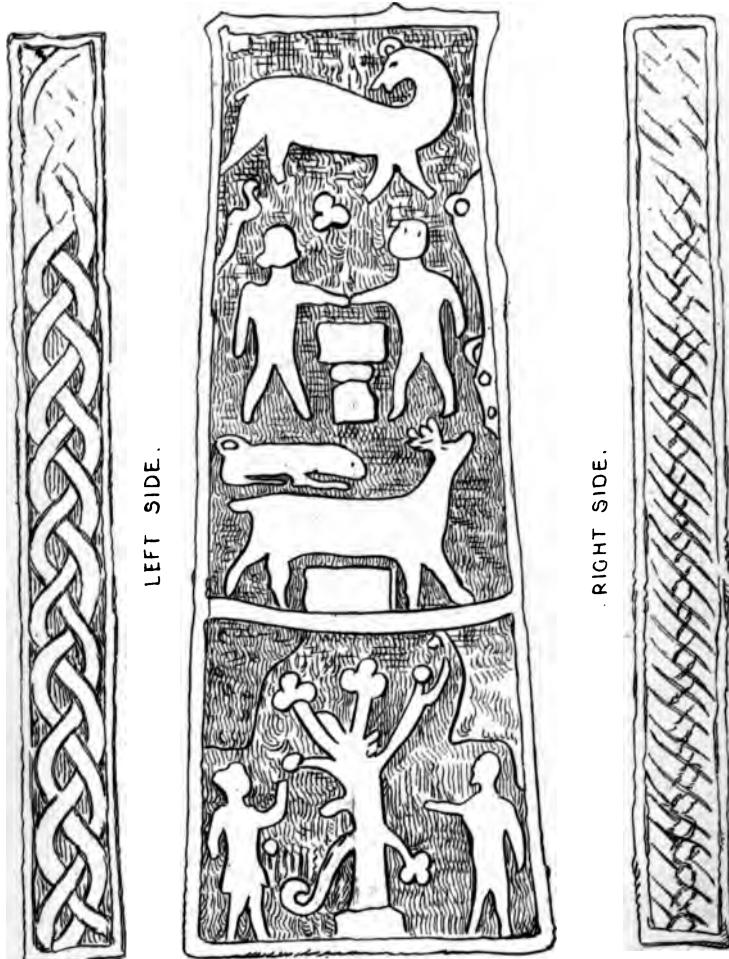
Summa de toutz baniers en lez quatre bataillez cxj baniers."

This Rolle was brought from Paris in France by Andrew Theuet Cosmographer and was taken out of the Treasury Chamber at the pallace in Paris aforesayd, where the recordes are kept, in the yeare 1576. At Paris 10 of Septembre.

N: Charles  
1606.

[The Genealogical Notes upon this Roll will be given in our next.] ED. RELIQ.





SCALE  
INCHES XII IX VI III 9  
FOOT.

SCULPTURED STONE,  
FOUND DURING THE RESTORATION OF DAGRE CHVRCH,  
CUMBERLAND. - 1874.

**ON AN ANCIENT SCULPTURED STONE AT DACRE,  
CUMBERLAND.**

BY HENRY RICHARDSON, ESQ.

It may not be the custom to take note in the "RELIQUARY" of church restoration, except in instances where some special remains of past centuries are brought to light. The restoration of Dacre Church, in Cumberland, has recently taken place by public subscription, in memory of Edward Williams Hasell, Esq., of Dalemain, in that parish, for many years Lieut.-Colonel of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Yeomanry Cavalry, and Chairman of Petty and Quarter Sessions. The church was formally re-opened by his Grace the Bishop of Carlisle, on the 3rd of April, 1875.

The stone, which is engraved on Plate III., was found embedded in the east wall, beneath the Early English window of three lights. It had evidently found its way there, and been used as a "through-stone," or "tie," at some former restoration, when men were less zealous for the preservation of objects of antiquity than they are at present, and used any stone that would suit their purpose without minding whether it was carved or plain, part of a cross, or a sepulchral monument.

The stone appears to be the stem of an ancient grave-cross, and as to the carving upon it, it is agreed by all who have seen it, that the tree, and the figures on either side thereof, are meant for Adam and Eve and the fall of our first parents.

An antiquarian friend of mine has kindly suggested the following interpretation of it. He says—"I entirely agree with your interpretation of the lower portion of it. Above is a stag-hunt, a common ornament of early Missals, which may allude to the punishment which followed hard on Adam's sin. Then comes a compact or truce. Two figures (perhaps God and man) give each other the hand over an altar of three stones. Above is a trefoil, symbol of the Trinity. The whole is crowned by the Spotless Lamb, whose horns are sufficiently developed according to Mosaic law. This is the purely symbolical or religious interpretation, but the persons who give each other the hand may represent some Saxon chieftains who had quarrelled, perhaps two brothers who had disputes about the division of their paternal estate, and the stone may have been set up as a memorial to keep the fact of their amicable partition in perpetual remembrance. I should imagine it to be of the 8th or 9th, certainly not later than the 10th century."

The ornamental scroll-work on the sides appears to be Runic, and is very similar to other ancient grave-crosses in Cumberland; notably to that known as "The Giant's Thumb," in S. Andrew's churchyard, Penrith. This stone may be taken as corroborative proof of the existence of that monastery at Dacre before the Conquest, of which the Venerable Bede speaks in his History. No other writer of early date alludes to it. Camden noticing Bede's remark, states that there are no records of its having been in existence since the Conquest.

There is no trace at Dacre of any foundations. Possibly the conventional buildings which would be of wood, as York Minster then was, occupied the place where the castle now stands, on high ground about two hundred yards south of the church.

It is an historical fact (if we may believe the authorities referred to in Smollett's History of England, and also Malmesbury), that Dacre was the place of meeting of the Saxon King Athelstane with Eugenius, King of Cumberland, and Constantine, King of Scotland. May not this stone be a part of a pillar set up in remembrance of this event? Or, again, may it not have some connection with the further treaty in A.D. 926, which, says Camden (quoting S. Dunelmensis), was finished by King Athelstane with Constantine and Hacval, King of the Western Britons, at Einot, now Eamont; Dacre being about four miles from there and not far from the river Eamont after which the village is named? A room in the old castle of Dacre is still pointed out as the "Three Kings' Room," although the architecture of the castle is of a more recent date, apparently of the thirteenth century. On entering what is now a large kitchen, the visitor will observe a piscina within a niche, with trefoil head and dripstone, indicating the Early English period.

Those readers of the "RELIQUARY" who may hereafter make a tour in the Lake District can easily visit Dacre. It is about one mile from the foot of Lake Ullswater, and four miles from the Railway Station at Penrith. The stone itself is carefully preserved on a pedestal in the chancel of the church, and they will find the castle repay them for the trouble of a visit.

### *Penrith.*

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#### DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

##### EPITAPH AT STANTON HAROURT, OXFORDSHIRE.

ON the exterior of the South Transept of Stanton Harcourt Church, Oxfordshire, is a mural tablet bearing the following inscription. The rhyme is said to be from the pen of Alexander Pope:—

JAS. M. J. FLETCHER.

NEAR THIS PLACE LIE THE BODIES OF  
JOHN HEWET AND SARAH DREW  
AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, AND  
VIRTUOUS MAIDEN OF THIS PARISH,  
CONTRACTED IN MARRIAGE  
WHO BEING WITH MANY OTHER AT HARVEST  
WORK WERE BOTH IN ONE INSTANT KILLED  
BY LIGHTENING ON THE LAST DAY OF JULY  
1718.

*Think not by rigorous judgment seized  
A pair so faithful could expire  
Victims so pure, Heaven saw well pleased  
And snatched them in celestial fire.*

*Live well and fear no sudden fate  
When God calls virtue to the grave  
Alike 'tis justice soon or late  
Mercy alike to kill or save.*

*Virtue unmoved can hear the call  
And face the flash that melts the ball.*

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from Vol. XV. page 215.)

HUNDRED OF PYDER.

The mediæval bells in this hundred do not call for any special remark. There are only five which can be assigned to that period. The well-known legend—

*Voce mea bina deponit cuncta nocina*

occurs on the first bell at St. Ervan, with the cross fig. 8, while invocations to St. Andrew, St. Katherine, and St. Anne, are found at Mawgan and St. Petrock Minor. In the tower of the latter church, on the bell bearing the name of St. Anne, are the words—

**SANCTVS PETROCKVS,**

a Cornish saint, to whom the church is dedicated. Lastly, the treble at Colan has the same cross (fig. 14) as already noticed at Mylor and Creed, and a few ancient characters may be observed around the haunch, but they are somewhat indistinct and difficult to decipher.

93.—ST. AGNES (6 bells).

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1850.  
Diameter at the mouth, 24 inches.
  2. The same inscription as on 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches.
  3. The same inscription as on 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
  4. The same inscription as on 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
  5. THO<sup>AS</sup> LESTER MADE ME 1748.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
  6. THO<sup>AS</sup> LESTER OF LONDON MADE US ALL 1748.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches. The weight is said to be about 7 cwt.
- The tower being very small, these bells are hung above one another, first two, then three, and then one.

94.—ST. BREOCK (5 bells).

1. . : . I . RUDHALL FEC<sup>T</sup> 1828 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. THE REV<sup>D</sup> W<sup>M</sup>. MOLESWORTH RECTOR. 1828 . I . RUDHALL FEC<sup>T</sup> (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. The Rev. Wm. Molesworth was instituted to the rectory of St. Breock on Nov. 20, 1816.
5. JA<sup>ES</sup> WEST & S. BUSCUMB CHURCHWARDENS. 1828 . I . RUDHALL FEC<sup>T</sup> (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches. The weight of this tenor is said to be about 8 cwt.

On a board affixed to the south wall of the ringing floor, are the following rhymes.

## "ST. BROKE BELLS.

We ring the quick to Church the dead to grave,  
 Good is our use, such usage let us have,  
 Who wears his hat, who comes in drunken mood,  
 Who swears and fights in angry blood,  
 Who once shall turn a bell, and spoil a peal,  
 'Tis right he should for the error feel,  
 Let him pay sixpence, for each single crime,  
 'Twill make him careful another time."

## 95.—COLAN (3 bells).

1. On the haunch of this bell is the cross (fig. 14). Then follow two letters about five inches apart, apparently capitals, but not capable of identification, being rough and indistinct. Placed at the same intervals, and so encircling the haunch, are the letters

I O   I O   T I T   G   P

but their meaning is not apparent. The N preceding the final P is inverted. Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

2. . : . JOHN GURNEY VICAR . : . JOHN TREBILCOCK & JAMES HICKS :  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches. John Gurney was instituted vicar of Colan on Nov. 4, 1768.
3. THO : SYMMON : BEN : CARRA : 1671 F . P  
In Roman capitals of various sizes, the date being in broad thick figures.  
This bell is broken. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

## 96.—ST. COLUMB MAJOR (8 bells).

1. I . P   G . P   W . P   1776.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
4. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1860.  
The Royal arms with the words "PATENT" appear on the waist. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
6. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
7. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
8. . : . REV<sup>P</sup> IN<sup>C</sup> TREFUSIS RECTOR THO<sup>R</sup> GEACH & IN<sup>C</sup> TREMAINE C.W. . : .  
1825 JOHN RUDHALL FECIT  
Diameter at the mouth, 43 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The Rev. John Trefusis was instituted to the rectory of St. Columb on Aug. 21, 1798.

## 97.—ST. COLUMB MINOR (5 bells).

1. : PEACE : AND GOOD ..... HHOVRHOOD : AND : 175.....  
Diameter at the mouth, about 29 inches.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH . : . EWP M.....  
Diameter at the mouth, about 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
3. ..... NY . PENNIN ..... S . IN . THE : YEAR .....  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
4. . : . THOMAS : MORCOMB IVN<sup>R</sup> AND : IOHN . STEPHENS : CH . WARDENS . : .  
F . A . P : 1757.  
Diameter at the mouth, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
5. I . CALL : THE : QVICK : TO : CHVRCH : AND DEAD : TO : GRAVE : . : .  
R : BVDD : MINISTER : 1757.

The 4th and 5th bells are sound, and remain in the belfry ; the others are broken, and lie on the basement floor of the tower.

## 98.—CRANTOCK (6 bells).

1. \* I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW ME : I . P : F . A . P . MAKERS : 1767.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. \* GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH AND KING : I . P : F . A . P \* 1767.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. HENRY HOUSE + PENNINGTON<sup>2</sup> MAKERS O 1767 O O  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches. The coin impressions are from a shilling of George II.
4. : : JOHN MARTYN JOSEPH MARTYN I . P : F . A . P (skeleton of a bell) 1767 \*  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
5. I. JOHNS & W. TUMMON CHURCH WARDENS 1823 I . RUDHALL FECIT \* \* \*  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches. An iron band, two inches wide, encircles the bell just below the inscription.
6. \* EGO SUM VOX CLAMANTIS PARATE \* C . H . PAINTER MINISTER \* JOHN RUDHALL FECIT 1823.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches. The weight of this tenor is said to be about 9 cwt.

The 4th and 5th bells are hung above the others.

## 99.—CUBERT (3 bells).

1. + R - A + R - A + WDS + I . P + 1731 +  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. RICHARD ANDREW - AND RICHARD ANDREW + CH + WARDENS - 1731 +  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. : W : : C : : P : : M : : C : WARDENS : R (skeleton of a bell) P : 1634  
In flat Roman capitals, with the trade mark of Roger Purdue. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. The 4 in the date is reversed.

## 100.—ST. ENODER (5 bells).

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1851.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. ANTHONY . TANNER . GENT 1719.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches. The "N's" are reversed on this bell.
3. WILLIAM HOCKER VICAR ; IOHN BASETT . & MALACHY BICE ; C . W ; I . P :  
C . P . 1787 :  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. William Hocker was collated vicar on July 10, 1767.
4. IN<sup>O</sup> FRANCIS CH WARDEN I (figure of a bell) P 1719  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. The N's are reversed on this bell.
5. SAMVELL . MARTYN . VIC . AND . CH . WARDEN . : : MDCCXIX.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches. The N's are reversed. After the word "warden" an S has been filed away. Samuel Martyn was collated to the vicarage of St. Enoder on April 29, 1700.

## 101.—ST. ERVAN (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 3)  oce mea bina depono cuncta nocina  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches. In August, 1872, this bell, though sound, was lying on the ringing-floor of the tower, which is in a most dilapidated and dangerous state.
2. O . O : FRANCIS . BREWER : ..... HVR : CH . WARD\* : C . P : A . G 1713 :  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. This bell is broken. The coin impressions are from a shilling and half-crown of George II.
3. GEORGE EPLET IOHN CLEMOES CHURCH WARDENS : 1754 (ornament).  
On a second line,  
CAST BY BAYLEY : STREET . AND COMPANY BRIDGWATER (ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches. This is a sound bell, hanging in the belfry.

## 102.—ST. EVAL (5 bells).

1. JOHN FRANCIS LL.....NNINGTON . FOVNDER . : . 1733 . : .  
This bell is broken. Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
  2. SAMVEL TREWBODY VICAR I (a series of dots arranged in the form of a bell) P  
1733. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches. Samuel Trewbody was collated vicar on November 21, 1728.
  3. FRANCIS LLLEWELLIN GENT : SAMVEL EPLETT . WARDES : 1733 :  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
  4. The inscription on this bell is hidden by an iron band. It lies on the belfry floor broken and useless. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
  5. SIMON . LEACH DE TRETHEWELL ARMIGER . EROGATOR . MAXIME . LIBERA :  
Immediately under the word "libera"  
=LIS . 1733.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches. Trethewell is a manor in the parish of St. Eval, formerly belonging to the Leach family, and afterwards to Francis Llewellyn, whose name appears on the third bell.
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## 103.—ST. ISSEY (5 bells).

1. \* JOHN RUDHALL FECIT . 1823 . \* \*  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
2. PENNINGTON FECIT . 1764.  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. . : . CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY THO<sup>AS</sup>. MEARS . 1837 . : . (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
4. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1871.  
and on the waist of the bell,  
CHURCH TOWER & BELLS  
RESTORED A.D. 1871.  
C. N. MANN VICAR  
F. PAYNTER } C. W.  
T. HAWKEN }  
Diameter at the mouth, 39½ inches.
5. RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON . 1871.  
and on the waist of the bell,  
I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH  
THE DEAD TO GRAVE  
C. N. MANN VICAR  
F. PAYNTER } C. W.  
T. HAWKEN }  
A.D. 1871.  
on the opposite side of the waist are the royal arms and the word "PATENT."  
Diameter at the mouth, 48½ inches.

The tower of St. Issey church fell down in 1869. The tenor which had been cast by Pennington in 1764 was broken in pieces. It had the inscription "I call the quick to church, the dead to grave," which has been reproduced on the new tenor. The work of rehanging the bells was entrusted to Hooper, of Woodbury, Devon.

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## 104.—LANIVET (6 bells).

1. I : P 1808 O  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. I : P 1808  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. I : P O 1808  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD I . P 1808  
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
5. NICHOLAS GROSE & WILLIAM TENNEY . : . C : W I : P . : . 1808  
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.

## 6. J. TAYLOR &amp; CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1869.

Diameter at the mouth, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The weight is 14 cwt. 2 qrs. The total cost of recasting the tenor, and rehanging the entire peal was about £73. The old tenor was inscribed "I to the church the living call, and to the grave I summon all." According to a terrier dated 1727, the tower contained in that year a peal of five bells "lately newe cast."

The following highly interesting document relating to the old bells at Lanivet, has been printed by Sir John Maclean in his *History of Trigg Minor*. It was found in the parish chest, and shows that four of the five largest bells belonging to the priory church at Bodmin, were sold in 1538 to the parish of Lanivet:-

"This bill, made the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of July in the xxx<sup>th</sup> yere of the raigne of our souveraign lord King Henry the Eight, witnesseth that I John Tregons, Gentylman, do knowledge myself by thies presents to have sold unto the parische of Lanyvet, within the Countie of Cornwall, four of the greatest bells within the pryory of Bodmyn, the greatest bell only excepted, for the some off sixe and thirtie poundes xiiij*m*<sup>iiij</sup><sup>d</sup>, of which some I the said John Tregons do knowledge me hereby to be fully contentyd and paid, and the said parisheners thereof hereby dyscharged by thies presents. In witness whereof I the said John Tregons have subscrybed this bill with my name, and set my seal the day and yere aboue written.

Per me, John Tregons."

## 105.—MAWGAN IN PYDER (3 bells).

1. : I : E : : : C : W : 1875 : : I : P : : (ornament) : R (skeleton of a bell) P : : (ornament) : Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This is one of Roger Purdue's bells. The 5 in the date is reversed; the letters are thin Roman capitals.
2. + □ (shield fig. 19) Sancte Andric Ora Pro Nobis □ (shield fig. 20). Diameter at the mouth, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The initial letters, which are plain Lombardic capitals, are disproportionately small when compared with the black-letter text.
3. SOLI DEO DETVR GLORIA R (skeleton of a bell) P 1640. In thin Roman capitals except the founder's mark and date which are broad and thick. Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

## 106.—ST. MERRYN (6 bells).

1. . . . T. ANDREW & I. BENNETT WARDENS I. RUDHALL FEC<sup>T</sup> 1797. Diameter at the mouth, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
2. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
3. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
4. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
5. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
6. T. AN..... URCH..... LOCESTER FEC<sup>T</sup> 1797 : Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The weight of this bell, when sound, was about 8 cwt. It is now broken, and lies in a corner of the basement floor of the tower.

I am indebted to the vicar, the Rev. John Carlyon, for a copy of a few items of expenditure recorded in the churchwardens' accounts in connection with the casting of the above peal. The expense of taking down the old bells and conveying them to Padstow was 15s.; freight from Padstow to Bristol and packing case, £1 15s. 6d.; letters to and from Gloucester, 1s. 8d.; expenses connected with fetching the bells from Padstow and setting them up after their return, £1 17s.; carpenters' labour, 17s. 6d. These occur among the accounts for 1796, and under date 1797, June 11, are the following entries:-

"To Mr. John Rudhall for the Bells as per Bill ..... £113 9 11  
To Capt<sup>A</sup> Richards for freight and Expenses at Bristol ..... 7 15 8"

On a board in the tower are some belfry rhymes, virtually the same as those at Wendron.

## 107.—NEWLYN (5 bells).

1. GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH PENNINGTON<sup>S</sup> MAKERS : 1766.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

2. GOD SAVE THE KING PENNINGTON<sup>®</sup> MAKERS 1766.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28*½* inches.
  3. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD PENNINGTON<sup>®</sup> MAKERS 1766.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
  4. R . G . ESQ<sup>R</sup> . W . P . C . W PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH PENNINGTON<sup>®</sup>  
MAKERS : 1766 :  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
  5. RICHARD GULLY ESQ<sup>R</sup> AND M<sup>E</sup> WILLIAM PAYNTER . C . W : PENNINGTON<sup>®</sup>  
MAKERS . 1766.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35*¼* inches.
- 

## 108.—PADSTOW (6 bells).

1. IN<sup>O</sup>. RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECIT 1798 (ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 27*½* inches.
2. IOHN RUDHALL GLOCESTER FECIT 1798 . . : .  
Diameter at the mouth, 28*½* inches.
3. J. PEARSE D. OSBORNE CHURCHWARDENS . 1840 . . : . T. MEARS FECIT . . : .  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. PROSPERITY TO THE TRADE OF PADSTOW 1798 (ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. HENRY MITCHELL & IOHN HORSWELL CHURCHWARDENS 1798 . . : .  
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
6. . . : . THIS PEAL OF SIX BELLS WAS CAST AT GLOCESTER BY IOHN RUD-  
HALL 1798.  
Diameter at the mouth, 39*¼* inches. The weight of this tenor is said to be  
about 11 cwt.

## 109.—PERRANZABULOE (3 bells).

1. IOHN ALLEYN AND THO<sup>®</sup> PAYNTER C . W . I . P 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27*½* inches.
  2. I WALKER VICAR : D . PUGH CURAT : L . BICE AND P . CLARK C . W :  
I . P : F . A . P  
On a line below is the date 1767.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28*½* inches.
  3. THO<sup>®</sup> LESTER OF.....MADE US THREE MEKRY BOYS TO BE 1747 < >  
Diameter at the mouth, 31*½* inches. This bell is broken.
- 

## 110.—ST. PETROCK MINOR (3 bells).

1. WILL . VIVIAN . REC<sup>T</sup> . HUMPY WILLIAMS . WARD<sup>N</sup> . A . (figure of a bell) .  
GOODING . FECIT O 1724 O  
Diameter at the mouth, 30*¼* inches. The coin impressions are from the  
obverse and reverse of a shilling of Queen Anne, obv. ANNA DEI GRATIA,  
rev. MAG. BRI. FR ET HIB. REG 1712. William Vivian was instituted to  
the rectory of St. Petrock Minor on June 9, 1708.
2. + (cross fig. 8) □ (shield fig. 20) Sancta Katarina ORA PRO  
D<sup>O</sup>bis □ (shield fig. 19).  
The initial letters are prettily crowned Lombardic capitals. Diameter at  
the mouth, 32 inches.
3. (crown) + S<sup>E</sup>CA A<sup>D</sup>DA ORA PRO  
D<sup>O</sup>BIS  
Immediately below, encircling the haunch,  
(crown) SANCTVS PETROCVS.  
All in Lombardic capitals, those in the upper line being 1*½* inch high, and  
those in the lower *¾* inch. They are well spaced so as to encircle the bell.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

(To be continued.)

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY OF THORNHAGH;  
FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. OF 1683.

COMMUNICATED BY CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

SOME INDEAVOURS TOWARDS AN HISTORICALL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF THE THORNHAGH'S OF FENTON, IN Y<sup>E</sup> COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM, COLLECTED CHEIFLY FROM A SHORT AND CURSORY VIEW OF SOME OF THEIR OLD EVIDENCES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES, IN THE POSSESSION OF JOHN THORNHAGH, ESQ., NOW OF FENTON AFORESAID, ANO 1683.

As shields and ensigns of arms, at first taken up, or gained from the enemy, in times of war (especiall in that called y<sup>e</sup> Holy War in Hen. 2 and Rich. 1 times) by particular persons, as comanders and others of eminence, and borne by them for marks of order and distinction, as well as rewards of prowess; became soone after hereditary to posterity, and appropriated to their particular ffamilies, to distinguish them from each other; so surnames for the like reason, began also to be hereditary, among the lower rank of gentry much about y<sup>e</sup> same time or soon after, who then growing more numerous by arms and honours obtained in those wars, their children found it necessary, for distinguishing of ffamilies, to keep y<sup>e</sup> names of their ffathers or ancestors, and so by degrees transmitted them to their posterity. Which names (called either sre-names, as being y<sup>e</sup> name of the ffather, or else sur-names, as being superadded to Christian names) were most of them taken, at first, among y<sup>e</sup> Normans, only by a prefixing y<sup>e</sup> particle [Fitz] to y<sup>e</sup> ffathers Christian name, as Roger fitz-Richard, Robert fitz-Roger, &c.; and afterwards that antient maner being left off about Edward I.'s time, other more lasting names were taken in their stead; either from y<sup>e</sup> ffather's Christian name, by adding the termination [son], as Richardson, &c.; or from offices in y<sup>e</sup> King's Court, Trades, Stature, Complexion, &c., by prefixing [Le] thereto, as le Botiler, Smith, Long, Brown, &c.; or else (which was most generall and of best esteem) from the places of their abroad, by prefixing [De] or [At] to the name of the place, as de Grey, at Hill, &c. Among which last sort, this ffamily (whose surname I find variously written, sometimes Thorney, and sometimes Thornagh, but most frequently, especially of late, Thornhagh) might probably derive theirs from some place of that Name, of which there are divers in several Counties, as a market town in Yorkshire named Thorne, and in Norfolk there is Thorney Abbey, and a small town called Thornagh, and particularly in this county of Nottingham there are two at least; the one is a part of Sherwood fforest, in y<sup>e</sup> Southern part thereof, toward y<sup>e</sup> Town of Nottingham, called <sup>b</sup> Thorne Woods or <sup>c</sup> Thorney Woods; and y<sup>e</sup> other, being a little Town toward the North-East part of y<sup>e</sup> County, and not far from fenton, named <sup>d</sup> Thorney, but more antiently written Thornehagh, Thornehawe, Thorhaugh, and Thornhagh (for Hagh and Haugh in old English signified the same with woods, and a woody green piece of ground inclosed with a hedge was in y<sup>e</sup> old English or Saxon language termed Hag<sup>e</sup>, Hagh, Haegh <sup>f</sup> Haugh or Haw, and sometimes houses and dwellings were then called <sup>g</sup> Hages) may carry great probability of giving name to this family. The town especially being so near y<sup>e</sup> place where they have been seated for many ages; though I canot yet discover what interest (if any) they ever had in either of these places; only that <sup>h</sup> Jeofrey y<sup>e</sup> son of Muriel de Thornehagh (the first mention I find of this name) gave a toft and croft, &c., in Herdeby (an adjoyning towne) to y<sup>e</sup> fraternity of <sup>i</sup> Brodholme in Com. Nottingham, wh<sup>ch</sup> gift was confirmed to them by King Edw. 2, about y<sup>e</sup> 12th year of his raigne an. 1317.<sup>j</sup>; and that Thomas de Thornhaw <sup>k</sup> was Lord of the Manor of Thornehawe, in y<sup>e</sup> 4 Edw. 3, an. 1330, and that Will-Thorney was Sheriff of London and Middlesex 13 Edw. 3, 1339.<sup>l</sup> But how these were related to each other, or whether either of them were of this ffamily, I find no certain proof, yet this variation in the orthography (as well of the town as ffamily) may give just grounds to conjecture that some (if not many) of those who are thus literally differenced in their names, and thereby seeming to be of severall ffamilies, may never y<sup>e</sup> less be sprung from one and y<sup>e</sup> same originall

<sup>a</sup> Camden Brit. in Northumb.

<sup>b</sup> Dug. Bar., vol. 2, p. 436 <sup>a</sup> b, and Dug. Warwick. p. 732b, lin ult.

<sup>c</sup> Thoroton Nott: in y<sup>e</sup> map, and p. 506b.

<sup>d</sup> Thoroton Hist. of Nottingham, p. 193, &c., and in y<sup>e</sup> map.

<sup>e</sup> Spelman Gloss. in Haga, p. 272, and Cowell, &c. <sup>f</sup> Camden Rem. in Surnames, p 117.

<sup>g</sup> Heylings' Help to Hist. in Guildford. <sup>h</sup> Thoroton Notts., p. 195.

<sup>i</sup> Brodholme is in the parish of Thorney, co. Nott.

<sup>l</sup> John de Thornhaw, son of Geofrey, was living 1323, and was, perhaps, the father of Thomas. <sup>k</sup> Thoroton Notts., p. 371. <sup>l</sup> Fuller's Worthies in y<sup>e</sup> Sher. of Lond.

and comon ancestor, however they may now beare different coats of arms, no wayes resembling each other as y<sup>e</sup> ancient maner was, for I suppose y<sup>e</sup> cause of this, as well as other ffamilies and places being differently written in severall writings, cometh chiefly from y<sup>e</sup> ignorance or carelessness of the scribe that pened them, for when I find any of this ffamily subscribing their own names to those writings, they are generally written Thornhagh, and sometimes Thornagh.

The next of this name that I find mentioned <sup>m</sup> in order of time is Robert Thorney, who <sup>n</sup> was a witness to a deed passed from John de Beauver to Adam de Everingham, which (though the date thereof be not there mentioned, yet) I suppose was in Rich. 2nd's time or before, because y<sup>e</sup> descent in page 374 of Dr. Thoroton's Antiquities of Nottinghamshire mentions no Adam de Everingham to be living after 8 febr. 11 Ric. 2, an. 1387. And (about thirty years after, as I guess) Robert Thornhagh <sup>o</sup> had a fine levied to him and others of y<sup>e</sup> Mannors of Gamston and Houghton upon y<sup>e</sup> river Idle in y<sup>e</sup> said County of Nottingham, by John Burgh, Esq., and Isabell his wife, and John Kevermond and Matildis his wife, y<sup>e</sup> daughters and co-heires of Sir Nicholas Mounboucher, Knight, in Hillary Term 5 H. 5, an. 1417. Both which Roberts I apprehend might be but one and the same person and of this family, and do guess him to be y<sup>e</sup> ffather or grandfather <sup>p</sup> of

John Thornhagh, of ffenton, in this County of Nottingham (which ffenton <sup>q</sup> is a <sup>r</sup> Hamlet within the parish of Sturton alias Stretton or Esterton) who doubtless was of this ffamily (and the first of them that I have any proof of residing there), for he is mentioned in severall <sup>s</sup> deeds and other writings (now at ffenton) of 26, 27 and 28 years of King H. 6; to one of which dated <sup>t</sup> 6 April 26 H. 6, an. 1448, ffrancis Payn, of ffenton, and this John Thornhagh were witnesses; and by another, bearing date <sup>u</sup> 2 Nov., 27 H. 6, an. 1448, being the will or writing of ffrancis Paine, of ffenton, the said ffrancis giveth to William Neville of South Leverton, Sir Robt. Pegge preist, John Thornhagh, Robt. Hadron, and ffrancis Keworth, all his lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, in ffenton, Stretton, Littilburgh, and Appulsthorp, or elsewhere in y<sup>e</sup> county of Nottingham, as his feoffees in trust to dispose thereof as followeth, viz.: he willeth that after y<sup>e</sup> death of Elizabeth his wife they shall make an estate in fee simple to the said John Thornhagh, his son-in-law, of all the lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, wh<sup>y</sup> he <sup>v</sup> said ffrancis bought of Robt. Payne his cousin; but if John Thornhagh shall die before her without issue, then ffrancis Keworth, shall have the same lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, for ever, paying a certain sum of money to his said wife, to be disposed of for y<sup>e</sup> benefit of the soules of him y<sup>e</sup> said ffrancis Payn, his s<sup>d</sup> wife, his daughter Katherin, his ffather, his mother, all his children, and all Christian souls: and he willeth that his said feoffees make an estate for life unto y<sup>e</sup> said Elizabeth his wife, of all his other lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, lying in y<sup>e</sup> town above said, or in any other place in y<sup>e</sup> said county of Nottingham, and y<sup>e</sup> Reversion thereof to y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh, his heirs and assignes for ever, in fee simple, paying for y<sup>e</sup> said reversion £40, to be disposed of in the forme abovesaid: and y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh may sell y<sup>e</sup> reversion of all y<sup>e</sup> lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, wh<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said ffrancis Payn's wife had for term of her life, paying y<sup>e</sup> abovesaid sum: and also all y<sup>e</sup> other lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup> that were Robt. Payn's, if he oultive his s<sup>d</sup> wife. Which Robt. Paine and ffrancis Paine beforementiond being witnesses to a <sup>w</sup> deed dated on Wednesday after y<sup>e</sup> feast of y<sup>e</sup> Conception of y<sup>e</sup> Virgiu Mary in 11 H. 6 (vizt. about 10 Dec., an. 1432) are therein both stiled of ffenton, which was long before I find y<sup>e</sup> Thornhaghs to have any estate there, from all which may be inferred with some probability, that y<sup>e</sup> said Robt. Pain sold his estate in ffenton, to his cousin ffrancis Paine, who might both have their estate, and originnall seat of their family in this place, before the Thornhagh's had anything to do there (for this ffrancis had other lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, in ffenton and the towns adjoyning before those he purchased of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Robt.), also that this John Thornhagh married y<sup>e</sup> said Katherin, daughter (and may be heire) of y<sup>e</sup> said ffrancis Payne; and that he had issue by her, wh<sup>y</sup> inherited y<sup>e</sup> said estate, and that a good part, if not all the estate wh<sup>y</sup> this John Thornhagh then had thereabouts, came to him and his posterity by vertue of this match. I suppose ffrancis Paine lived not long after the date of this will, for I find no further mention of him, and this John Thornhagh soon after purchasing other lands in Littleburgh, of John Clifton, of Littleburgh, &c., by another <sup>x</sup> deed dated 1 June, 28 H. 6, an. 145<sup>t</sup>, is therein stiled of ffenton, in com. Nottingh: which is the first authority <sup>y</sup> yet have

<sup>m</sup> John Thornhagh, possibly son of Thomas and father of Robert, was M.P. for Lincoln City, 1358-1361. <sup>n</sup> Thorot. Nottm., p. 349. <sup>o</sup> Ibid, p. 397, 398.  
<sup>p</sup> Probably his grandfather Robert Thornhagh is mentioned in 1422, and was probably son of Robert and father of John.

<sup>q</sup> There is another hamlet of ffenton, in the parish of Thorney, co. Nott.

<sup>r</sup> Thorot. Nott., p. 415, 416, and writings pen. J. Thoruhagh, ar.

<sup>s</sup> <sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> Penes John Thornhagh de ffenton armig. <sup>v</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thoruhagh arm.

seen of his, or any other Thornhagh's being seated at ffenton ; but nevertheless he might possibly have an estate and a seate there abouts before, wh<sup>ch</sup> descended to him from his ancestors, for ought I find to the contrary, though it doth not yet appear to me by any clear proof that he had, which inclines me to believe that y<sup>e</sup> principall seat here came to him from Payne. After this there was a fine levied<sup>x</sup> at Westminster y<sup>e</sup> day after All-Souls, 34 H. 6 (viz. 3 Nov., an. 1455) between Richard, Earl of Salisbury, John, Earl of Shrewsbury, Thomas Moygne, John Thornhagh, and others plaintiffs, and Will<sup>m</sup>. Nevill and Joane his wife, defendants, of divers messuages, lands, and meadows, &c., in Lanum, Rampton and South Leverton, all in com. Nottingham, and not far from ffenton ; whereby I suppose this John Thornhagh in the fine to be y<sup>e</sup> same with him of ffenton aforesaid, which is the last mention I find of him, or of any other of this family till I come to

Averey Thorngagh, of ffenton (in most of the Letia writings written Avereus and Alveredus Thorney and Thorngagh), who by y<sup>e</sup> interest he had in ffenton, and the time of his living there, I suppose to be son or grandson<sup>y</sup> of the aforesaid John ; for 'tis certain he was possessed of lands in ffenton and Sturton from 1 H. 7 (but how long before that time I find not) to 8 H. 8, as appears by several writings, <sup>z</sup> one dated in y<sup>e</sup> feast of St. Barnaby y<sup>e</sup> Apostle 1 H. 7 (viz. 11 June, 1486), <sup>a</sup> another of 20 January, 20 H. 7, an. 1504, <sup>b</sup> and another of 26 January, 21 H. 7, an. 1505, and <sup>c</sup> another of 1 July, 23 H. 7, an. 1508 ; and in the last<sup>d</sup> will and testam<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> said Alvam Thorngagh, dated 2 Decemb. an. 1511 (3 H. 8) where he is stiled of Sturton, and therein are named Robert and Thomas, his sons ; but having no notice of y<sup>e</sup> probate of this will, I cannot guess how long he lived after y<sup>e</sup> date of it. And for further confirmation Dr. Thoroton, in his Antiquities of Nottinghamshire page 416, sets him down as son of a John Thorngagh, and there stiles him Averey Thorngagh, of ffenton, and makes all y<sup>e</sup> succeeding Thorngagh's of that place to be descended from him, by Ellene his wife, daughter and heire of . . . . Ripers, of Leversall, in com. Eboracensis ; though he there (for want of care or good information) wholly omits y<sup>e</sup> two next generations, viz., Robert and Anthony. That this family do derive their descent from him, is without dispute ; for 'tis evident by <sup>e</sup> an old paper writing (which seems to be copied out of some old register) and other<sup>f</sup> authorities, that he married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Ripers, of Leversall [alib. Lover-sall] in y<sup>e</sup> county of York, Esq., and sister and co-heire of Robert Ripers, her brother, and by her had issue (according to y<sup>e</sup> aforesd will) at least two sons, <sup>g</sup> Robert and Thomas, the arms of which Ripers this family do still quarter among their other quartrings, next to their own paternall coat ; and for y<sup>e</sup> fuller satisfaction, I shall here set down verbatim y<sup>e</sup> copy of y<sup>e</sup> said<sup>h</sup> old paper, which is obscurely written in ill Latine and some English, viz.:—

Isabella Ripers uxor Thomas Hadfield un<sup>u</sup> soror et hæræd Rob<sup>t</sup> Ripers.. Et quodam Thom : Slingsbie et Agnet : ux : ejus. Brianū ffrane Risse et Jana [vel Joānā] ux : ejus, Alvaredum Thorney et Elenam ux : ejus. These were the daughters of Thomas Ripers, of Leversall [or Lover-sall] Esq. And the partition of their lands was made in the tenth year of King Henry the Seventh, 1494.

The field is gules, a canton argent charged with a cross florie azure ; borne by the name of Ripers.

This Ripers is descended from Ripers, Earl of Nottingham.

Thus far that paper ; the meaning of which I suppose is, that Isabell, the wife of Thomas Hadfield and Agnes, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Thos. Slingsby, and Joan [or Jane], y<sup>e</sup> wife of Brian ffrane risse, and Ellen, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Alvaredus Thorney, were the four daughters of Tho. Ripers, of Leversall, and sisters and co-heires of their brother Rob<sup>t</sup>. Ripers ; and that the lands of their inheritance were set out and divided amongst them in an. 10 H. 7 (quere, where those lay that were allotted to Ellen, the wife of this Averey Thorngagh). But I cannot find that ever there was any Ripers, Earl of Nottingham, wh<sup>ch</sup> makes me imagine it may be a mistake (in y<sup>e</sup> said paper) for Earl of Devonshire (of wh<sup>ch</sup> county there were divers of the <sup>i</sup> Riparijs, Riperis, or Ridvers, that were successively Earls, from King Will. Rufus time, till the latter end of King Henry y<sup>e</sup> 3 raigne), unless some of those Earles, at any time residing at Nottingham, might on that account be reputed Earls of that place, as they were also <sup>k</sup> of Exeter, for y<sup>e</sup> like reason (as Richard de Clare surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke <sup>l</sup> was often stiled Earl of Strigull, it being y<sup>e</sup> place of his birth).

Nor can I affirme that this Thomas and Rob<sup>t</sup>. Ripers in y<sup>e</sup> paper, were discended

<sup>w</sup> Penes. prefat. J. Thorn., arm.

<sup>x</sup> Thorot. Notting., p. 390.

<sup>y</sup> Probably the latter ; Leonard Thorngagh, who was Sheriff of co. Lincoln, 1472, was probably son of John and father of this Averey Thorngagh.

<sup>z</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Penes. pref. J. Thorn., arm. <sup>d</sup> In the Office for Probate of Wills in York.

<sup>e</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thor., arm. <sup>f</sup> Thorot. Notting., p. 416.

<sup>h</sup> Prædict. Testam. and Thorot. Nott., p. 416, compared. <sup>i</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thor., arm.

from those Earls of Devonshire, I am sure there is no congruity in their <sup>m</sup> coats of arms ; but 'tis very probable they were from a family of that name wh<sup>ch</sup> I find had long since considerable concerns in this county, and particularly in this part of it, in and near ffenton. The first of the name that I have met with in order of time is <sup>n</sup> Robert de Ripera, who in ye beginning of King Henry 2nd's time, was of a jury at Nottingham concerning ye customs and liberties of Sherwood forest, &c., whereby may be conjectured that he lived or had an estate in or near that forest, else he would not have been thought a proper person to be summoned upon a jury to decide a business of that nature and weight, wh<sup>ch</sup> consisting of by-laws and particular customs, strangers could not be so well acquainted with them ; and 'tis possible he might be ye same Rob<sup>t</sup>. Riper whose soule (among other founders and benefactors) was to be prayed for by ye Canons of Newsted Priory, in com. Notting., for King Hen. 2<sup>r</sup> was a principall founder of that Priory, which stood in Sherwood forest, which seems to suit exactly both as to the time and place with ye fore-mentioned Rob<sup>t</sup>. de Ripera. And there was one <sup>o</sup> Roger de Ruperis, who was owner of Atherston upon Stour in com. Warwic., in King John's time, but being a Norman, and adhering to the K. of France, he was dispossessed thereof by K. Hen. 3, who thereupon gave it to Godfrey de Craucumbe, who had also a grant of it from Raph de Ruperis about 11 H. 3, an. 1226, which Raph, I suppose, was son to Roger. And <sup>p</sup> Raph de Ruperis, a Norman (I suppose ye same before named), was possessed of Edston, in com. Warwic., wh<sup>ch</sup> King John in ye 6 year of his reign (an. 1204) seized (with other lands) for his disloyalty, and after granted it to Godfrey de Craucumb (possibly these two last-named might be of ye Devonshire family), and <sup>q</sup> Walter de Ripariis was a lawier and one of ye Justices Itinerant sent into Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire in 3 H. 3, an. 1218. The next of this name that I find mentioned in order of time is <sup>r</sup> Robert, named de Ordeshall (it being, I suppose, the place of his birth or abode), whose <sup>s</sup> son Robert de Ripariis in 13 H. 3, an. 1229, claimed the third part of ye manor of Eton, near Ordeshall, in com. Nottingh. And there was one <sup>t</sup> Sir Robert Ripariis, Knight, who was a witness to a charter of Adam le Flemming, dated 5 Nones of July, an. 1244 (viz. 3 July, 28 H. 3), whereby lands were given to ye Canons of Wirksp<sup>o</sup>, in com. Nottingham. There was also a <sup>u</sup> Robert de Ripariis (a lawier) who was one of ye Justices Itinerant sent into Oxfordshire, Berkshire, and Northamptonshire, in 36 H. 3, An. 1252 ; whether these three last-mentioned Roberts were all one and the same person or no, I dare not affirme, though the time will bear it well enough ; if so, then John de Ripariis might be his son or grandson, who <sup>v</sup> in 18 E. 2, an. 1324, levied a fine to Henry de fuaconberge, of the manor of Ordishale, in com. Nottingham, and of other lands and tenement<sup>s</sup> in Eton, Retford, Gameliston, Clareburgh, Hayton, Wellum, Stretton, Bekingham, Claworth, ffenton, East Drayton, West Markham, and Bughton, all wh<sup>ch</sup> are towns very near to ffenton. Another fine <sup>w</sup> was levied at Nottingham, ye Munday after ye feast of St. Martin, 3 Ed. 3 (viz. about 14 Nov. an. 1329), between John de Bolyngbrok, Plaintiff, and John de Ripariis, of Loversdale, Defendant, of the Manor of Ordesale, in com. Nottingh., and of other lands in Ordesale, Eton, Retford, Gameleston, &c., whereby <sup>x</sup> John de Ripariis, of Loversdale, granted that the <sup>y</sup> said manor, with ye appurtenances (except some lands in the said manor, which John de Ripariis, of Ordesale, held for term of his life ; and some other lands and appurtenances in ye said towns of Eton, Retford, Gameleston, Stretton, Bekingham, ffenton, East Drayton, West Markham, and Bughton, wh<sup>ch</sup> the said John de Ripariis, of Ordesale held for his life ; and other lands there which John, the son of John de Ripariis, of Ordesale, held for his life ; and some other lands in Ordesale wh<sup>ch</sup> Richard, son of John de Ripariis, of Ordesale, held for term of his life, of ye inheritance of the said John de Ripariis, of Loversdale), should remain to the said John de Bolyngbrok and his heirs ; and <sup>z</sup> in 9 H. 4, an. 1408, Robert Riper sued divers persons for eating his grass in Drayton, in com. Nottingh. So that this family of Ripers had a considerable estate in Nottinghamshire as well as in Yorkshire, and possibly might have their seat there before that at Loversdale, in Yorkshire.

*(To be continued.)*

<sup>1 k m</sup> Dug. Bar. Brook, York, &c., Heilin. <sup>1 ffull.</sup> Worth. in Monm., p. 51.

<sup>n</sup> Thorot. Nott., p. 506<sup>b</sup>. <sup>o</sup> Thorot. Nott., p. 262<sup>b</sup>. <sup>p</sup> Ibid and Speed's Chron., f. 1067.

<sup>q</sup> Dugd. War., p. 485<sup>a</sup>. <sup>r</sup> Ibid, p. 610<sup>a</sup>. <sup>s</sup> Dugd. Orig. Jurid. in Chr. Ser., p. 7.

<sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> Thorot. Nott., p. 399<sup>a</sup>. <sup>v</sup> Ibid, p. 413<sup>a</sup>. <sup>w</sup> Dugd. Orig. Jurid. in Chr. Ser., p. 15.

<sup>x y</sup> Thorot. Nott., p. 485<sup>a,b</sup>. <sup>z</sup> Thorot. Nott., p. 390<sup>b</sup>.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF  
ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.**

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

*(Continued from Vol. X V., page 174.)*

1646. Catharine Willobye, dau. of Francis Willobye, bapt. Oct. 7. (76.)  
 „ John Whatton, son of Robert Whatton, bapt. Nov. 14; bur. 27 Mar., 1648.  
 „ Thomas Johnson, son of Thomas Johnson, bapt. Nov. 29.  
 „ John Whatton, son of Robert Whatton, bur. Sept. 20.  
 1646-7. Vincent Hall, bur. Mar. 8.  
 1647. William Camocke, bur. May 12.  
 Luke Uffington, bur. Aug. 3. (77.)  
 1648. John Thorogood, son of Daniel Thorogood, bapt. Aug. 20.  
 1648-9. Mary Whatton, dau. of Robert Whatton, bapt. Mar. 3.  
 Rachell Whatton, bur. Jan. 12.  
 1649. Thomas King, bur. Oct. 14. (78.)  
 1649. John Hardy, son of John Hardy, bur. Oct. 19.  
 1650. Elizabeth Camock, dau. of Henry Camock, bapt. June 12.  
 „ Alis Thorogood, dau. of Thomas Thorogood, bapt. Nov. 21; same day, also, Joseph Caldecote, son of Francis Caldecote.

(76.) This family resided in St. George's parish. Thos. Willoughbie, musician, paid vs. and took up his freedom, 5 Nov., 1587.

(77.) Luke Uffington, Weaver, paid xxs. and admitted to freedom 4 June, 1606, one of the capital constables 11 and 12 Jac. I., and was as well a useful parochial officer for the parish of St. John. He was sidesman in 1616-7; overseer of the poor, 1615-6; highways, 1618-9; churchwarden, 1620-1, and 1631-2; and in the churchwarden's book of accounts is this entry:—"1623, Aprill 14, ffor a Bible sold to Luke Uffington, vijs." Luke subsequently entered the public line of business, as I find his name among others presented at the Court of Sessions, Jan., 1624-5, for selling ale at 6s. a dozen, contrary to the Act. At his house the Corporate body had a convivial meeting, 20th Aug., 1622, the occasion is noted in the books: Aug. 5, Robert Whatton, Alderman. At a Common Hall the Alderman informed those present that "it hath pleased the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Earl of Exeter, of his true bounty to bestowe a buck for the towne to make merry wth, wh<sup>ch</sup> is made known to the Company, so therefore they may agree for the disposing thereof, which is that it shall be eaten at Luke Uffington's, Tuesday, the 20th August, at viijd. ordinary, men and wives to sit togeather, and only man to pay for that when so called for. It is also agreed that the towne shall pay the fees for the bakinge of the venison. Mr. John Browne alsoe out of his love and good will hath p'mised to bestowe another buck for the said company to be eaten the same day and place and after the same manner." William Uffington, Shoemaker, took up his freedom 15 Mar., 1640-1. Philemon Uffington, Barber, admitted to freedom 8 Mar., 1636-7, was one of the constables for the parish of St. Michael in 1638-9; churchwarden, 1638, 1653, and 1655; overseer of the highways, 1657; elected a capital burgess 4th Sept., 1661; chamberlain, 1673-4; made an alderman 10th Aug., 1675; and was deceased in 1686, as on the 20th April in that year Thos. Linthwaite was elected an alderman in his room. In the churchwardens' accounts for the parish of St. John's, are the two following entries, from which it appears that Luke Uffington supplied the Sacramental wine. "1633. It. paid to Luke Uffington, for wine for all the communions as may appeare by his bill, £1 16s. 11d. 1643. It. paid to Luke Uffington, for wine as appears by his bill for this yeare, £1 13s. 11d."

(78.) Thomas King, Tallow chandler, took up his freedom 10 July, 1633, and was overseer of the poor for this parish in 1633 and 1647. He also filled several parochial offices of trust in St. John's. He was overseer of highways in 1635, 6, and 7; collector of poor in 1639-40, also sidesman; and in 1640-1, churchwarden. He was elected a capital burgess 27 Feb., 1647-8, owing to the dismissal of Law Robbins, a friend of the Stuarts, and was himself dismissed in consequence of the provisions of a royal proclamation 29 Aug., 1662. Edward King, Pharmacopia, late apprentice of John Rogers, took up his freedom 21 Jan., 1719-20; elected a capital burgess loco. John Spencer, def. 20 May, 1735, and by reason of residing in London resigned his seat Oct. 5, 1739. Thomas King, tallow chandler, son of Thomas above-named, took up his freedom April 5, 1668.

- 1650-1. Robert Langton, sonne of James Langton, bapt. Jan. 22.  
 1651. Margaret Thorogood, dau. of Daniell Thorogood, bapt. May 1.  
 " Elizabeth Cammocke, dau. of Henry Cammocke, bapt. Oct. 18.  
 " Edward Wallis, bur. 28 Aug.  
 " Henerie Rastall, bur. Nov. 10. (79.)  
 1652. Marke Anthony, son of Robert Anthony, bapt. 3 Oct. (80.)
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(79.) Henry Rastall, gent., paid viij. vjd. and took up his freedom 6 Oct., 1607; subsequently elected a capital burgess, a comburgess 28 Aug., 1622, and filled the office of alderman in 1623-4 and 1636-7. While he occupied the chair the first time, the hall, in expectancy probably of the plague paying us a visit, enacted the following order:—"1623, Oct. 6. At this hall it is ordered and agreed upon by the whole assembly aforesaid, that all the towne's gates shall be shutt upp every night this winter at eight of the clock, and be kept shutt upp till morninge, except Clement gate, the Brigg gate, and Newgate, wh<sup>ch</sup> are to be watched by ev' y householder or his deputy in their course, except such laboringe men that are not weekly assessed to the relieve of the poore, 8 were to watch by day and 16 by night." At the previous meeting held in September, members of the hall were instructed to superintend the watch "in this dangerous tyme of visitation, and that the sum of £13 5s. 4d. collected in the towne to the brief of visited persons in other townes were brought in, whereof £10 was given to the towne of Grantham, and the rest to London or some other towne as occasion offered. At this hall also was the copy of the Justices in the countreyes warrant openly reade to the intent all the trayned men now wh<sup>ch</sup> in our libertys might be in readines to appeare with all theire armes to be trayned at Sleaford the xxvij<sup>th</sup> day of September followinge, and to bring provison with them for three dayes trayninge." John Rastall, gent., took up his freedom 26 August, 1647.—*Corp. Rec.*

(80.) Members of this family I find are mentioned in the Municipal Records as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, and is the second (Gregory Burton being the first) alderman recorded in the books as being sworn into office as alderman of the town, October, 1567, for the succeeding year, before "Franciscus Harrington (elected Recorder 22 Jan., 1566-7) arm. in Castro Stamfordie." During his term of office one John Lyon made a confession to the whole hall of so singular a character, that I present it to my readers:—"1568. Sept. xxiiij. At this comon hall before the alderman, comburgesses and the holl comons in this hall assembled John Lyon alias Yong, hathe openly in the said hall submytted hym selfe and confessed himself y<sup>t</sup> he hath misued maister Alderman and his bretherin in rydgng to Lincoln and ther takynge myn othe agenst the truth and after y<sup>t</sup> in p'curing of pfies agayenst Mr. Houghtou and other wh<sup>ch</sup> was done by the councell and advyse of John Browne of Bythm who wylled me to do the same wh<sup>ch</sup> a good stomach or else nott." At the same hall as the preceeding—"It<sup>m</sup> itt is ordeynyd and agreed by the Ald'man, comburgesses and comons in this hall assemblyd that noe ffreeman shall sell or gyve any com post or donge ether owt of their yards or growndes to any fforeyner yf any ffreeman in the towne will by the same and geve as (much as) any other (man) will gyve (upon) payne of vjs. viijd. It<sup>m</sup> itt is constituted and concluded by the comburgesses and comons in this hall assembled y<sup>t</sup> ev'y one y<sup>t</sup> hereafter shall be in the office of the ald'man shipe for the tyme of his yeer shall have in the felde (in) Somer tyme towarde the charge of his howse kepinge tenn fatt shps to be kyld in his house and not above (upon) payne of iijs. iiijd." Alexander Anthony was dismissed the chamber at his own request 9 Oct., 1571. Nicholas Anthony, Mercer, took up his freedom 20 Sept., 1571. William Anthony, glover, took up his freedom 21 June, 12 Jac. 1; elected a capital burgess 4 March, 1620-1; chamberlain 8 and 9 Car. 1.; comburgess 9 Oct., 1645; and as a friend of deposed royalty removed from office 17 Feb., 1647-8. The hall, 16 June, 1634, ordered that two of its members, viz., Mr. Edm. Corker and William Anthony, were to go to Edenham with the trained band on Wednesday, the 8th of next month, to see if there be any defect, and for their better ordering. On 6 Oct., 1664, the hall ordered "y<sup>t</sup> George Cozens and William Larrat, y<sup>t</sup> chamberlaynes, shall pay out of y<sup>t</sup> towne money to Laurence Robbins, gen., the some of 4s. 5s. 4d., being moneys expended by him and one William Anthony at Lincoln assize upon y<sup>t</sup> towne's accompt." Robert Anthony, shoemaker, took up his freedom 28 April, 1649; elected a capital burgess 27 Aug., 1668; and chamberlain 1677-8. While he held the latter office he was ordered by the hall, 19 Nov., 1677, "to pay to y<sup>t</sup> Muster Mr. what money is due from the towne untill an assessm<sup>t</sup> could be made." He was dead in 1700, as on the 29th August in that year, Samuel Ross was elected a capital burgess in his place. William Anthony was elected a capital burgess in virtue of the Royal Commission previously alluded to, 29 August, 1662; chamberlain 1670-1, and was dead before April 12th, 1687, as on that day Edw. Denham, mercer, was elected a capital burgess in his room. John Anthony's name occurs in 1683-4, as one

1652-3. Henry, son of Henry Cammocke, bur. Jan. 26.  
1653. Charles, son of Robert Whatton, gent., bur. April 23.

" 1653, September 22. Richard Royce, of Stamford, baker, were chosen Register for all y<sup>e</sup> severall parishes of Stamford, and sworne y<sup>e</sup> same day before Abraham ffaulkner, then Alderman, and Edward Johnson, Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Peace for y<sup>e</sup> borrough aforesaid according to an Act of Parliment.

" Abraham ffalkner, Alderm.

" And at y<sup>e</sup> Sissions of y<sup>e</sup> Peace holder for y<sup>e</sup> borrough of Stamford in y<sup>e</sup> county of Lincolne, October the six 1653, before Abraham ffalkner, Alderman of y<sup>e</sup> borrough aforesaid, in obedience to an Act of Parliment dated y<sup>e</sup> 24 August, 1653, it was enacted that thire shall be in every parish a sworne register to record all marriages, births and burials in those severall parishes, and whereas Stamford consisteth of five small parishes, that is to say, Alisaints, St. Maries, St. Michells, St. John, and St. Georges, which may well be performed by one man, it was then ordered by y<sup>e</sup> court then present y<sup>e</sup> Richard Royce shall be the register for all y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid parishes within y<sup>e</sup> borrough aforesaid to record all such marriages, births, and burials as shall be in y<sup>e</sup> said severall parishes from y<sup>e</sup> two and twenty day of Septemb. 1653, according to y<sup>e</sup> tennour (of) y<sup>e</sup> act sworne."

- 1653-4. Daniel, son of Daniell Wigmore, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, bapt. Jan. 25. Bur. Aug. 29, 1655.  
 " Anne, dau. of a gentlewoman that lay in at Richard Burnhams, bapt. Jan. 26.  
 " John, son of John Hardy and Mary, bapt. feb. 6. Bur. April 8, 1654.  
 " Richard, son of Humphrey Ilive and Katherine, bapt. Mar. 20.  
 " Ellen, dau. of Beniamin Barklye, of Cottesmore, was bur. 11 Feb.  
 1654. Deborah, dau of Francis Blyth and Mary, bapt. June 3. Bur. June 30, 1655.  
 " Robert, son of Richard Burnham and Vertue, bapt. Aug. 10.  
 " Thomas, son of Larrance Farmer, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. Oct. 31.  
 Lettice, wife of Phillomon Uffington, bur. June 14.  
 1655. Alice, dau. of James Langton, gent., and Alice, bapt. May 24.  
 " Anne, dau. of Francis Blyth and Mary, bapt. Dec. 5.  
 " Robert Richardson, of Cambridge in the oyle of Ely, gent., and Sarah Pawson, of this parish, mar. April 25.  
 " The purpose of a marriage betwext Mr. Anthony Stranes (?) of Quadren, in the county of Lincolne, clark, and Mrs. Elizabeth Browne, of Stamford, in the parish of Alisaints. At there requests were duly published three generall lords dayes sucksesively according to an act of payment in 1653, to say, Sept. 16, Sept. 23, and Sept. 30, and they were married Oct. 9, 1655. Witness, Edward Browne, John Richardson, Samuell Whiting. (81.)

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of the constables for the parish of all Saints. Another John Anthony, shoemaker, took up his free-tom 21 March, 1639-40; constable for this parish 1641-2. On 29 August, 1662, he was elected a capital burgess, and is designated "innkeeper," a post he resigned in 1674, as on the 20th July, in that year, I find Matthew Wyche was elected a capital burgess in his room. John Anthony was overseer of the highways in 1641, and churchwarden of the parish in 1644, 5, 6, and 7.; and Robert Anthony was overseer of the poor in 1653. William Anthony was sidesman for St. John's Parish in 1617-8, and churchwarden in 1618-9, and 1629-30. In the churchwardens' book of accounts for the parish of St. John, I find William Anthony's name frequently mentioned, which I append. "1630. It. to William Anthony for boordre to mend the seates and to make a low foot stool ijs. ijd.; It. for workmanship and nailes iijs. It. to William Anthony for boordre for two seats in the north chappell, iijs. xjd. In the inventory of church property given over to the new by the retiring churchwardens, 5th April, 1613, I find ij puto flagones and a boule for the communion, given by Mr. Thomas Harrison, of London, draper, and a new bason given by Ann Anthony. In the parochial account book credit is given in 1630, "for mending the wooden foot for y<sup>e</sup> bason, ijd."

(81.) John Richardson, whose name is attached as a witness was Rector of the Church. He previously pursued his ministry at Peterborough, and laboured at Stamford till the Act of Uniformity ejected him in 1662. When the five mile Act came into force, he sojourned for a time at Uppingham, but subsequently returned to Stamford, and preached as he could in his own house and those of his friends. He was Warden (15th) of Browne's Hospital from 1653 to 1662, and is said to have much improved the allowance of the inmates. He died in 1687. In the Churchwardens' accounts for the parish of St. John's, I find the two following entries, no doubt allusive to him:—"1653, Sept. 28. Sent Mr. Richardson a pinte of sack and a pinte to Mr. Brown 2s. Dec. 6. To Goodman Love for making Mr. Richardson's seate and for settinge downe another seate 10s."

1655. Mr. Brumewell, widow, bur. April 4.  
 ,,, Alice, wife of Rob. Willshire, gent., bur. Sept. 16.  
 1655-6. Alice, dau. of Phillomon Uffington and Elizabeth, bapt. Mar. 22.  
 Rachel, a bastard child of Mary Conyers, bur. Jan. 28.  
 1656. Samuel, son of George Hill, gent., and Abigail, bapt. Mar. 31.  
 Francis, son of Francis Dalby, gent., and Elizabeth, bapt. May 31.  
 Hester, dau. of Daniell Wigmore, gent., bapt. Aug. 3.  
 Richard Falkner, of St. Maries, and Mary Harris, of St. John's, mar. June 19.  
 Daniell North, of St. John's, and Sarah Linford, of Allsaints, mar. Oct. 16.  
 Robert Withcall and Elinor Thorold, mar. Oct. 21st. Among the names of  
 those parties who witnessed this marriage is Hierome Bertie.  
 Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Camocke, bur. Sept. 13.  
 Anne, dau. of John Meares, gent., bur. Dec. 30.  
 1656-7. Frances, dau. of Francis Blythe and Mary, borne Jan. 25.  
 Judith, dau. of James Langton, gent., and Alice, was borne Jan. 27.  
 ,,, Mr. Powell, a widow, bur. Jan. 6.  
 ,,, Susanna Butcher, an ancient maid, bur. Jan. 13.  
 ,,, Mary Grant, a maid, bur. Feb. 1.  
 ,,, Nathaniell Large, esq<sup>r</sup>, was bur. Mar. 1.  
 Thomas White, a bachallor, bur. Mar. 18.  
 1657. Thomas, son of Daniell Thorogood and Bridgett, borne June 26.  
 Samuel, son of John Richardson, clarke, and Mary, borne July 20.  
 ,,, John, son of Henry Goodlad and Ethelburge, borne July 30.  
 William, son of John Hardy and Mary, bapt. Sept. 5.  
 Elizabeth, dau. of Geo. Hill, gent., and Abigail, borne Sept. 14.  
 The purpose of a marriage betwixt Humphrey Ilive, of this parish, and  
 Susannah Goodman, of the same, at there request were duly published three  
 severall lords dayes according to an Act of Parliment in 1653, to say, Mar.  
 15, Mar. 22, and on Mar. 29, and they were married April 7, 1657. Witness  
 John Richardson, Richd. Goodman.  
 ,,, Mr. Anthony Evans, of Quadren, in the co. of Lincoln, clarke, and Mistres  
 Anne Rabye, of this parish, mar. Oct. 22.  
 ,,, John Dexter, of St. John's, and Mrs. Judith Lee, of this parish, mar. Nov. 5.  
 Widow Wallis, an ancient woman, bur. April 12.  
 1657-8. Samuel, son of Francis Caldecott and Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 19.  
 ,,, The purpose of a marriage betwixt John Shepard, of this parish, and Abigail  
 Ilive of the same, at there request were duly published three severall  
 lords dayes according to an Act of Parliment in 1653, to say, January 17,  
 24, and 31, and they were married feb. 11, 1657 (8). Witness John Richard-  
 son, Henry Shepard and frances Still.  
 ,,, John Butler, of this parish, gent., and Mrs. Alice Napper, of Stamford, in  
 the parish of All Saints, was mar. June 24, 1657. It is placed under the  
 year 1658, being for got to be set down in its due place, and as vouchers for  
 its correctness, John Richardson and Anthony falkner signs their names  
 thereto. (82.)

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(82.) In King's Cliff Church, when Brydges wrote his History of Northamptonshire, was the following monumental inscription :—“Here lieth the bodies of Sarah Browne and Mary Bvtler, spinster daughters of Gregory Bvtler the second sonne to Gregory Bvtler of Old-Aires in the county of Durham, esq. Shee was first married to Thomas Jobson of Culworth in the County of Yorke, esq. Her second husband Charles Sovth of this parish, esq., her last husband Dr. Thomas Browne of this parish, physician. Shee died the 23d Sept. 1681. Her sister Mary Bvtler died the 3d May 1688.” At the bottom of the stone were these arms :—A chevron betw. 3 covered cups or. Adjoining was the following inscription, upon a freestone slab, to the memory of the father (brother?) of Mrs. Sarah Browne's second husband :—“Here lieth the body of the Reverend Thomas Sovth, 4th son of S<sup>r</sup> Francis Sovth of Kell-  
 ston in Lincolnshire, and Rector of this parish 50 years, who dec<sup>d</sup>. March the 23,  
 Anno Dni 1688. Aetatis sua 74.” The arms of South are, arg, 2 bars gules. Sir  
 John South, of Kelstern, compounded for his estates £888 11s. 8d., to the Common-  
 wealth authorities. The parish register of Cliffe Regis records the burial of Charles  
 South, Esq., 6 July, 1682; Sarah, wife of Doctor Browne, 24 Sept., 1681; Thomas  
 Browne, Doctor of Physick, 23 Dec., 1682; and the marriage of William Lucas, gent.,  
 to Mrs. Anne South, widow, 8 Dec. 1681. A John Butler was Churchwarden of Saint  
 Michael's parish in 1650-1.

*(To be continued.)*

## A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

(Continued from Vol. XV., page 234.)

- BURDON. *Gules*, three palmer's staves *argent*, tipped and garnished *or*.  
 BURDON (of the town of Nottingham). *Azure*, three hautboys between as many crosses *crosslet or*.
- BURNELL (of Winkburn; originally of the city of London. Now represented by Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, of Winkburn, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1860). From ancient stained glass in the windows of the parish church of Winkburn, it would appear that the family originally bore—*Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight cinquefoils of the field. The modern arms are however—Per fesse indented *or* and *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, within a bordure *gules*, charged with eight plates. Crest. A bear's jamb erect and erased *sable*, holding in the paw a bunch of violets, slipped *proper*. Motto. “Caritas fructum habet.”
- BURNSIDE (of Gedling and of Plumtree. As borne by John Stamford Burnsides, of Gedling, Esquire). *Sable*, a chevron *or*, between three boars' heads couped *argent*. Crest. A crescent *argent*. Motto. “Gradatim plena.”
- BURY (of the town of Nottingham). *Ermine*, on a bend *azure*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*.  
 BUSLI (feudal lord of Worksop, temp. Wm I). *Gules*, a bezant. (Dodsworth's MSS.)  
 BUSTY (of Balderton, and of Hougham, in the co. of Lincoln). Barry of six *argent* and *sable*. Crest. A sea dragon or serpent, sans wings and legs, the tail nowed and having a smaller head at the end thereof, all barry *argent* and *sable*, langued *gules*.
- BUTLER (of Cropwell-Butler and elsewhere). *Azure*, a bend between six covered-cups *or*. (Thoroton).
- BYRON (of Colwick, and of Newstead. Created Baron Byron, by letters patent, October the 24th, 1643. Now represented by the Right Hon. George Frederick William Byron, ninth Baron Byron). *Argent*, three bendlets enhanced *gules*. Crest. A mermaid, with her comb and mirror in either hand, all *proper*. Supporters. Two horses, of a chestnut colour, *proper*. Motto. “Crede Byron.”
- CALTOFT (of East Bridgeford). *Argent*, an inescutcheon within an orle of cinquefoils *sable*. (Thoroton).
- CANTELUPE (of Greasley Castle. Created Baron Cantelupe, by writ, December the 29th, 1299). *Gules*, a fesse *vaire* between three leopards' heads *jessant fleur-de-lys or*.
- CARTLEDGE (of Woodthorpe. Granted to Rebecca, widow of William Cartledge, of Woodthorpe, Gentleman). *Azure*, a saltire engrailed *or*, between an estoile in chief and another in base, and a cart-wheel in either flaunch of the last.
- CARTWRIGHT (of Normanton, Marnham, and Ossington). *Ermine*, a fesse *sable* between three fire-balls of the last, enflamed *proper*. Crest. A wolf's head erased *or*, pierced through the neck with a spear *argent*, vulned *proper*. Motto. “Defend the fold.”
- CARTWRIGHT (of South Wheatley). *Argent*, two chevronels between three lions rampant *gules*. (Thoroton).
- CAUX (feudal lords of Laxton). Per chevron *or* and *gules*, three human hearts countercharged.
- CAVENDISH (of Nottingham Castle, Welbeck Abbey, and elsewhere; descended from a common ancestor with the noble house of Cavendish, Dukes of Devonshire. Created Baron Ogle and Viscount Mansfield, by patent, November the 3rd, 1620; Baron Cavendish and Earl of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March the 7th, 1628; Marquess of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, October the 27th, 1643; and Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March the 16th, 1664). *Sable*, three bucks' heads cabossed *argent*, attired *or*, a crescent for difference. Crest. A serpent nowed *proper*. Supporters. Dexter a bull *or*, gorged with a ducal coronet *gules*; sinister, a lion per fesse *or* and *gules*, ducally crowned *or*. Motto. “Cavendo tutus.”
- CHADWICK (of West Leake; and of the town of Nottingham). *Gules*, an inescutcheon within an orle of martlets *argent*. Crest. A lily *argent*, stalked and leaved *vert*. Motto. “Stans cum rege.”
- CHAMBERLAIN (of Red Hill). As borne by John Chamberlain, of Red Hill, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1789). *Gules*, an inescutcheon *argent*, within an orle of cinquefoils *or*. Crest. Out of a mural coronet *gules*, a demi-lion rampant *or*, holding in his dexter paw a key *argent*.

**CHAPPELL** (of Mansfield-Woodhouse. Of this family was the Right Reverend William Chappell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cork and Rosse, in Ireland, who died in 1649). *Or, an anchor in pale sable.*

**CHARLTON** (of Chilwell, and formerly of Sandiacre and Breaston, in the co. of Derby. As borne by Thomas Broughton Charlton, of Chilwell, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham). *Azure, on a chevron or, between three swans argent, as many cinquefoils gules.* Crest (granted in 1612, when the arms were confirmed by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms, to Thomas Charlton, Esquire). A swan's head and neck erased *argent*, beaked *gules*, gorged with a chaplet, *vert*. Motto. "Stabit conscius æqui."

**CHARRONS** (of Sutton-upon-Trent). *Gules, a chevron between three escallop shells argent.*

**CHAWORTH** (of Wiverton). Barry of ten *argent* and *gules*, three martlets *sable*. These were the ancient arms of the family, but the Chaworts, for several generations, bore—*Azure, two chevrons or*—being the arms of the family of Alfreton, of Alfreton, in the co. of Derby, whose heiress William de Chaworth married.

**CHAWORTH** (created Viscount Chaworth, of Armagh, in the peerage of Ireland, by patent, March the 4th, 1627). Barry of sixteen *argent* and *gules*, an orle of martlets *sable*. Crest. A castle *proper*, on the battlements a plume of five ostrich feathers *argent*. Supporters. Two angels *proper*. Motto. "Non inferiora sequutus." (A very fine example of these arms may be found in the old parish church at Annesley.)

**CHAWORTH** (of Wiverton and of Annesley). Barry of ten *argent* and *gules*, three martlets *sable*, within a bordure engrailed of the last.

**CLAXTON** (of Kirkton). *Gules, on a fesse between three hedge-hogs *argent*, a crescent *azure* for difference.* Crest. Upon a ducal coronet *or*, a hedge-hog *argent*, charged with a crescent *azure* for difference.

**CLAY** (of Newark-upon-Trent and of Kelham; probably a younger branch of the Clays of Crich, in the co. of Derby). *Argent, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sable.*

**CLERKSON** (of Kirkton, and subsequently of Mansfield-Woodhouse). *Argent, upon a bend engrailed *sable*, three annulets *or*.* Crest. An arm clad in complete armour lying fesseways *proper*, couped at the shoulder *gules*, grasping in the gauntlet a sword in pale *proper*, therefrom a split pennon of the second, floating towards the sinister.

**CLIFTON** (of Clifton; created baronet May the 22nd, 1611. Now represented by Henry Robert Clifton, of Clifton, Esquire, grandson of the Venerable Robert Markham, D.D., Archdeacon of York, by Frances, his wife, only daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart., who assumed the name of Clifton only, and the arms of Clifton, on the death of Sir Robert Juckles Clifton, ninth and last Bart.) In the reign of Richard II. Monsieur John de Clyfton bore—*Argent, semée of cinquefoils *sable*, a lion rampant of the last—but the family subsequently assumed—*Sable, semée of cinquefoils *argent*, a lion rampant of the last.** Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-peacock per pale *argent* and *sable*, the wings displayed and countercharged. Motto. "Tenez le droit."

**CLINTON** (of Clumber. Created Duke of Newcastle-under-Line, by patent, November the 13th, 1756. As borne by the Most Noble Henry Pelham Alexander Fiennes Pelham Clinton, sixth Duke of Newcastle). Quarterly: first and fourth, *Argent, six crosses crosslet fitchée *sable*, three, two, and one;* on a chief *azure*, two mullets *or*, pierced *gules*, for CLINTON; second and third, quarterly: first and fourth, *Azure, three pelicans *argent*, vulning themselves *proper*, for PELHAM;* second and third, *Gules, two demi-belts, paleways, the buckles in chief *argent*, being an honourable augmentation borne in memory of Sir John Pelham, by whom John, King of France, was taken prisoner in 1356.* Crests. First—Out of a ducal coronet *gules*, a plume of five ostrich feathers, banded together with a line laid chevronways *azure*, for CLINTON. Second—A peacock in pride *proper*, for PELHAM. Supporters. Two greyhounds *argent*, collared and lined *gules*. Motto. "Loyalté n'a honte."

**CLOSE** (of the town of Nottingham. Granted to Thomas Close, of the town of Nottingham, Esquire, a magistrate for the said town). *Vert, on a chevron *argent*, between two bezants, in chief, each charged with a cross pattée *gules*, and a garb, in base *or*, a falcon close *proper*.* Crest. A garb *or*, pierced with a lance, *proper*.

**CLUDD** (of Arnold and of Norwood Park; descended through a younger branch from the Cludds of Orleton, in the co. of Salop) *Argent, a bend double cotised *sable*, in chief a martlet of the last for difference.* Crest. A hawk, with wings expanded *proper*, belled *or*, preying upon a coney *argent*, vulned in the head *proper*.

**COAPE** (of Arnold; originally of Duffield, in the co. of Derby). *Argent, on a fesse embattled *gules*, between three roses of the last, slipped *vert*, as many fleurs-de-lys *or*.* Crest. A fleur-de-lys *argent*.

- COKE (of Langton Hall and of Mansfield Woodhouse; originally of Trusley, in the co. of Derby. Now represented by Francis Lillyman D'Ewes Coke, Esquire). *Gules*, three crescents *or*, a canton of the last. Crest. The sun in his splendour *or*. COKEFIELD (of Nuthall). *Azure*, a cross counter-compony *argent* and *gules*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a lion's jambe erect *proper*.
- COLLIN (of the town of Nottingham, and subsequently of Elton. Granted June the 27th, 1712, to John Collin, of Elton, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1715). *Vert*, a griffin segreant *or*, beaked and legged *gules*, on a chief indented *argent*, two crosses formé of the third. Crest. A talbot's head erased, per fesse indented *or* and *argent*, eared *gules*, and charged upon the neck with a cross formée of the last. Motto. "Laus Deo."
- COLWICK (of Colwick). *Gules*, three fusils conjoined in fesse *argent*, in chief two cinquefoils pierced *or*. (Formerly in the windows of Colwick Church).
- COMPTON (of Hawton, temp. Edward III.). *Sable*, three helmets closed *argent*.
- CONSTABLE (of Kinolton). Quarterly *gules* and *vaire*, over all a bend *or*, charged with three martlets *sable*.
- COOPER (of Thurgarton; originally of Buckinghamshire). *Azure*, on a chevron *argent*, between three cinquefoils pierced *erminois*, two lions counter passant *sable*. Crest. A demi-man, face and hands *proper*, his dress divided quarterly and countercharged *argent* and *sable*, his sleeves slashed, wreathed round the temples *or* and *azure*, and wearing upon his head a cap of the last, charged on the breast with a cinquefoil pierced *erminois*, and holding in his dexter hand a covered cup *or*.
- COOPER (of Hawksworth). *Or*, a bend *azure*, between two lions' heads erased *gules*. Crest. Upon a mount *vert*, an unicorn sejant *argent*, armed, maned, tufted, and unguled *or*, supporting a broken tilting-spear of the last.
- COOPER (of Bulwell). Granted to the late Samuel Thomas Cooper, of Bulwell, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and now borne by his son, Percy Hartshorn Cooper, of Bulwell, Esquire, a minor. *Azure* on a chevron engrailed *or*, between two lions passant in chief *argent*, and a griffin's head erased in base, of the second, three gads, or square plates of steel *proper*. Crest. Upon a mount *vert*, in front of two battle-axes in saltire *or*, headed *argent*, a lion sejant *proper*, collared of the second, supporting with his dexter paw a gad, or square plate of steel *proper*.
- CORNWALLIS (of Ordall). *Sable*, guttée d'eau, on a fesse *argent*, three Cornish choughs *proper*. Crest. Upon a mount *vert*, a buck lodged regardant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, gorged with a chaplet of oak and acorns of the first, vulned in the shoulder *proper*.
- COWPER (as borne by Thomas Cowper, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1567). *Azure*, a tortoise erect *or*. (Fuller).
- CRANMER (of Aslacton; originally of Lincolnshire. Of this family was Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyred in 1556). *Or*, a chevron between three cranes *azure*. Crest. A crane's head and neck erased *azure*, pierced with an arrow and vulned *proper*.
- CRANMER. *Argent*, on a chevron *azure*, between three pelicans *sable*, vulning their breasts *proper*, as many cinquefoils *or*.
- CRAYLE (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Argent*, three maces *sable*.
- CRESSY (of Hodsock). *Argent*, a lion rampant queue fourchée *sable*.
- CRESSY (of Ouldcotts). *Argent*, on a bend cotised *sable*, three crescents of the field. Crest. A griffin's head, couped *sable*.
- CROMWELL (of Cromwell, and subsequently of Tattershall Castle, in the co. of Lincoln; created Baron Cromwell by writ, March the 10th, 1308). *Argent*, a chief *gules*, over all a bend *azure*.
- CROPHILL (of the town of Nottingham, temp. Edward III.)......a lion rampant.....(Thoroton).
- CROSbie (of West Leake). Per chevron *argent* and *sable*, three guttées counter-charged.
- CUILY (of Oxton). *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three ogresses.
- CURZON (of Bulcote). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three popinjays *or*, collared *gules*.
- DABRIDGE COURT (of Ossington). *Ermine*, three bars humettée *gules*, a crescent for difference. Harl. MS. 1057).
- DAKEYNE (of Bagthorpe; originally of Biggin Grange and Snitterton, in the co. of Derby). *Gules*, a lion passant guardant *or*, between two mullets in pale of the last, between as many flaunches *argent*, each charged with a griffin segreant *sable*. Crest. Issuing out of a naval coronet *or*, a dexter arm embowed *proper*, holding a battle-axe *or*, headed *argent*, on the wrist a bunch of ribbons *azure*. Motto. "Strike Dakyns, the devil's in the hempe."

- DAND (of Mansfield Woodhouse. Granted to Rowland Dand, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Gentleman, in the year 1575). *Vert*, a griffin segreant *or*, in chief three escallop-shells of the last. Crest. Upon a mount *vert*, a swan *argent*, winged *sable*, beaked and legged *gules*. (These arms still remain in old stained glass in the east window of the chancel at Mansfield Woodhouse.)
- D'ARCY (lords of Kirkby-in-Ashfield and elsewhere. Created Baron D'Arcy by writ, January the 27th, 1832). *Azure*, semée of crosses crosslets *argent*, three cinquefoils of the last. Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a bull passant *sable*, armed and unguled *or*.
- DARRELL (of East Retford). *Azure*, a lion rampant *or*, armed, langued, and crowned *gules*, and charged on the shoulder with a trefoil *sable*, a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a Saracen's head couped at the shoulders *proper*, bearded *sable*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*, and wearing upon the head a chapeau of the last, fretty of the third, tasselled *gold*, turned up *ermine*.
- DARWIN (of Elston. As borne by Francis Darwin, of Elston, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, who married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late William Browne Darwin, Esquire, and thereupon assumed the name and arms of that lady's family). *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, between two cotises *vert*, three escallop-shells *or*. Crest. A demi-griffin *vert*, holding between the claws an escallop-shell *or*.
- DASHWOOD (of Stanfold; a younger branch of the Dashwoods of Kirtlington Park, in the co. of Oxford. As borne by the Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, M.A., of Stanfold Park). *Argent*, on a fesse double cotised *gules*, three griffins' heads erased, per fesse *erminois*, and of the first. Crest. A griffin's head erased, per fesse *erminois* and *gules*.
- D'EINCOURT (of Thurgarton. Created Baron D'Eincourt, by writ, February the 6th, 1299). *Azure*, a fesse dancettée between ten billets *or*. (These arms still remain, together with those of the D'Eincourts, of Knaphorpe, in ancient stained glass, in the windows of the parish church of Newark-upon-Trent).
- D'EINCOURT (of Knapthorpe). *Sable*, a fesse dancettée between ten billets *argent*.
- D'EIVILLE (of Egmanton). *Or*, on a fesse between four fleur-de-lys *gules*, two fleur-de-lys of the field. (Thoroton).
- DENISON (of Ossington. Created Viscount Ossington, February the 18th, 1872). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, between an unicorn's head erased, in chief *proper*, and a cross crosslet fitchée in base of the second, three bezants. Crest. A sinister cubit arm, in bend dexter, vested *vert*, cuffed *ermine*, charged with a cross crosslet *or*, the hand *proper*, pointing with the forefinger to an estoile irradiated of the third. Supporters.....
- DENMAN (of Bevercotes. The representative of a younger branch of this family was raised to the peerage as Baron Denman, March the 28th, 1834). *Argent*, three lions' heads erased *gules*. Another coat. *Argent*, a chevron between three lions' heads erased *gules*. The Right Hon. Lord Denman bears—*Argent*, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased *gules*, as many ermine spots *or*. Crest. A raven rising *proper*, holding in the beak an annulet *or*. Supporters. Two lions *gules*, charged on the body with five ermine spots in cross *or*. Motto. “Prudentia et constantia.”
- DICKINSON (of North Muskham Grange; originally of Bradley, in the co. of Stafford, and subsequently of Claypole, in the co. of Lincoln). *Azure*, a fesse between two lions passant *ermine*. Crest. A demi-lion rampant per pale *ermine* and *azure*.
- DIGBY (of Mansfield Woodhouse; descended through a younger branch, from the Digbys, of Drystoke, in the co. of Rutland). *Azure*, a fleur-de-lys *argent*, a canton *or*. Crest. An ostrich *argent*, holding in the beak a horse-shoe *or*.
- DOD (of Cromwell; descended, through a younger branch, from the Dodds of Edge, in the co. of Cheshire). *Argent*, on a fessé *gules*, between two cotises wavy *sable*, three crescents *or*. Crest. A serpent *vert*, issuing from and piercing a garb *or*.
- DONSTON (of Worksop). As borne by Henry Donston, of Worksop, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1745, and by George Donston, Esquire, who executed the same office in 1771). *Gules*, a buck's head cabossed *argent*. Crest. A man's head in profile *proper*.
- DRAPER (of Flintham). *Argent*, on a fesse between three annulets *gules*, a mullet between two covered-cups *or*. Crest. A cubit arm erect vested *vert*, cuffed and puffed *argent*, holding in the hand a covered-cup *or*.
- DRURY (of the town of Nottingham. Now represented by William Drury Lowe, of Locko, in the co. of Derby, Esquire). *Argent*, on a chief *vert*, two mullets *or*, each charged with an annulet *azure*. Crest. A greyhound *sable*, collared *or*, and charged with two mullets of the last.

(To be continued.)

## Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

### MESSRS. W. AVERY AND SONS' ORNAMENTAL CASES

THERE are some articles of daily and hourly use, and which are essential accompaniments of every household and of every female in those households, to which none of the principles of art can be applied. They remain plain and unadorned, and so will remain to the end of time. "Beauty," we know, "when unadorned is adorned the most," and that the intrinsic value of beauty is its excellence; therefore the beauty of the articles we allude to consists in their simplicity of form, their excellence of temper, their strength, and the ease with which they may be plied. But although the articles themselves cannot be adorned by art, their surroundings, and the cases in which they are contained, may be; and thus art comes to be applied to the commonest and simplest articles of one's every-day handling. Needles and pins are not the most attractive of articles to an artist's eye, and the man who set about decorating them, so as still to preserve their usefulness, would indeed have a task before him of no little magnitude. Messrs. Avery and Son, who are among the very best of manufacturers of these delicate little implements, and produce them by the million, have hit upon the happy idea of wedging them to art in a peculiar and wonderfully appropriate manner, by the production of elegant cases of admirable design and of excellent mechanical arrangement, and it is to some of these that we purpose to call attention in our present chapter. The cases are among the most elegant adjuncts of the work-table, the drawing-room, or the toilet, which have come under our notice, and we predict that they will become almost as general as pins and needles themselves.

These cases are produced in large variety by their introducers, Messrs. W. Avery and Son, who appear to make some sixty or seventy varieties—all excellent in their way, and some presenting features of extreme beauty and of considerable ingenuity. One of these is a clever model of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon, three inches in height, in which all its external features are accurately represented. The roof of this house lifts up, and opens back with hinges, the front falls down, and the whole discloses an elegant cabinet arrangement of three drawers, the one filled with an assortment of needles, and the others with hooks and eyes, and pins, respectively; while on the top of the drawers are an enamelled thimble, and a reel of cotton, held in their places by a clever mechanical arrangement, the thread from the latter passing through the chimney top for drawing off. This "Ladies' Companion" is strongly made enough to last a life-time. Its every detail is beautifully modelled and finished both inside and out, and the whole is electro-gilt. It is, without exception, one of the most elegant and acceptable of presents. Another is a beautifully-formed golden wheelbarrow, admirably modelled in every part, and evidently filled to the top, with a load of flowers. These flowers, which form the lid, lift up and disclose in the inside a goodly stock of pins and some packets of needles. It is elegant as an ornament, and useful as a toilet companion. Another is a boat, about four inches and a-half long, charmingly modelled, and massively electro-gilt, which, opening in one part, is found to contain a cargo of pins, and in another to be freighted with those necessary adjuncts of the toilet-table, hair-pins.

One of the cleverest in mechanical arrangement, as well as most elegant as an ornament, is a tiny gold windmill, of faultless execution, whose roof, opening with hinges, displays an assemblage of packets of needles, these, by turning round the sails, are lifted up as if by magic, so as to be brought ready for the fair fingers of the owner. The arrangement by which the needles are lifted is a clever but simple piece of mechanism. Another needle case is a pair of scallop shells, and by turning the hinge a plate slides out from the inside, on which the packets of needles are ranged ready for use. Another is a horse shoe and hoof, beautifully modelled; another a butterfly—true to the life in form and position—carrying needles beneath its wings.

A strikingly novel design is a shield bordered with gold, bearing a stag's head of silver, on an azure ground. In this the stag's head lifts up, the azure cloth is removed, and discloses a selection of needles, in charming little packets, ready for use. This is one of the prettiest of all the pretty designs issued by this firm. Another *chef-d'œuvre* of simple mechanical skill wedded to pure art, is the "Quadruple Golden Casket," in which by a touch only, the needles are raised up to the hand without the slightest trouble. It is a charming arrangement.

It is not necessary, however, to enumerate or describe more. Those we have named are but a tithe of what Messrs. Avery, in their never-ending desire to put elegant novelties into the hands of our fair countrywomen, have produced, and they are all manufactured with equal care, and with faultless finish even in their minutest detail. Messrs. Avery deserve the highest praise for their efforts—their *successful* efforts—to apply the true principles of artistic design, and of mechanical appliance to these articles of hourly use. They are one and all good; and, so far from being simply flimsy toys, they are made for use, and for wear as well as for ornament.

Messrs. W. Avery and Son are among the oldest of needle makers in the kingdom, their works dating back to nearly a century, and it is much to their credit that they should now become the pioneers in the department of art-cases, as they have hitherto been in the articles which those cases are intended to hold. We quote the following from the reports of the Vienna and Paris Exhibitions to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce :—

"The nearest approximation to the lightness of small ornamental work in metal, as made in Austria, Germany, and France, will be found in the brilliant little needle-cases sent by a needle manufacturer at Redditch (Mess. W. Avery and Son). They present a very considerable approximation to the light, elegant sparkling things which foreigners are so successful in producing, but the dies in which these are produced, it is evident, are very superior in sharpness, the fitting better, the finish very brilliant, and the 'Cam,' or other motion which on opening the case elevates the needles, is in such cheap work exceedingly ingenious and well worked, better than such work would be if produced by Continental workmen.

"At the Paris Exhibition it was demonstrated beyond all dispute, that for needles combining quality of material, clearly pierced, and well-fashioned eyes, elasticity of temper, points, etc., the productions of this country are unequalled. Satisfied with their triumph on that occasion, attention appears to have been given by one Redditch firm (Mess. W. Avery and Son) to the creation and development of a new feature in connection with the needles, viz., the construction of elaborate, ingenious, and ornamental pin cases. The stall of this firm in the Exhibition looked more like a gilt jewellery dépôt than anything else. The idea carried out by them is capable of extensive application to other trades, though all the credit is due to them in its application to their own trade. We are all familiar with the ordinary papers in which needles are wrapped, packed, and sent away; how to open a packet was probably the preliminary to scattering them on the floor! Now by some twenty-seven different contrivances, patents, and registered designs, Mess. W. Avery and Son have created a new industry in the Midland district, and added to the ladies' work-table an elegant and useful object. These cases are strong, in addition to being ornamental; they demonstrate the feasibility of an article of commerce being made, and that extensively, as a covering or case for something in universal use, of little cost in itself, while the case will be, perhaps, double or treble the price of the article it contains. The idea was a happy one, and has succeeded, doubtless, beyond all expectation.

"The ingenious cases, with easy motion for raising the needles, or shutting them up again, are simply beautiful in their action, but are so numerous and varied that a description of their various 'actions' would read like a book of the specifications of patents. The novelties are now so well-known that to enumerate them is sufficient. The 'Hedgehog' pin-case costs a thousand per cent. more than the pins it contains, a gilt ornament to represent the animal, the pins stuck in perforations left in the back. The 'Butterfly,' with needles concealed under the wing, and there are about twenty-five other varieties, all differing from each other."

#### WATCOMBE TERRA COTTA.

WE have before, in a previous number, drawn attention to the exquisitely beautiful productions of the Watcombe Terra Cotta Company's Works, at Watcombe, near Torquay, in Devonshire, and from the tone of our former remarks it will not surprise our readers that we desire again to direct their notice to some perfect masterpieces of art, which have lately been produced there. First among these are a pair of busts, the examination of which has given us intense pleasure. They are of Byron and Scott—two of the most popular subjects that could be produced—and are of full-life size, being about two feet six inches in height, and two feet in width. In modelling, these busts are among the most easy, graceful, and life-like we have ever seen, either in marble, in parian, or in any other material, while as productions in warm-tinted terra cotta they surpass anything yet produced. They are not only life-like portraits of these two great, and widely different types of men, as far as features and figure and pose goes, but they actually convey a distinct reflex of the mind of each in the expression which the modeller has caught and perpetuated. No two busts yet issued from any works, so far as our knowledge goes (and we have usually the good fortune to see most of the ceramic productions of this country) convey so truly, so pleasingly, and so forcibly the great characteristics of these two men as do those to which we are calling attention, and none are more life-like or admirable, both in point of spirit and of execution. The tint of the Watcombe terra cotta is a delicate rich warm red, with what may be truly called a "bloom" overspreading its surface. It is, therefore, on that account, as well as for its matchless fineness and purity, eminently adapted for busts and statuary; and, for such large size busts as the pair we are writing about, it is infinitely superior in every way to parian, or any other ma-

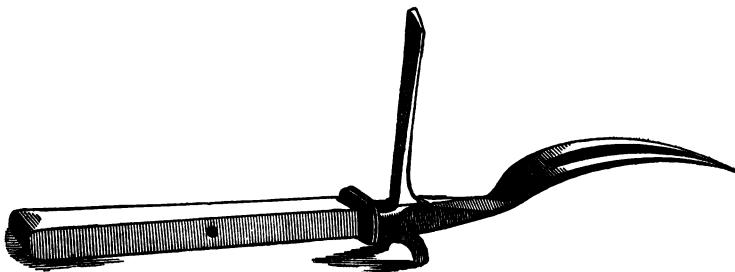
terial that could be used. These busts would be an acquisition to any sculpture gallery, any private mansions, or any public building, and the Watcombe Company, under the management of so able and energetic an art-director as Mr. Charles Brock—to whose skill and taste the world owes the development of the resources of the Watcombe clay-field—deserves a large meed of praise for their production.

The vases, tobacco jars, jugs, and other useful and ornamental articles recently produced, are all thoroughly good in form, and faultless in manipulation; while a cabinet tea-pot, enamelled in flowers, is one of the most charming things we have seen. No matter what the article is, the same refined taste of conception, and the same scrupulous care in the minutest details, seems to pervade the whole. We are much struck with the fineness, so to express it, of the workmanship, as well as of the body. The turning is done with admirable precision; the moulding with a refreshing delicacy of finish; and the gilding and enamelling—only sparingly introduced, by the way, and then only as an accessory to the general design—executed with a pure taste and by a master mind.

A very artistic statuette—a sweetly pretty figure of a country girl, bare-footed and reclining—is a lovely production. Her right hand holds up her apron filled with flowers, while in her left she holds an open book, which she is intently reading. The conception of the figure, simple and graceful in the highest degree, is remarkably good, and the execution is free and artistic. We have no hesitation in commanding the whole of the productions of these works which have come under our notice, and we trust they may meet that full measure of support which such energy, genius, and perseverance commands, and thus may be encouraged to add other achievements of plastic art to their already world-wide renown. With a man of such pure taste, and imbued with such a true love of his work as Mr. Brock, failure in the cause of Art is impossible.

#### MAPPIN AND WEBB'S "EDINBURGH" GUARD FORK.

ONE of the most useful improvements in the manufacture of table cutlery has recently been effected by the well-known firm of Mappin and Webb, of Oxford Street, London, and the Royal Cutlery Works at Sheffield. This consists in a permanent and fixed guard to the carving fork, which, while it serves as a protection or "guard" to the hand of the carver while in use, forms a perfectly firm and effective rest when laid down on the cloth. No *paterfamilias* but knows the misery of the old-fashioned spring-guards, which were perpetually getting out of order, and always dropping down on the fork at the precise moment when they were most required to be in an upright position, and none but has at one time or other, through this very defect, carved the finger as well as the hot or cold joint; and no *materfamilias* but has oft-



and again had cause to "grumble" at her table-cloth being soiled by the dirty fork! It is, therefore, a boon of no small magnitude to both, to have a fork that shall be both safe and cleanly for use. The "Edinburgh Guard Fork," the design of which is registered, possesses both these advantages. The guard is a fixed one, so that there is no possibility of accident, and the nut which attaches it forms a permanent and faultless rest, which is literally a part of the fork itself, and thus prevents all possibility of the prongs touching the table. Of course the guard is, by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, produced in every possible variety, with handles of silver, ivory, buck-horn, buffalo, etc., but whatever the variety may be, the principle of the guard remains the same, and is one of the greatest improvements of the day. We believe, too, that at a very trifling cost, the inventors will fit the ordinary carving forks with the improved guard rest. We should think no one will, after this, use the old spring guard forks.

## MR. KAYE'S SKELETON LEAVES, ETC.

ONE of the most exquisitely beautiful forms in which art can be wedded to nature, is that practiced by Mr. Kaye for the production of groups of skeleton leaves and flowers, and the bleaching of ferns and other plants. No one who has wandered about in the lane or the wood, by the tarn side, or in the damp copse, intent on admiring the beauties of nature, and ready to grasp at her minutest attractions, but must have at some time or other been struck with the marvels of beauty lying at his feet in the shape of leaves from which the green part has, by a purely natural process, been removed, so that nothing but the delicate fibres—the arteries and veins—remain in a microscopic kind of elaborate network. These wonderful leaves—the skeletonised leaves of the poplar, the alder, or the holly—are, from their very delicacy, among the most lovely objects that the eye can rest upon, or the mind contemplate. Nature in the spring, produces and unfolds from the bud, the leaf on the tree, which in summer is at its full growth; in the autumn it dies away and falls from the stem; and in the winter, after lying on the moist ground, that same nature, by one of its mysterious processes, produces maceration, and the beautiful green surface passes away, leaving only the skeleton visible. This natural process gave the hint to man to produce by artificial means, by a forced maceration, the same effect, and, by bleaching, to add to its delicate loveliness. Groups of skeleton leaves have for generations been prepared in one way or other by amateurs, and have graced the drawing-rooms of their friends, but no one, to our knowledge, has succeeded in bringing the art to such perfection as Mr. John Kaye, of Didsbury. This gentleman, who has devoted the whole of his life, and all his best energies and skill to the development of the art, has succeeded in producing the most lovely groups, that the most ardent imagination can conceive, or the most fastidious heart desire. The leaves of the magnolia; the various poplars; the maple, the sycamore, and tulip tree; the lime and the willow; the ash, the elm, and the beech; the rose, the ivy, and the holly; and an endless variety of other leaves, and the flowers and seed vessels of numberless plants, all come under contribution for the production of the fairy-like groups which his skill and perseverance produce, and lend their inner-life—for it is only their inner life that remains—the very fibres and heart-strings of their bodies, to the adornment of our "Home of taste."

Beyond this special preparation of botanical anatomy, Mr. Kaye has succeeded in so thoroughly bleaching ferns, grasses, and other delicate plants, as to produce the most astonishing results. The colour in each case is entirely, and even to the minutest vestige, dismissed, and the whole tissue of the fern rendered purely white and delicately transparent. The effect of these bleached ferns, when tastefully arranged with the skeleton leaves, under glass shades, have the most fairy-like and lovely appearance of anything in nature or in art.

We have especial pleasure in calling attention to Mr. Kaye's labours in this interesting field of art; and are glad to observe that wherever he has exhibited them, he has carried off the prize, and has received the highest meed of praise from all intelligent quarters. His address is Mason View, Didsbury, near Manchester.

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Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

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## MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.\*

MESSRS. T. NELSON & SONS have followed up their beautiful series of volumes of translations of M. Michelet's works on Natural History, in some of its more attractive divisions, by the issue of a charming volume, entitled "Monsters of the Deep," which they have prepared in the same admirable and faultless manner as, though of smaller size than, its predecessors. It is divided into five books; first, Mollusca and Crustacea; second, Fishes; third, Marine Reptiles; fourth, Birds; and fifth, Marine Mammals, and it is illustrated by a large number of engravings of the exquisitely beautiful nature which characterize Messrs. Nelsons' publications. Those who desire to understand the habits and the formation of, as well as the literature and superstitions connected with, such "monsters of the deep" as the sea wolf, the sea serpent, the sea devil, the octopus, the whale, the dolphin, or the shark, or the hundreds of other animals which add their terrors to the deep; or who desire to become acquainted with the legends, the beliefs, and the superstitions connected with the fascinations of the mermaids, cannot do better than procure this charming book. Nothing could be a more pleasing or appropriate present, and none could interest its reader, young or old, more than it.

\* *The Monsters of the Deep, and Curiosities of Ocean Life.* London: T. Nelson and Sons, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., sun. 8vo., pp. 326. 1875. Illustrated.





THE GREEN DALE OAK,  
WEBLEY PARK.



THE PARLIAMENT OAK,  
SHERWOOD FOREST.

## WORKSOP, THE DUKERY, AND SHERWOOD FOREST.

UNDER the above pleasant and attractive, and at the same time comprehensive, title, Mr. Robert White, of Worksop, has just produced one of the nicest, most readable, and faultless of topographical books. The volume, which is issued both in quarto and in octavo—the former containing much additional matter and many extra plates—is one of the best and most important additions yet made to Nottinghamshire bibliography, and is one of which the county may well be proud. First we have an excellent chapter on “the Ancient Lords of Worksop”—the Lovetots, one of whom founded the monastery; the Furnivals, so much mixed up with the history of this kingdom down to the fourteenth century with an admirable pedigree of the early Lords of Worksop and their descendants, by Capt. A. E. Lawson Lowe; the long race of the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, of one of whom—the first connected with Worksop—Shakespeare thus wrote:—

“Where is the great Alcides of the field,  
Valiant Lord Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,  
Created for his rare success in arms  
Great Earl of Washford, Waterford, and Valence;  
Lord Talbot of Gooding and Urchfield,  
Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdun of Alton,  
Lord Cromwell of Wingfield, Lord Furnival of Sheffield,  
The thrice victorious Lord of Falconbridge;  
Knight of the Noble Order of Saint George,  
Worthy Saint Michael, and the Golden Fleece,  
Great Mareshal to Henry the Sixth  
Of all his wars within the realm of France.  
\* \* \* \* \*

Here is a silly stately style indeed,  
The Turk, that two-and-fifty kingdoms hath  
Writes not so tedious a style as this—  
Him that thou magnifiest with all these titles  
Stinking and fly-blown lies here at our feet.”—

and another of whom entertained the King at Worksop in 1603; and the Howards and Pelhams, in the latter of whom it still remains.

Next we have a chapter on the history of the Priory from its foundation, in or about 1103 to its dissolution in 1539, with careful architectural description of the building, and the Parish Church, Gate-house, etc. The fourth chapter is devoted to the early history and present aspect of the town of Worksop, in which we are treated to a charming bit of old domestic architecture—the “Old Ship” inn, which we are enabled here to reproduce. Next comes, in the fifth chapter, a careful account of the Manor House and Park, followed by an account of the hamlets in the parish of Worksop—Shireoaks, Gateford, Ratcliffe, Sloswicks, Kilton, Rayton, Manton, Osberton (with an exquisitely arranged pedigree, by Mr. Foljambe, of the descendants of “Bess of Hardwick,” by which it is shown that all the Nottinghamshire “Dukeries” trace back to her), Scofton, the burial place of the Foljambes, and Hardwick. Clumber, the princely seat of the Duke of Newcastle—which no one can help regretting is not now occupied by that noble family—is the subject of the next chapter, and in this its history and that of the Clintons is succinctly given, and the mansion and its surroundings and internal decorations carefully described. Among these are four Roman sarcophagi of great interest and beauty. The inscriptions are thus given:—Fig. 1, M CAEDICII FAUST NEGOTIATOR[IS] DE SACRA VIA CAEDICIA SYNTYCHE CONLIBERTA (Caedicius Syntyche, his fellow-freedwoman [erected this to the memory] of Marcus Caedicus Faustus, merchant of the Via Sacra); fig. 2, TI. IVLIO FELICI MANNEIA TREPTE ET TI. IVLIVS PHILONICVS HEREDES FECERVNT (To Tiberius Julius Felix, Mameia Treppte [Threptus?] and Tiberius Julius Philonicus his heirs made [this cist]; fig. 3, on the pediment, D. M. IVNI JUNIANI (To the Divine Manes [in the tomb] of Marcus Junius Junianus), and on the panel, D. M. ANTONIA TARENTINA CONIVGI BENE MERENTI FECIT (Antonia Tarentina erected [this] to her well-deserving husband); fig. 4 has no inscriptions.

Next we are treated to a capital description and history of that interesting Derbyshire building, Stretley Church, Cresswell Crags, Markland Grips, and Roche Abbey; followed by a chapter on Welbeck and its Park, in which we get a glimpse of that grand old “lord of the forest,” the “Greendale oak,” (Plate VI.) of which the author thus speaks:—“Greendale Oak—the ‘Methuselah of trees’—unquestionably the most remarkable tree in this fine domain. In 1724 an opening was made through this tree, capable of allowing a carriage, or three horsemen abreast, to pass through. Major Rooke gives the following as the dimensions of the tree at that time:—the circumference of the trunk above the arch, 35 ft. 3 in., height of the arch, 10 ft. 3 in., width about the middle, 6 ft. 3 in., height of the top branch, 54 ft. The age of this tree must, of course, be speculation. Major Rooke said in 1790, it is ‘thought to be

above seven hundred years old ;' and Throsby in his edition of Thoroton's 'Nottinghamshire,' 1797, says it 'is supposed to be upwards of 1500 years old ;' it is now planked diagonally and otherwise supported, yet, notwithstanding its decrepitude, its green boughs spread over a diameter of about 45 feet.

"In 1727, the Countess of Oxford had a cabinet made of the oak taken from the heart of this tree in making the cavity named above. The cabinet is now at Welbeck, and contains inlaid representations of the tree, and a former Duke of Portland driving an old-fashioned carriage and six horses through the opening, with the following quotation from Ovid's Metamorphosis :—

‘Sepe sub hac Dryades festas duxere choreas  
Sepe etiam manibus nexis ex ordine trunci,  
Circuere modum mensuraque roboris ulnas,  
Quinque ter implebat, nec non et cetera tento  
Silva sub hac, Sylva quanto jacet herba sub omni.’

Which may be thus rendered—

‘Oft did the Dryads lead the festive dance  
Beneath his shade, or hand in hand enclose  
The orbit of his trunk, full fifteen yards :  
Whose head above his fellow of the grove  
Doth tower, as these above the sward beneath.’

And also the following lines from Chaucer :—

‘Lo ! the oke ! that has so long a norishing  
Fro the time that it ginnith first to spring,  
And hath so long a life, as we may see,  
Yet, at the last, wasted is the tree.’”

Next we have Thoresby, the seat of Earl Manvers, and Rufford Abbey, belonging to the Saviles, and then are treated with a charming chapter upon Sherwood Forest, by the Rev. J. Stacey, who has left no spot unnoticed, and has produced in his thirty-five pages, the best and most readable history of the Forest extant. Next our dear old friend, Dr. Spencer T. Hall, the "Sherwood Forester," contributes one of those sweetly pretty and fascinating word pictures for which his gifted pen is so remarkable, on "The Land of Robin Hood;" a theme true to his heart's love, and one which no one can handle so well as he. Next comes a sort of "a Sherwood Garland, a Forest Wreath, a Genial Album, with contributions from the past and present" writers, of what has been said of the forest and forest scenery—Charles Reece Pemberton, Washington Irving, William Howitt, January Searle, Christopher Thomson, Spencer T. Hall—a galaxy of talent unequalled for such a theme. Then we have the "Zoology of the Forest," by W. J. Sterland; the "Geology of the Forest and its District," by C. Tylden Wright; and the "Flora of the Forest," by John Bohler, of whom a notice has already appeared in these pages.

Of the printing of the book it is impossible to speak too highly; it is perfection itself. The pedigree of the descent of the Dukeries, with its emblazoned arms, is a masterpiece of typographic art. The illustrations are on steel and wood, and all are good as can be. We commend the work very strongly to our readers, and trust Mr. White may long be spared to continue his loving labours in the district which his pen and his enterprise have thus adorned. Through the kindness of Mr. White we are able, on Plates VI. and VII., to present our readers with examples of the charming illustrations which adorn this faultless volume. We trust our doing so will induce our readers, one and all, to secure the volume itself—it will repay them.

#### GEMS, JEWELS, COINS, AND MEDALS.\*

We can only now very briefly allude to the elegant volume under the above title, from the gifted pen of Dr. Archibald Billing, recently issued by Messrs. Daldy, Isbister, & Co. It is the most readable, comprehensive, and important essay on the subject which we have ever read, and its value is greatly enhanced by the large number of photographic illustrations—nearly two hundred figures—by which it is accompanied. One very important feature of this beautiful work is the valuable memoir of Benedetto Pistrucci, of whose life and struggles too little has hitherto been known, and of whose talents too little has been written or cared. Dr. Billing's book is a valuable contribution to literature, and will be read with the attention it deserves by all collectors and lovers of the antique in art. It is exquisitely and very appropriately bound. We shall probably return to its consideration on another occasion.

\* *The Science of Gems, Jewels, Coins, and Medals, Ancient and Modern.* By ARCHIBALD BILLING, M.D. London : Daldy, Isbister, & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 228. 1875. Illustrated.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.

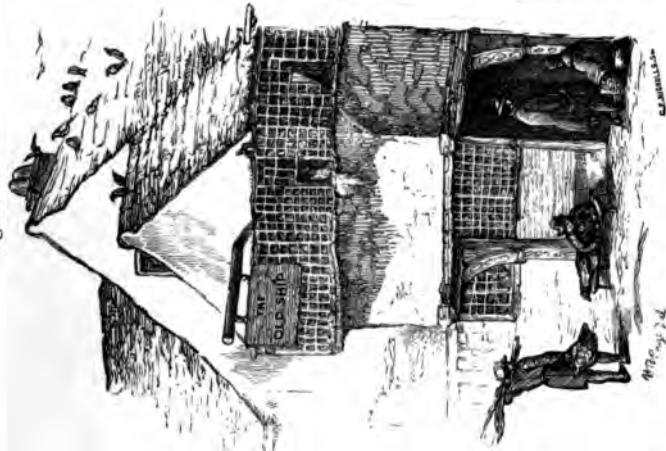


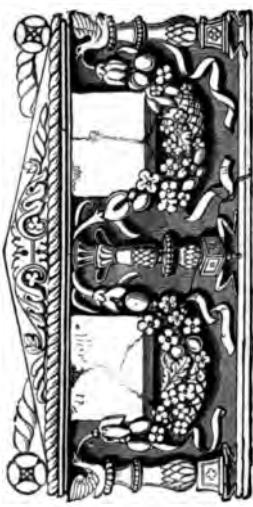
Fig. 2.



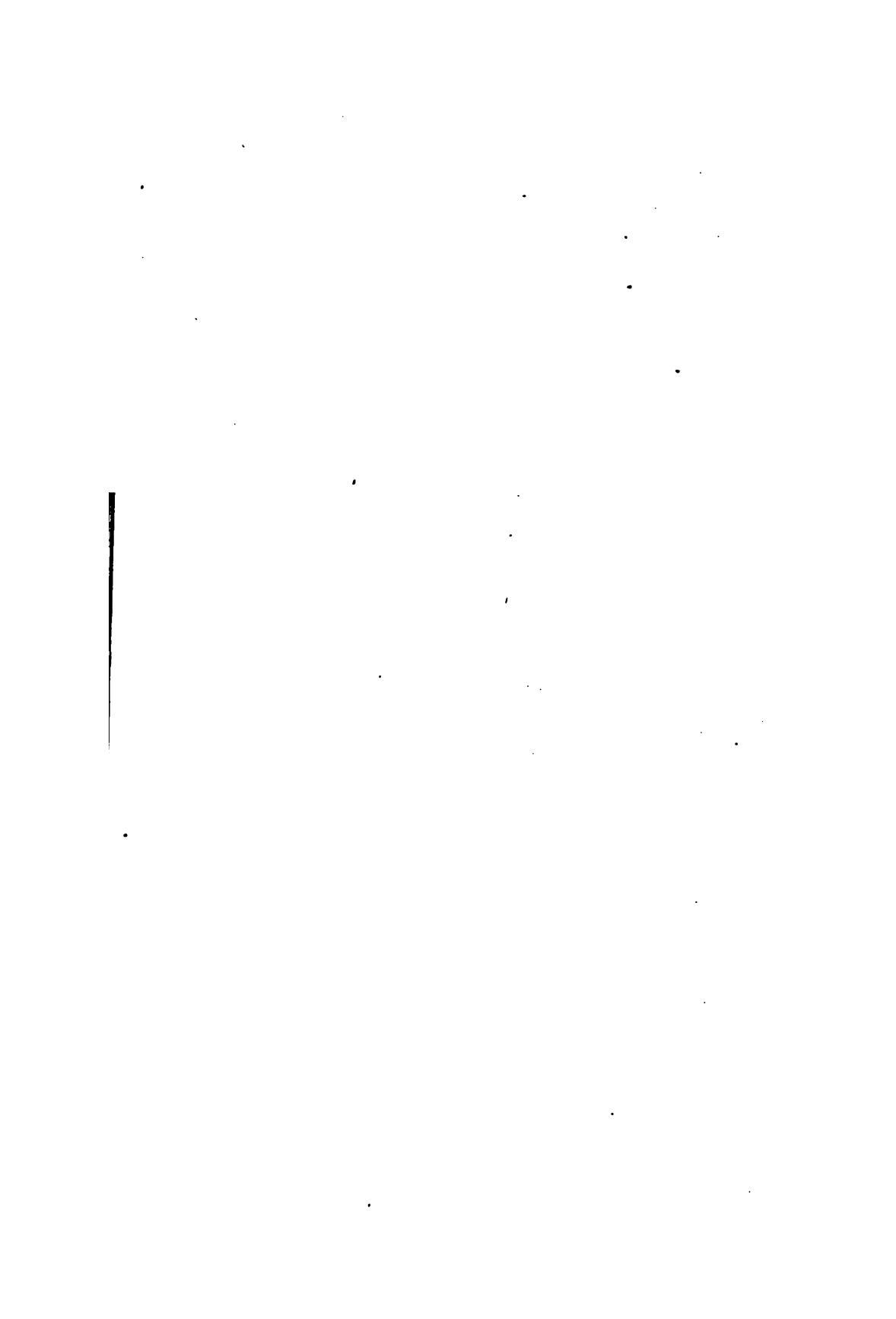
Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



FIGS. 1, 2, 3, AND 4, ROMAN SARCOPHAGI AT CLUMBER; FIG. 6, THE "OLD SHIP" INN, WORKSOP.



## HELSBY'S "ORMEROD'S CHESHIRE."\*

WE withdraw, with inexpressible pleasure, a page of matter already in type for this sheet, for the purpose of supplanting it with a notice of the first part of the new edition of this grand topographical book, which has arrived just as we are going to press. It is a work of such excellence and importance as to command immediate attention, instead of being postponed to our next number. Ormerod's "Cheshire" is, without doubt, one of the very finest and most reliable of our county histories, and it is one on whose plan other histories have been founded. No book, we venture to affirm, has been, or is, more frequently referred to than it; and assuredly none has been found more reliable. It has for many years been out of print, and whenever offered for sale has realised large prices, and evoked much competition among collectors. It was a wise thought to issue a new edition, and Messrs. Routledge having secured the original plates and wood cuts, at a great outlay, entered upon the task in that liberal spirit by which alone such an undertaking can ever hope to be carried out. The task of editing the work has been undertaken by Mr. Helsby, whose writings on genealogical and kindred subjects have so often graced and given value to these pages, and it is not too much to say that it could not, by any possibility, have fallen into better or more able and loving hands. No man is more thoroughly to be relied on for scrupulous accuracy and care in details than he is, and his intimate acquaintance with everything connected with the county is only equalled by his zeal in placing on record every fact which can be brought to bear on its illustration. Beyond this, Mr. Helsby is thoroughly conversant with our public records, and is one of our ablest scholars in the accurate reading and rendering of ancient deeds, while, as a genealogist, he is painstaking and reliable. His name, then, is surely sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the work he has undertaken to accomplish, and in the future "Helsby's Ormerod" will be known as the best and most standard of our County Histories.

The first part of the work now before us, contains, first, Leycester's Prolegomena (1672), which occupies 78 pages. In this, Leycester's first part "On the Governors and Earls of Mercia from the time of King Alfred to the time of the Norman Conquest" is given entire; his second part, on "The Earls of Chester from the Norman Conquest till that Earldom was invested in the Crown," etc., is given entire, and has received much additional matter in the form of notes; and his third part, that "Treatise of the Antient Barons to the Earls of Chester, with several catalogues of the Bishops, Deans, Chamberlains, Judges, Sheriffs, and Escheatours of Cheshire, and also of the Recorders of the City of Chester," are also given, and each of the lists continued, with a vast amount of additional information, to the present day. This is followed by Ormerod's additional lists (omitted by Leycester) of Lords Lieutenant, Members of Parliament, etc., etc., all continued to the present date; and by one of the most important features of the new edition—that of lists of County Officers omitted both by Leycester and Ormerod. These are the Bailiffs Itinerant from 26 Edw. III. to 1821; Bailiffs of Hundreds from the same period to 9th Elizabeth; Bailiffs and Farmers of the Advowries from Edward I. to Henry VII.; Keepers of Forfeitures from Edw. II. to Hen. VII.; Master Masons, Master Carpenters, and Surveyors of Works, from Edw. III. to George III.; Comptrollers and Auditors from Edw. I. to Charles II.; Hereditary Foresters, Equitators of the Forests of Delamere, Macclesfield, and Wirral, from Randle I. *ante* 1128, to John Sutton, in 8th Henry VIII.; and Miscellaneous Offices from Edw. I. to George III.

Next comes the Bishopric of Chester—the Bishops, Archdeaconries, Chancellors, Archdeacons, and Registrars—in which the additional matter, both incorporated and in notes, renders this division of the work faultless in every particular. This is followed by an appendix to the Prolegomena, containing those parts of King's "Vale Royal of England, or the County Palatine of Chester Illustrated, performed by William Smith and William Webb, gentlemen, published by Mr. Daniel King." 1656, which would not admit of incorporation with the corresponding parts of this work. This consists of Smith's (Rouge Dragon Pursuivant) "Treatise on Cheshire," and Webb's "Account of the Earldom and Bishopric of Chester." The whole of this first published portion of Ormerod comprises 144 folio pages; it is illustrated with several wood engravings of ancient seals and armorial bearings (many being newly engraved for this edition), and the beautiful steel plate portrait of Dr. Ormerod; and is issued at one guinea for ordinary folio copies, and, of course, an increased price for the limited number of large paper copies which are wisely being prepared. The whole, we perceive, is intended to be completed in about fifteen parts, one of which will be issued every three months.

It is manifestly impossible to speak of the additions, *seriatim*, that have, by the care and industry of Mr. Helsby, been made to Ormerod's original work, but we can say that, on a careful examination, it will be seen that not a single paragraph or even line has escaped his vigilance, but that, page by page, and line by line, corrections and

emendations have been made, and a mass of new material added. We repeat, that the task could not have been placed in better hands, and we congratulate the publishers and the subscribers on their good fortune in having the work produced under such able editorship as that of Mr. Helsby.

It only remains for us to add, that all who already possess the original edition of Ormerod, should secure this to stand side by side with it; and those who do not already possess that valuable work, may congratulate themselves on the fact, because they may now procure it in its better and extended form, and so run no risk of their old copies being superseded.

\* *The History of Cheshire.* By George Ormerod, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. By THOMAS HELSBY, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. London: George Routledge and Son. Part 1, folio. 1875. Illustrated.

#### ENGLISH POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.\*

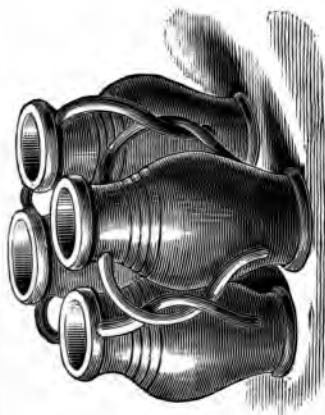
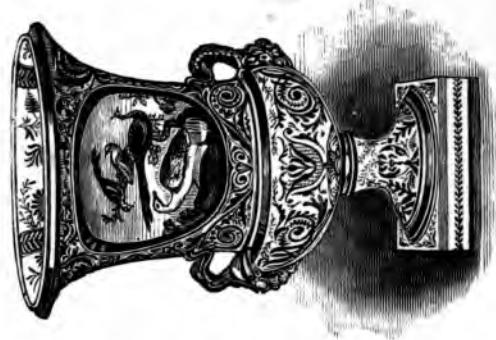
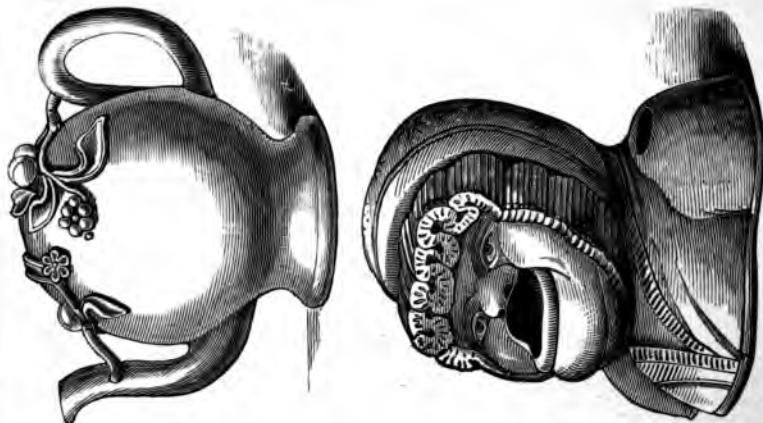
THE most compact, comprehensive, and useful little manual yet prepared upon this fascinating subject, is the one now before us, which is issued at the "Bazaar" Office, Wellington Street, Strand. Who the writer is does not appear, and thus the world does not know to whom it is indebted for so nice a little book. First, however, we have a wretched notice of "Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Mediæval Pottery," in which all that is said is comprised in three pages, and had better have been entirely omitted. The subject of Celtic Pottery is dismissed in these brief words:—"Long prior to the Roman invasion, the cyclopean urns of sun-dried clay, filled with the ashes of the dead, and found buried in the tumuli of many counties, bear witness to the proficiency of the Celtic tribes in rude ceramic art." The utter absurdity of calling the Celtic cinerary urns "Cyclopean urns of sun-dried clay" (and other expressions later on in the same chapter), show that the writer is totally unacquainted with this branch of his subject. "Cyclopean" surely means *vast, terrific, gigantic*—such structures and works as could only be accomplished by the one-eyed giants of hoar antiquity, and which would surpass the powers of ordinary men to produce! We should like to know where such "cyclopean urns" have been found, either in our or any other country. Again, no urns found in our country are "sun-dried," but have been burned on the funeral pyre to a more or less degree of hardness.†

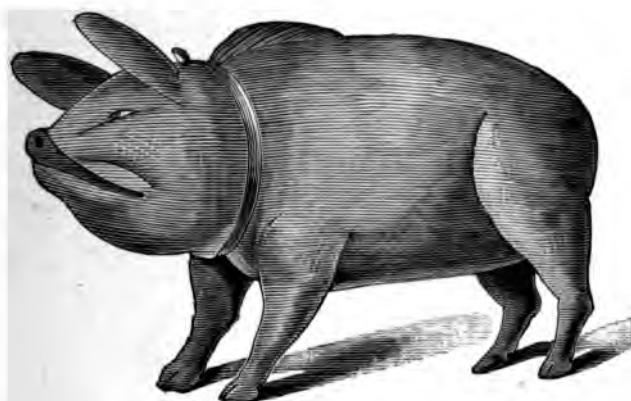
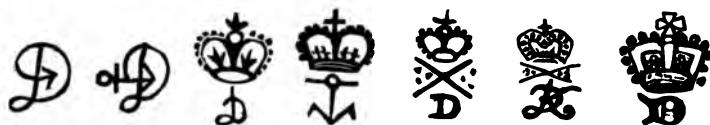
Passing on from this, the next division is devoted to a *résumé* of the history of the "Staffordshire Potteries," and the Liverpool Pottery, which is, of course, mainly abridged from our friend Mr. Mayer's admirable treatises upon the subject, from which most writers have largely drawn. Next come the Rockingham, Leeds, and other Yorkshire patterns, followed by those of other historical districts. The second half of the volume is devoted to porcelain, in which the productions of Plymouth, Bristol, Lowestoft, Bow, Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, Nant-Garw, Coalport, Rockingham, Swansea, and other works, are nicely described, and their more characteristic marks engraved. As a general rule these various dissertations are good and reliable, but in some instances (as in the case of Lowestoft, etc.), through a too close following of Mr. Chaffers, some of that writer's errors and assertions are, unfortunately, perpetuated. The subject of our English pottery and porcelain demands very careful handling by any one who professes to write upon it, and it is only by the profoundest research, and the most careful weighing of circumstances and opinions, that any reliable history can be formed. The author of this manual has acquitted himself well of his task, and has, as a whole, produced a book of great excellence, and of undoubted value. In his next edition he will doubtless amend a few things, and by carefully going through the series of papers in the "Art Journal," upon which almost all writers have founded their works, and Jewitt's "Life of Wedgwood"—the first life of that great potter ever published—will find some data that may be useful to him. The volume is very nicely illustrated with a number of well and carefully executed wood-cuts, which add vastly to its beauty and usefulness. Of these we are enabled to give some examples (plates IV. and V.) for the sake of showing our readers the beauty and faithfulness of the illustrations. We repeat that this is one of the nicest—indeed the nicest and best—of the little "Manuals" on China that has been issued, and we strongly advise our readers to procure it. They will find it of great service.

\* *English Pottery and Porcelain; being a Concise Account of the Development of the Potter's Art in England.* London: "The Bazaar" Office, 32, Wellington Street, Strand. I vol. 8vo. 1875. pp. 138, Illustrated.

† For information upon this and other points respecting ancient pottery, we refer the author to Jewitt's "Grave Mounds and their Contents."







ENGLISH POTTERY.



## PICTURESQUE SEATS OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

UNDER the title of "A Series of Picturesque Views of Seats of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Great Britain," Mr. D. Banks, of Leeds, is issuing, in a series of handsome quarto volumes, a collection of charming pictures, with appropriate descriptive letter-press, of some of the more interesting and picturesque mansions with which this grand old kingdom of ours is so profusely studded. The idea is a good one, and it is being happily and well carried out, and forms, each volume by itself, one of the handsomest and most attractive drawing-room books of the day. The first volume contains Windsor, Harewood, Wilton, Castle Howard, Howsham, Sudeley, and Picton Castles, Wentworth, Everingham, Holme Lacy, Eaton, Thryberg, Floors Castle, Lea, Farnham, Ilam, Warwick Castle, Burton Constable, Franks, Chatsworth, Guy's Cliff, Knowsley, Garnston, Trentham, Charlecote, Ripley Castle, Burghley, Alton Towers, Broadlands, Temple Newsam, Wollaton, Inverary Castle, Newstead Abbey, Blenheim, Cranbury, Scone Palace, Whitley Court, Glanusk, Burton Agnes, and Balmoral Palace. Of each of these a well-chosen view is given, along with a brief historical and descriptive notice, and a genealogical sketch of the family of the owner. The plates, which are of quarto size, are most carefully engraved, and printed in colours, so that each one is a perfect picture—with the effect of a water-colour drawing—in itself. The great characteristic of these views is their extreme beauty and precision of the outline, and the apparently scrupulous accuracy of the details. As a rule in modern coloured illustrations, accuracy of detail is entirely sacrificed to effect; and thus, although a pleasing-looking picture is obtained, it is of no value as a representation of the place. It is not so in the volumes before us. In them, the outlines are sharp, clear, and beautifully distinct, and the colouring, which is artistically managed, adds to, instead of detracting from, their beauty. We need only point to one of the pictures—that of Wollaton Hall—in proof of what we have said; and the remainder are of equal beauty.

The second volume is devoted to Alnwick Castle, Beaudesert, Belvoir Castle, Hatfield, Hampton Court, Mulgrave Castle, Woburn Abbey, Raby Castle, Harlaxton, Ardtully, Elvaston Castle, Milton Abbey, Cobham, Stourton, Melbury, Taymouth Castle, Cholmondeley Castle, Worsley, Swithland, Clifton, Stowe, Combermere Abbey, Leeds Castle, Gopsal, Dunrobin Castle, Drakelow, Penshanger, Audley End, Mount Edgecombe, Penrhyn Castle, Wytham Abbey, Eden, Lowther Castle, Ugbrooke, Corsham Court, Wimpole, Cassiobury, Badminton, Danbury Palace, and Clumber, and these are all of equal beauty with those in the first volume. The letter-press throughout is by the Rev. F. O. Morris, whose "History of British Fishes" is, we believe, one of the standard books of the day; his name is therefore sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the work. We need only add, that the typography and binding are all that can be desired, and that the volumes are not only fit for, but ought to be on, every drawing-room table in the kingdom. We shall take occasion to speak of the future volumes as they are issued.

## ROMAN IMPERIAL PROFILES.

MR. JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A., whose admirable works "*Isca Silurum*" and Keller's "*Lake Dwellings*" have already been noticed in these pages, has recently added to the debt under which all antiquaries are laid to him, by the preparation and issue of a volume novel in itself, and striking in its usefulness and value. It is no other than a series of the profiles of Roman Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars, to the number of one hundred and sixty, the whole of which have been most carefully and truthfully enlarged from their coins. Each profile occupies one full 8vo. plate, so that each is of large size. They are drawn in a masterly and effective manner in shaded outline, and every minute characteristic of feature and dress is strictly preserved. A more truthful and accurate series of portrait heads it would be impossible to produce. Knowing many of the coins well, and, indeed, owning several on which these heads occur, we are able fully to test their accuracy, and we emphatically pronounce them to be marvels of truthfulness, and to be, in our opinion, invaluable to numismatists. Mr. Lee, in his preface, says he had the good fortune to secure, as his co-adjutor in the preparation of these portraits, Mr. C. E. Croft, the well-known artist and portrait painter of Torquay, who has spared no trouble in their preparation. The result is that Mr. Lee, with the aid of Mr. Croft, has produced a faultless book, and one that will be of immense value and importance both now and in future ages.

The profiles are drawn from coins in Mr. Lee's own cabinet, and in those of Mr. Blackmore, the Rev. G. G. Lewis, and the British Museum; and the plates are preceded by a series of useful notes on the lives of the Roman Emperors, etc., whose portraits they bear. We cordially give unqualified praise to the book, and thank Mr. Lee for the thought which conceived, and the spirit which has carried to so successful a result, the volume now before us. It ought to be in every library, and in the hands of every coin and gem collector.

## ROCHDALE, PAST AND PRESENT.

STEPPING out of the usual groove of Guide Books, Mr. Robertson in his "Rochdale, Past and Present," takes a new stand and devotes no small space in his pages to anecdotal and chatty matter, which has the effect of making his volume one of the pleasantest and most readable of its class. As a rule in the ordinary run of Guide Books, the information given is of the driest and most uninspiring kind—a mere list of public buildings and other objects, telling of Churches, when such an one was built, how much it cost, who was its architect, and how many people it will contain, but not even condescending to describe its features; but this has not satisfied Mr. Robertson. In his book, now before us, its author gives all this kind of useful technical information, but in doing so makes it subservient to that of a more general character, with which every page abounds; and, in addition to this, there are special chapters on ancient families and distinguished men of the place; on the old volunteers and their modern successors in arms; on the eccentric characters who have at one time or other enlivened the town by their droll ways and "cramp" sayings; on the old custom of rush bearing; on remarkable crimes committed in the locality; on the manufactures of the district—from cotton and carpet to steam engines, and from iron foundries to silk and hats; on the literature of the place—its writers, its publications, and its newspapers and periodicals; and many more chapters of at least equal interest. It will thus be seen that "Rochdale, Past and Present," is a volume of more than ordinary merit, and one that may be bought not as a "Guide" alone, but as a book to be *read* and to be enjoyed. Its illustrations are its worst part, and we advise its author in his future editions to leave off the wretched colouring, which adds to the expense of their production, and completely spoils their effect.

## MIXTURE FOR LOW SPIRITS.\*

UNDER this taking and quaint title, Mr. William Tegg has prepared "a compound of witty sayings of many people and many climes, both humourous and pathetic," which he offers in the shape of an elegant little volume to all people who suffer from low spirits, as an infallible cure for the complaint. Truly he is an expert doctor, and gives medicine that cannot nauseate or disgust, but on the other hand is sure to refresh and invigorate his patients. The volume is divided under the several heads of Greek, Eastern, Spanish, Italian, German, French, and English witticisms, and each of these divisions is a brilliant collection of *bon-mots*, of which one can never tire. We have no hesitation in advising our readers to trust to Mr. Tegg, to take a good dose of his "mixture," and to rely upon it they will be "well shaken" afterwards with the laughter it engenders; it is certainly the most exhilarating and refreshing "effervescent draught" that can well be taken.

\* London: William Tegg & Co., Pancras Lane, Cheapside. 1875. pp. 128.

## H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AS GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS.

As might have been expected from a body so devotedly loyal, and so liberal-minded as the "Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons" of this great empire, advantage has been taken of the occasion of the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Order, to commemorate the event in every way that art can be rendered available. Painting and sculpture, engraving and photography, modelling and medal striking, have each and all been called into requisition, and in each branch of art examples of consummate beauty and skill have been produced. To some of these we desire to call special attention, both as pure and faultless works of art, and as national memorials of a great and important event—an event which, despite the denunciation of Bishop Dupanloup and the Pope, will, if possible, cement still closer the Prince to the hearts and affections of his people.

Of all the portraits of the Heir Apparent which have come under our notice, whether as Grand Master or otherwise, the one produced by Mr. Edward James Harty, for the special occasion of the Installation, is decidedly, both for truthfulness of detail, for life-like portraiture, and for artistic treatment, the best, and will take rank among the most successful efforts of lithographic art. The pose of the figure is marvellously good, the likeness perfection itself, and the accessories truthful to the minutest detail, but these are wisely made subservient to the general effect. Mr. Harty has, in this picture, proved himself to be an artist in the truest sense of the word, and to be imbued with that power of mind and innate skill of execution which are so essential to, but so rarely found in, the producers of portraits of our own day. The portrait is both drawn and lithographed by Mr. Harty himself, so that the same mind which created the picture produced the lithograph, and thus the print is issued under a double advantage. We repeat that it is one of the finest of modern portraits, and in

execution as well as in drawing, will stand the test of the severest criticism. The print, which is of large size (19½ inches by 14½ inches), is appropriately dedicated to "the Craft Universal," and it ought to adorn the homes of every "Good Mason" in the land. We trust that the Brethren will lose no time in securing copies. Mr. Harty's address is "Barnard's Inn, Holborn, London, E.C.," and we recommend all who really wish to have a good and faithful portrait of the Grand Master, to lose no time in applying to him for their copies.

#### MR. WATKINS' PORTRAIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the most pleasing episodes connected with the installation, was the express command conveyed to Mr. Charles Watkins, the eminent photographer, from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, to take a series of portraits of His Royal Highness in his full costume as Most Worshipful Grand Master. For this purpose Mr. Watkins attended at Marlborough House on the thirtieth of April last—the day but one after the installation—and had the gratifying honour of taking a series of four splendid and successful portraits, *al fresco*, which, as an additional mark of favour, the Prince voluntarily, and most graciously, gave him permission to publish. Every individual of "the Craft" will therefore have the opportunity—an opportunity of which we hope every individual Mason will avail himself—of possessing a portrait of their head, taken from the life itself, and by special command, as one of themselves. An early impression of one of these portraits, in cabinet size, is now, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Watkins, before us, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be the best and most life-like and pleasing we have yet seen of the Prince, and, being in full Masonic costume, it is *unique*. The *pose* of the figure, which is three-quarter length, is admirable, and the tone of the photograph is clear, rich, and mellow. The features are well defined, and the pleasant and affable expression—the genial, good-humoured, and happy look which so eminently characterise the Prince—has been happily caught by the artist, and imprinted on the beautiful picture he has produced. Those who have had the good fortune to meet the Prince on any public or private occasion, will at once, in this creation of Mr. Watkins' skill, see the truthfulness of our remarks, and will see that in this picture the regal bearing of the *Prince*—who stands "every inch a king"—the dignity and importance of the *Grand Master*, and the happy disposition and good humour of the *Man* are so thoroughly blended together as to make this a more than usually pleasing and fascinating picture. Of Mr. Watkins' skill as a photographer it is needless to speak; he is too well known as one of our leading artists to need even a word from us. We cannot, however, let the opportunity pass by of adding our testimony to the beauty, the excellence, and the faithfulness of his works, and to the true artistic treatment which is their great characteristic. We recommend Masons everywhere, and not only Masons but every other person of taste, to secure copies of this, the last and best, photographic portrait of the Prince.

### Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

#### PROPOSED MONUMENT TO JOSIAH WEDGWOOD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

Will you, Sir, permit me, through the medium of the "RELIQUARY," to suggest to the Wedgwood family, who, no doubt, will gratefully accept Mr. Goss's suggestion, to erect to the memory of their illustrious ancestor a monument in *terra cotta*?

The material possesses some advantages over marble and stone apart from durability; but its value for memorials known well to the ancients has never been understood by the moderns. To Josiah Wedgwood such a monument would be peculiarly appropriate, while it would give scope for the exercise of skill and good taste.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

C. ROACH SMITH.

#### KINDER MONUMENT.

THE "cenotaphium" described in the extract from the Kinder MSS. ("RELIQUARY," XV., 168), still exists in the south transept of St. Stephen's Church, Snetton, having been removed to its present position when the old church was pulled down in 1886. In length it is about one foot nine inches by one foot five inches wide. In the centre of the tablet is the coat of arms, and below a label bearing the inscription; the colour of the ground on which both are being a dark "mahogany." The armorial bearings are—Quarterly, 1st. *Or*, a column *gules*, with capital *argent*, between three choughs *sable* (or *azure*?) for KINDER. 2nd and 3rd. *Or*, on a fess *gules*, three cross crosslets *argent*, between as many bells of the second with clappers *sable*, for OXSPRING. 4th. *Or*, a column *gules*, with capital *argent*, for KINDER (?). It will be noticed that the arms of Oxspring differ slightly from those given in the Kinder MSS., and also that

there are no choughs in the last quarter of the shield. The label below the arms is blue, with the following inscription in gold letters :—

HIC IACET W. K. DEBITÆ OBSERVANTIA ET PIETATIS ERGO POSVIT PH. K.

The words HIC IACET hardly seem to agree, with the statement in the MSS., that the memorial is a cenotaphium. The parish registers, however, give no help, as they do not begin till 1654.

Queen's College, Oxford.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

### THE KINDER FAMILY.

[ASHMOLE MS. 788, FO. 162B.]

An. Dom. *This Petegree is lineally Ascending to Adam w<sup>th</sup>out intermission of Centuries or name.*

- 1 1600 Robert, Philipp, Henery, Pierrepont, & Clyftou Kinder were y<sup>e</sup> sonns of William, y<sup>e</sup> sonn of
  - 2 1500 Thomas, The sonn of Katherine Oxspring by John Kynder, who was y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> daugh: of ..... Boswell y<sup>e</sup> sonn of
  - 3 1400 Isabel Hastings by Thomas Boswell. The daugh: of John Hastings of Fennick knight, of Edward esq., of
  - 4 1300 Hugh, of Hugh of Hugh Hastings, Knights of
  - 5 1200 John, of Henry, Kts, the sonn of Ada by Henry Lo. Hastings y<sup>e</sup> daug: of N. by David Earle of Huntingdon The daugh: of
  - 6 1100 John, of David Earles of Huntingdon The sonn of Henry prince of Scotland, of David King of Scotland y<sup>e</sup> son of
  - 7 1000 Malcolme Cammer, of Duncanus kings of Scotland, y<sup>e</sup> son of Beatrix daugh: of Malcolme, of
  - 8 900 Kenneth, of Malcolme of Donald of
  - 9 800 Constantius, of Kenneth y<sup>e</sup> greate, of Alpin, of Acaius, of
  - 10 700 Etfin, of Eugenius, of Eugenius, of
  - 11 600 Dongardus, of Donaldus, of Eugenius, of Aidanus, of
  - 12 500 Conranus, of Dongardus, of
  - 13 400 Fergusius, of Ethrus, of Ethodius, all kings of Scotland, of
  - 14 300 Fircormacus, of Findœus, of
  - 15 200 Athrico, of Ethodius, of
  - 16 100 Ethodius, Kings of Scotl:, of y<sup>e</sup> sister of Corbredus, of y<sup>e</sup> daugh: of
  - 17 0 Corbredus, of Caractachus, of Eropcia by Cadallano, daugh: of
  

A.M.

  - 18 3800 Metellanus, of Anonymos, of
  - 19 3700 Docanus, of Agasia, by Durstus K: of Scots, who was y<sup>e</sup> daugh: of Silius K. of Britaine, ye son of
  - 20 3600 Owin, of Capet, of Bladue, of Marian, of
  - 21 3500 Gurgust, of Belin, of Mulmutius, Kings of Britaine, of
  - 22 3400 Cloten, of Kymmachus princess of Cornwall, of
  - 23 3300 Prytan, of Æthus y<sup>e</sup> greate, of Anthonie, of
  - 24 3200 Gurgust, of Rivallo, of
  - 25 3000 Cunedagius, Kings of Britaine, which was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Ragan y<sup>e</sup> daugh: of Leyx, of Bladud, of
  - 26 2900 Rudhudibras, of Leo, of Brute Greene-shield, of Ebrank, of
  - 27 2800 Mempricius, of Maddan, Ks. of Britaine, of
  - 28 2700 Loerim, of Brute King of Britaine, of Hessicon, of
  - 29 2600 Alan, of Fetheber, of Eugomun, of
  - 30 2500 Thous, of Boib, of Simeon, of
  - 31 2400 Mair, of Aurthath, of Ecthect, of
  - 32 2300 Oth, of Abir, of Ra of
  - 33 2200 Ezra, of Izran, of Baath, of
  - 34 2100 Joan, of Jabaath, of
  - 35 2000 Javan, of Japhet, of
- Noah, wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Lamech, wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Mathusala, wh was y<sup>e</sup> son of Enoch, wh was y<sup>e</sup> son of Jared, wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Maleleel, wh was y<sup>e</sup> son of Cainan.  
 Wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Enos, wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Seth, wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Adam, wh was y<sup>e</sup> sonn of God.

By continuing y<sup>e</sup> Scotish line from Durstus (*vid. Cent. 19, in my Eugenia*) to Hiberus and Gathelus, you may draw this line to Oceanus, *alias* Misraim, y<sup>e</sup> sonn of Æther, y<sup>e</sup> son of Erebus, by Nox, the son of Demorgorgon, Æternitas, et Chaos.

W. G. D. F.



FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.



MUG OF NOTTINGHAM WARE, BELONGING TO MR. E. M. KIDD.

# THE RELIQUARY.

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OCTOBER. 1875.

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## ON A MUG OF NOTTINGHAM WARE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

ON two occasions notes upon remarkable examples of Nottingham earthenware have, with illustrations, appeared in the "RELIQUARY," and have excited much attention. The first of these (Vol. XII. page 172), contained some general, but brief, notes on Nottinghamshire Pottery, with an engraving of a "bear" drinking-jug, in my own possession; and the second presented a description, with an engraving, of a curious Posset Pot, dated 1700, in the possession of the Rev. J. S. Doxey. I have now much pleasure in devoting a brief space to the examination of a remarkably fine Mug, belonging to Mr. E. M. Kidd, of Nottingham, which that gentleman has lately most kindly brought under my notice.

The Mug is engraved on Plate VIII., and is, I believe, the finest known example of its kind. In front is a full-blown rose on a stem, surmounted by a crown, and there are two other crowns, one on either side, a little lower down, between what are evidently intended for thistles; there is also a terminal rose at each end, and the remainder of the body is ornamented with their stems and foliage. At the back, by the handle, are the words

John	Nottingham
Johnson	Sept. ye 3
Schoolmaster	1762

This inscription is, as usual, in ordinary writing letters, incised, or scratched, into the soft clay. On the bottom, in the same kind of incised writing letters, is the maker's name, *W<sup>m</sup> Lockett*. This is highly interesting, as he, William Lockett, is one of the makers included in the list I have prepared below, of voters in the year 1774—twelve years afterwards. The name stands thus in the list:—"Locket William, pot-maker, *New buildings*," and he appears to have given a plumper for the Hon. William Howe, of Epperstone. In the same list is a Henry Lockett, saddler, Smithy row, who voted in the

same manner. In the same list the name of the schoolmaster for whom this special mug was made also occurs, but he voted for Lord Edward Bentinck, and Sir Charles Sedley, of Nutthall, Bart. The name stands thus:—"Johnson, John, school-master, *St. Mary's Church side.*" Thus a record occurs both of the maker and the owner of this curious mug, of which Mr. Kidd is the fortunate possessor.

That pottery and encaustic paving-tiles were made at Nottingham during mediæval times is abundantly proved by a discovery of kilns and examples of tiles and domestic vessels, made in April, 1874, when digging the foundations for the Methodist New Connection chapel. Of this discovery Mr. A. J. Sulley, of Nottingham, has favoured me with the following account:—

"As the men were excavating on the site of the old Parliament Street Chapel at the lower corner of George Street, they came on an old kiln, in and near which they found jars, jugs, and flat-bottomed pots of mediæval manufacture, varying from six to sixteen inches in height and from two to nine inches in diameter; they are all of a red-clay body, with the upper portion of the outside covered with green salt glaze. They afterwards found three other kilns and more pieces of the same description, and a number of fragments of encaustic tiles with coats of arms on, and one or two with inscriptions. In the same place they also found a number of silver pennies of Edward I., II., and III., a few Irish types of Edward I., and pennies of Alexander, of Scotland. But what proves most conclusively that there was a pottery there, is the fact that nearly all the pieces found are faulty, having either broken, or fallen in shape in the oven, and been therefore thrown aside; and the coins, tiles, and pottery being all of the same period, prove that the works must have been in existence as early as the latter part of the fourteenth century. One of the vessels is probably unique; it is of the shape of an inverted water-bottle, and has a face in relief on each side—though for what use it was intended I am unable to conjecture, as it has an opening at the bottom as well as at the top. They were all found within four feet of the surface, the walls of the chapel having been built all round the place; but there being no internal walls of any kind, the enclosed land had not been disturbed before. Some kilns and fragments of a similar kind were discovered about fifty years ago, when excavations were being made on the site of St. Paul's church, which is also situated in Broad Street, but at a distance of about three hundred yards from where this last find took place; so that the works would seem to have been of a very extensive character, and to have covered a large space of ground."

In 1641 there appears, from a list of trades compiled in that year and given by Dering, to have been only one master-potter at Nottingham. In 1693, "glass-pots"—i.e. crucibles for glass makers—were made of Derbyshire crouch clay. This is thus alluded to by Houghton in that year, "*clay with flat or thin sand glittering with mica.* Crouch white clay, Derbyshire, of which the glass pots are made at Nottingham."

In the beginning of last century, Mr. Charles Morley, as already shown, was a manufacturer of brown glazed earthenware in Nottingham. His works were in the lower part of Beck Street, on the way to St. Ann's Well. In 1739, according to a list of trades in that year, there were two master-potters in Nottingham. Dering, who wrote his "*Nottingamia vetus et nova,*" in 1751, says that at that time Nottingham sends down the river Trent "coals, lead, timber, corn, wool, and potter's ware."

In 1772-4 it is stated, in a curious and scarce little work, "*A Short Tour in the Midland Counties of England,*" that at Nottingham "the making of glass wares is laid aside, and that of pots become very trifling; but here are some small silk mills and also a few on the same principle for cotton, lately erected."

In 1774 the names of thirteen "pot-makers," one "mug-maker," and four "pipe-makers," occur in "An exact List of the Burgesses and Freeholders of the town and county of Nottingham," who voted at the election of Members of Parliament in that year; but of course these would mainly be journeymen. The names, which I here extract from a copy of this scarce book in my own possession, are as follows :—

John Ash, pot maker, Bottle Lane.  
 William Barns, pot maker, Barkergate.  
 John Clayton, pipe maker, Bridge Foot.  
 Moses Colclough, pot maker, Beck Barn.  
 John Coppock, pot maker, Marsdens Court.  
 Thomas Ellnor, pot maker, St. James's Lane.  
 Thomas Glover, pot maker, Warser Gate.  
 John Handley, mug maker, Coalpit Lane.  
 John Hazeley, pot maker, Bridlesmith Gate.

Thomas Hough, pot maker, Beck Lane.  
 William Lockett, pot maker, New Buildings.  
 Benjamin Marshall, pipe maker, Parliament Street.  
 James Sefton, pipe maker, Mary Gate.  
 George Sefton, pipe maker, Mary Gate.  
 Isaac Selby, pot maker, New Buildings.  
 Leonard Twells, pot maker, Beck Lane.  
 Samuel Wyer, pot maker, Boot Lane.  
 John Wyer, sen., pot maker, Boot Lane.

In 1802, in a List of the Burgesses in the Nottingham Free Library,\* the following four names occur :—

Moses Colclough, potter, Beck Court.  
 John Key, pot maker, Coalpit Lane.

John Reynolds, potter, Barker Gate.  
 Samuel Woodhouse, pot maker, Sandy Lane.

In the list of those who voted at the contested election of 1803, only one pot maker appears. In the same list the "Old Pottery" is mentioned as a place of residence of several persons, thus showing that the manufacture had then ceased at that place.

In 1815, Blackner in his history of Nottingham says, "there were likewise two potteries within the last thirty years, but the clay was principally brought from a considerable distance, which added so much to the cost of the pots as to prevent the proprietors maintaining a competition with the Staffordshire dealers."

The names of "Mug House Yard," and "Mug House Lane," in Beck Street, take their origin from the old pot works of Mr. Morley, and show, incontestibly, that those works, where "mugs" were the staple production, were known as the "Mug House." The greater part of the clay was brought from out of Derbyshire, but some is said also to have been procured from Hucknall Torkard.

It is to be regretted that so little is known about the actual history of the Nottingham pot works and their productions. What I have now given, and what has already appeared in these pages, embraces all that is at present known regarding them. Further information is very desirable.

*Winsters Hall.*

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\* For this extract, and other information, I am indebted to the librarian, Mr. J. P. Briscoe.

THE "FALKIRK" ROLL OF ARMS.—GENEALOGICAL  
NOTES.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Concluded from page 82.)

THESE notes are arranged in the form of an index to the Roll; and are based, principally, upon the information afforded by Courthope's revision of Nicolas's "Historic Peerage." The eighty-seven persons to whom asterisks are affixed, were again called upon to perform military service against the Scots by a summons dated 26th Sept., 1298 (Rymer's *Fœdera*, ii. 828). Those distinguished by the presence of a dagger, sixty-two in number, signed the celebrated Letter from the Barons of England, in Parliament assembled at Lincoln, to Pope Boniface VIII., *re* the Scotch succession, *i.e.* in 1301; and, upon comparison, their armorial ensigns as recited in the Roll will be found to be, with but few exceptions,\* remarkably corroborative of, and corroborated by, the seals affixed by them to that important document. Two transcripts (?) of the Letter are still in existence, and the reader is referred to a valuable paper by Sir Harris Nicolas, printed in Vol. 21 of the "Archæologia," for a full and particular account of them, and of the seals appended to each. The seals have also been engraved in Vol. 1 of the "Vetusta Monuments." The title of baron as conferred by tenure simply, is distinguished from that enjoyed by right of Writ of Summons to Parliament, by the former being printed throughout in italics. The numbers placed after the names indicate their position in the Roll.

Ap Adam, see Badeham.

Umfrevill, see D'Anegos, Le Counte.

Astley, see Esteley.

Warren, see Garein.

Gloucester, Earl of, see Monthermer.

Welles, see Velles.

Oxford, Earl of, see Vere.

Zouche, see Souche.

1. † D'Ancourte, Sr Edmund, 45.  
Edmund, 1st Baron Deincourt, ob. 1327. Son and heir of John, 7th *baron*, ob. prior to 1257.

2. \* D'Anegos, Le Counte, 24.

Gilbert, 1st Baron de Umfréville, ob. 1308. Son and heir of Gilbert, 6th *baron*, who married Matildis, Countess of Angus, in Scotland, and died 1245. Was Earl of Angus in right of his mother, and summoned to Parliament as such 1297—1308.

3. \* de Arcy, Sr Philippe, 38.

Philip, 1st Baron D'Arcy, of Nocton, co. Lincoln. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1332, but it is uncertain when he died. Son and heir of Norman D'Arcy, 7th *baron*, ob. 1296.

4. \* D'aundeley. Sr Nicol, 21.

Nicholas, 6th *baron* de Aldithley (or Audley), ob. 1299. Brother and heir to William, 5th *baron*, ob. 1281. Notwithstanding the difference in spelling of name, the former person doubtless intended, as the arms of the roll are those of Audley.

5. \*† Badeham, Sr John, 72.

John, 1st and only Baron Ap Adam, summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1309, died *circa* 1309. John "Abadam" is included in military summons of 26 Sept., 1298, by whom John Ap Adam is evidently meant. The latter bore the arms of this roll;

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\* The most important of these exceptions are Brian Fitz-Alan who did not seal with his own arms; Edmund de Hastings, who sealed with different; and Badeham, Fitz-Roger, Pipart, Rivers, and Nich. de Segrave, who did not seal at all.

the mullets, however, being voided *vert* (*vide* Jenyns' Ordinary, Harl. MS. 6589, p. 78). Badeham and Abadam appear to have been English equivalents of Ap Adam (A° 24 Edw. I., Inq. p.m. of Oliva de Gurney—Elizabeth *de Badeham*, her eldest dau. and heiress.—Roberts' *Calendarium Genealogicum*, p. 518. A John de Gurnay died 1290, A° 18 Edw. I., Elizabeth, his dau. and heiress, then aged 16 and the wife of John *ap Adam*.—*Historic Peerage*).

6. \*† Bardolf, Sr Hugh, 10

Hugh, 1st Baron Bardolf, ob. 1303. Son and heir of William, 5th *baron*, ob. 1290.

7. de Bare, Sr John, 52.

Rymer Fœd. p. 868, "Monsieur John de Bar," in 1300. Apparently of the same family, if not a relative, of the Conte de Bar, whose arms he bears with a border. That prince was at the time an ally of Edward's (*vide* Rymer).

8. \*† de Berkeley, Sr Thomas, 99.

Thomas, 1st Baron de Berkeley, ob. 1321. Son and heir of Maurice, 5th *baron*, ob. 1281.

9. de Barkeley, le fitz, Sr Thomas, 109.

Query if the Christian name here should not be Maurice, son and heir of the above, and subsequently 2nd Baron de Berkeley.

10. \* Basset, Sr Rauff, 29.

Ralph, 2nd Baron Bassett, of Drayton, co. Stafford, ob. 1299. Son and heir of Ralph, 1st Baron, ob. 1265.

11. \* de Bayloylfz, Sr Alexander, 28.

Alexander, 1st Baron de Batiol, of Cavers, in Scotland. Chamberlain of Scotland. Summoned to Parliament 1300—1306. Was imprisoned by Edw. II.

12. \*† de Beauchamp, Counte de Warrewyk, Sr Guy, 53.

Guy de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick, ob. 1315. Son and heir of William, 6th *baron* Beauchamp of Elmley, co. Worcester, who became in 1268 10th Earl of Warwick, and died in the year of the Roll 1298. Was 2nd husband of Alice, sister and heir, to Robert, 1st Baron de Toni (64), and widow of Thomas de Leyburn (eldest son of William, 1st Baron de Leyburn), who died in 1307 in his father's lifetime. She afterwards married William, 1st Baron Zouch, of Mortimer.

13. \*† de Beauchamp, John, 105.

John, 1st Baron de Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset, ob. 1336. Son and heir of John, 4th *baron*, ob. 1283.

14. \*† de Beauchamp, Sr Walter, 83.

Younger son of William, 5th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Elmley, co. Worcester, and Isabel, sister of William Mauduit, 9th Earl of Warwick. Said Walter was father of John, 1st Baron de Beauchamp, of Bletsho, who was his 4th son.

15. Beke, le euesk de Duresme, Antoyn, 22.

Anthony de Bek, elected Bishop of Durham, 1285; ob. 1310-11.

16. de Benestede, Sr John, 87.

Rymer Fœd. ii. 861. "Domino Johanne de Benestede, ipsius Regis Secretario, clericu" in 1300.

17. \*† Bigot, Counte Mareshall d'engleterre, Roger, 3.

Roger Bigod, 6th Earl of Norfolk, ob. 1307. Was nephew and heir to Roger Bigod, 5th Earl, ob. 1270, being son and heir of Hugh Bigod, Justice of England, his brother. Earl Marshal; surrendered this Earldom and the Marshal's Rod into the King's hands 12 April, 1302, when his dignities became vested in the crown.

18. \* Botetourt, Sr John, 73.

John, 1st Baron de Botetourt, ob. 1324. Summoned to Parliament 1305—1324.

19. \* de Boun, Counte de Hereford, l'onstable de Engleterre, Humfray, 2.

Humphrey de Bohun, 7th Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex, and Lord High Constable, ob. on the vigil of the Circumcision, A° 27 Edw. I., i.e. 31 Dec., 1298, the year of the battle. "Historic Peerage" incorrectly has it 1297, but above is taken from the Inq. p.m. (*vide* Roberts' "Calendarium Genealogicum," p. 579). Grandson and heir of Humphrey, 6th Earl (ob. 1274), being son and heir of Humphrey, his eldest son, who died in his father's lifetime.

20. \*† de Boun. Henry [read Humphrey] 4.

The Christian name here is doubtless erroneous. Humphrey de Bohun, subsequently 8th Earl of Hereford, Earl of Essex, and Lord High Constable, was slain at the battle of Boroughbridge, 16 Mar., 1322. Son and heir of Humphrey, 7th Earl, ob. as above, 1298. Married Elizabeth Plantagenet, 7th dau. of King Edw. I.

21. de Bretaigne, Sr John, 51.

John de Dreux, 8th Earl of Richmond. Son and heir of John, Duke of Brittany, 7th Earl of Richmond, ob. 1286. Had a grant of the Earldom of Richmond from his father, directly he received it, in 1268. Succeeded to the Dukedom of Brittany in 1286. Married Beatrix Plantagenet, daughter of King Hen. III., and was killed at Lyons, 1305.

22. de la Brett, Sr Eumenious, 56.  
 Rym. Fœd. ii. 834, in 1299, chevalier "Amaneu de Labret."  
 885, " 1302 } " "Amaneu de la Brett."  
 913, " 1303 } " "Amaneu de la Bret."  
 914, " 1303 } 23. de Bryane, Sr William, 31.  
 24. de Bucher, Sr Captan, 59.  
 25. Burdeux, Sr Perez, 90.  
 26. \*† de Cantelou, Sr William, 71.  
 William, 1st Baron de Cantelupe, ob. 1309. Son and heir of Nicholas Cantelupe, Lord of Gresley, co. Notts (jure uxoris), younger son of William, 2nd Baron de Cantelupe. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1308.
27. \* Cantelu, Sr John, 37.  
 28. de Castilton, Sir, 57.  
 Rym. Fœd. ii. 834, in 1299, "Pointz Sires de Chastelon."  
 885, " , " "Pontz Sire de Chastillon."  
 29. \* de Chauent, Sr Peres, 84.  
 Peter, 1st Baron de Champvcent (or Chavent), ob. 1302. Summoned to Parliament 1299 and 1301.
30. \* Claueryng, Sr John, 17.  
 John Fitz-Robert, 2nd Baron, assumed the name of Clavering. Was son and heir of Robert Fitz-Roger (5) 1st Baron, ob. 1310. He died 1332, and his dau. and heir Eve, æt. 40 in 1345, married 1. Thomas, 7th baron de Aldithley or Audley, son and heir of Nich. de Aldithley (21), who died under age in 1307. 2. Thomas de Ufford, to whom she was married 9 Mar. 1309; and 3. to Robert, 1st Baron de Benhale, whose wife she was in 1342. She died 43 Edw. III., 1369, and from the Inq. p.m. it would appear she had no issue. "Historic Peerage," in account of Benhale, says that she was "widow of the renowned Sir James Audley, one of the Founders of the Garter." This is doubtless an oversight, for that person did not die till 1386.
31. \*† de Clyfford, Sr Robert, 55.  
 Robert, 1st Baron Clifford, ob. 1314. Grandson and heir of Roger, 4th baron, ob. 1285, being son and heir of his son Roger, who died in his lifetime. Was Earl Marshal in 1307.
32. \*† Corbett, Sr Peres, 27.  
 Peter, 1st Baron Corbet, of Caus, co. Salop., ob. 1300. Son and heir of Thomas, 2nd baron, ob. 1273.
33. \* de Courtenay, Sr Hugh, 110.  
 Hugh, 1st Baron de Courtenay, ob. 1340. Son and heir of Hugh, 4th baron (ob. 1291), eldest son of John, 3rd Baron, son and heir of Robert, 2nd baron, who married Mary, dau. of William de Redvers, 6th Earl of Devon, and sister to Baldwin, father of Baldwin de Redvers, 7th Earl of Devon, who was grandfather to Isabel, 9th Countess of Devon. Succeeded above Isabel (who died without heirs in 1293), as 10th Earl of Devon, in 1335.
34. \* despenser, Sr Hugh, 54.  
 Hugh, 2nd Baron Despencer, was created, in 1322, 3rd Earl of Winchester, and hanged, with his son Hugh, 3rd Baron, 9 Oct., 1326. Son and heir of Hugh, 1st Baron, killed at the battle of Evesham, 1265.
35. \* de Esteley, Sr Andrew, 46.  
 Andrew, 1st Baron de Astley, ob. 1300. Son and heir of Thomas, 4th baron, slain at Evesham, 1265.
36. de Euill, Sr John, 100.  
 (?) Sir John D'Eyvill, son of John, 1st Baron, who was living 1270. He left two daughters only.
37. \*† de Ferres, Sr William, 58.  
 William, 1st Baron Ferrers, of Groby, ob. 1325. Son and heir of William, 1st baron, ob. 1288.
38. \*† Fitz Alan, Comte de Arundell, Sr Richard, 97.  
 Richard Fitz-Alan, 6th Earl of Arundel, ob. 1302. Son and heir of John, 6th baron Fitz-Alan, of Clun and Oswaldestre, ob. 1272.
39. \*† le fitz Alayn, Sr Bryan, 30.  
 Brian, 1st Baron Fitz-Alan, of Bedale. Son and heir of Brian, 2nd baron, who died prior to 1276. Summoned to Parliament 1295 to 1305. The date of his death unknown, but he left no male issue, and his two daughters Maud, afterwards wife of Sir Gilbert Stapleton, and Katherine, who was subsequently 1st wife of John, 2nd Baron Grey, of Rotherfield, became his co-heirs.
40. \*† le Fitz Payn, Sir, 65.  
 (?) Robert, 1st Baron Fitz-Payne, ob. 1315. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd baron, ob. 1280.

41. \*† Fitz Roger, Sr Robert, 5.

Robert Fitz-Roger, 1st Baron, ob. 1310. Son and heir of Roger Fitz-John, 4th *baron*, ob. 1249. Father to John Fitz-Roger, afterwards Clavering (17).

42. \*† le Fitz Wauter, Sr Roger, 6.

The Christian name evidently an error. *Robert*, 1st Baron Fitz-Walter, ob. 1325. Son and heir of Walter, 4th *baron* Fitz-Walter, ob. 1257. Left a son and heir, also *Robert*; he died 1328.

43. \*† le fitz william, Sr Rauffe, 89.

Ralph, 1st Baron Fitz-William, of Grinlthorpe, ob. 1316. Son of William Fitz-Ralph. Succeeded to the Baronial estates of Greystock upon death of John de Greystock in 1305, and was summoned to Parliament 1295—1315. His son Robert *Fitz-Ralph* never summoned, but his grandson Ralph was, by the name of *Greystock* which he assumed.

44. le fitz William, Sr William, 80.

45. \*† Fournival, Sr Thomas, 68.

Thomas, 1st Baron de Furnival, ob. 1382. Son and heir of Thomas, 4th *baron*, who died prior to 1279.

46. \* Frysell, Sr Symond, 79.

Edw. I. took prisoner "Sir Symon de Freysell the erle Patrik (23) and Sir Robert Bruze" in his 25th year (the year before that of the battle) Fabian Chronicle, Ellis p. 398. Jenyns' Ordinary (Harl. 6589 p. 82). "Simon Frisele" same arms.

47. \*† de Garein, Sr John, Counte, 94.

John Plantagenet, or de Warren, 7th Earl of Surrey, ob. 1304. Son and heir of William, 6th Earl, ob. 1240.

48. \* Grantson, Sr William, 89.

William, 1st Baron de Grandison, died prior to 1335. Younger brother to Otho, 1st Baron de Grandison of the elder branch, who married Beatrix, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir Nicholas Malmains of the Ockley branch of Malmains. He married Sybil, 2nd daughter and co-heir to John, 1st Baron de Tregoz (75).

49. \* Gray, Sr John, 36.

John, 1st Baron de Grey, of Rotherfield, ob. 1312. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron*, ob. 1295.

50. \*† de Gray, Sr Raignald, 60.

Reginald, 1st Baron de Grey, of Wilton, ob. 1308. Son and heir of John, 1st *baron*, ob. 1265.

51. † le Gray, Sr Henry, 16.

Henry, 1st Baron de Grey, of Codnor, ob. 1308. Son and heir of John, 3rd *baron*, ob. 1271.

52. \*† Grendon, Sr Rauff, 108.

Ralph, 1st Baron de Grendon, Lord of Grendon, co. Warwick, ob. 1331. Summoned to Parliament 1299 and 1303. Left a son Robert who, according to Dugdale, was an idiot, and died without issue 1348, when Sir Ralph Rochford, his nephew, son of Joane, his sister, became his heir.

53. \*† de Hache, Sr Eustace, 74.

Eustace, 1st Baron de Hache, Lord of Hache, co. Wilts, ob. 1306. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1305. Julian, his dau. and heir, married John Hansard.

54. \*† de Hastings, Sr Edmund, 34.

Edmund, 1st Baron de Hastings, of Inch Mahome, in Menteith, Scotland. Younger son of Henry, 1st Baron of the elder line, ob. 1268. Probably acquired his Scotch possessions by marriage with Isabella, widow of an Earl of Menteith, who appears to have been a prisoner in England in the custody of John, 2nd Baron de Hastings. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1313. Uncertain when he died, but he left no issue.

55. † de Hauering, Sr John, 88.

John, 1st Baron de Havering, who received knighthood from Edw. I. and attended him in his Scottish wars. Summoned to Parliament in 1299. No further trace of him is to be found, unless he be the same with John de Havering, whose dau. and heir, Elizabeth, was the wife of Matthew Beailles, 8 Edw. II.

56. \*† de Hodilston, Sr John, 19.

57. \*† Huntyrcump, Sr Wauter, 33.

Walter, 1st Baron de Huntercombe, ob. 1312. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1311. Married Alice, dau. and co-heir, of Hugh, 4th *baron* de Bolebec. His nephew Nicholas, son of Richard de Newbaud, and Gunnora his sister, was his next heir.

58. \* de Hylton, Sr Robert, 40.

Robert, 1st Baron de Hilton. Summoned to Parliament in 1295 and 1296. Uncertain when he died. Married Margaret, one of the daughters and at length co-heirs of Marmaduke, 1st Baron Thweng. His two daughters, Isabel, the wife of Walter de Pedwardyn, and Maud, wife of Sir John Hotham, his co-heirs.

## 59. \* de Lacy, Counte de Nichole, Henry, 1.

Henry de Laci, 8th Earl of Lincoln, ob. 1312. Son and heir of Edmund, 7th Earl, ob. 1257. Married Margaret, usually styled Countess of Salisbury, being dau and co-heir of William de Longespee, grandson of William de Longespee, 3rd Earl of Salisbury. Left a dau. only, Alice, who married 1. Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd Earl of Lancaster (beheaded 1322); 2. Eubolo le Strange (a younger son of John, 1st Baron le Strange, of Knockyn), ob. 1335; and 3. Hugh le Frene. The two last are considered by many writers to have been, and are sometimes styled, Earls of Lincoln. Said Alice called herself Countess of Lincoln and Salisbury, and died without issue 1348.

## 60. \*† le Latymer, Sr William, 62.

William, 1st Baron le Latimer of Corby, ob. 1305. Called "Senior," and also "the Rich." Married Amicia, eldest dau. and co-heir of Walter Ledet, *alias* Braybrook. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1305.

## 61. \* le Latymer, Sr William [(? Thomas)], 63.

The Christian name in all probability should be Thomas brother to above William, 1st Baron, of Corby, whose arms, too, seem to have been repeated, i.e., the coat plain instead of differenced. He was 1st Baron Latimer, of Braybrook, and son and heir of John Latimer, by Christiana, younger dau. and co-heir of Walter Ledet, 4th *baron* Braybrook. He died 1334.

## 62. \* de Latymer, le fitz, Sr William, 103.

William, 2nd Baron le Latimer, of Corby, ob. 1327. Son and heir of William, 1st Baron. Styled during his father's life, "Junior."

## 63. \*† de Lon Castre, Sr Thomas, le Counte, 49.

Thomas Plantagenet, 2nd Earl of Lancaster, Steward of England, and 8th Earl of Leicester, beheaded and attainted 1322. Son and heir of Edmund (2nd son of Hen. III), 1st Earl, 9th Earl of Chester, 7th Earl of Leicester, and Steward of England, ob. 1296. Was first husband of Alice, dau. and heir of Henry de Laci, 8th Earl of Lincoln (1).

## 64. \*† de loncastre, Sr Henry, 50.

Henry Plantagenet, 2nd son of Edmund, 1st Earl of Lancaster, summoned to Parliament as 1st Baron Lancaster, 1299—1323. Created 3rd Earl of Lancaster and 9th Earl of Leicester in 1324, subsequently to attainder of his elder brother. Restored to all his other honours in 1327. Steward of England. Ob. 1345.

## 65. \*† Louell, Sr John, 13.

John, 1st Baron Lovel, of Tichmersh, Northants, ob. 1311. Son and heir of John, 4th *baron*, ob. 1286.

## 66. de Lyndsey, Sr Alexandre, 47.

## 67. \* de la Mare, Sr John, 70.

John, 1st Baron de la Mare, ob. 9 Edw. II., 1315–16, apparently without issue, his sister Isabella being his heir. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1313.

## 68. \*† Martyn, Sr William, 42.

William, 1st Baron Martin, ob. 1325. Son and heir of Nicholas, who died in the lifetime of his father Nicholas, 5th *baron*.

## 69. \*† de Mauley, Sr Peres, 26.

Peter, 1st Baron de Mauley, or "Malo-lacu," ob. 1310. Son and heir of Peter, 3rd *baron*, who was living in 1258. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1309.

## 70. \*† de Meyuill, Sr Nichol, 77.

Nicholas, 1st Baron de Meinill, ob. 1299. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1299.

## 71. \*† de Molton, Sr Thomas, 44.

Thomas, 1st Baron de Multon, of Egremont, ob. 1322. Son and heir of Thomas, 2nd *baron*, ob. 1294.

## 72. \*† de Monteacu, Sr Simond, 92.

Simon, 1st Baron de Montacute, ob. *circa* 1316. Son and heir of William, 1st *baron*.

## 73. \*† Monthaut, Sr Robert, 15.

Robert, 2nd Baron de Montalt, ob. 1329. Brother and heir of Roger, 1st Baron, ob. 1297.

## 74. \*† de Monthermer, Sr Rauff, 95.

Ralph de Monthermer married Joane Plantagenet, dau. of Edw. I., and widow of Gilbert de Clare, 8th Earl of Gloucester and 7th Earl of Hertford. Earl of Gloucester (the 9th) and Hertford in her right till her death in 1307. Afterwards summoned to Parliament as 1st Baron Monthermer, 1309—1324.

## 75. \* de Morley, Sr William, 104.

William, 1st Baron de Morley. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1306. Uncertain when he died.

## 76. \* de Mortymer, Sr Hugh, 76.

Hugh, 1st Baron de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, ob. 1304. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron*, ob. 1287. Left two daughters only—Joan, married 1st to Sir

Thomas Bikenore, and 2ndly to Sir Richard Talbot (brother of Gilbert, 1st Baron Talbot), her posterity by whom enjoyed the lordship of Richard's Castle ; Margaret, the 2nd daughter, married Sir Geoffrey Cornwall.

77. \*† de Mortymer, Sr Roger, 67.

Roger, 1st Baron de Mortimer, of Chirk, ob. 1336. 2nd son of Roger, 6th baron de Mortimer, of Wigmore, ob. 1282.

78. \*† Moun, Sr John, 111.

John, 1st Baron de Mohun, ob. 1330. Son and heir of John, 7th baron, ob. 1278.

79. \*† de Muncy, Sr Wauter, 12.

Walter, 1st Baron de Muncy. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307.

80. \*† de Moyles, Sr John, 61.

John, 1st Baron de Moels, ob. 1311. Son and heir of Roger, 2nd baron, ob. 1294.

81. \* Patrik, Le Counte, 23.

Edw. I. took prisoner "Sir Symon de Freysell (79), the erle Patrik, and Sir Robert Bruze," in his 25th year (*i.e.* the year before the battle), Fabyan Chronicle, Ellis, p. 398. Rym. Fed. ii. 869.—"Patrik de Dumbar Conte de la Marche," in 1300. "Cadden" Roll of arms (Harl. 6137, fo. 72)—"Counte Patrick and Dunbar," same arms.

82. \* Payneil, Sr John, 41.

John, 1st Baron Paynell, of Drax, co. York, considered to have died ante 1326. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1318.

83. Peche, Sr Robert, 81.

84. \*† de Percy, Sr Henry, 98.

Henry, 1st Baron de Percy, ob. 1315. Brother and heir to William, 8th, and John, 9th barons ; being son of Henry, 7th baron, ob. 1272.

85. \*† Pipart, Sr Kauff, 106.

Ralph, 1st Baron Pipard, ob. 1309. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1302.

86. \*† Poyns, Sr Hugh, 107.

Hugh, 1st Baron Pointz, ob. 1307. Summoned to Parliament 1295—1307.

87. \*† Pynkeney, Sr Henry, 69.

Henry, 1st Baron de Pynkeney ; brother and heir of Robert, 9th baron, ob. 1295. Sold his Barony to the King in 1301.

88. D'rochhoff, Sr John, 86.

89. le Roy, 48.

90. \* de Rye, Sr William, 85.

William, 1st Baron de Rithre. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307. To whom succeeded John de Rithre, his son and heir, Governor of Skipton Castle, and ancestor of a numerous family settled in the co. of York. Arms of "William Ryther," in Jenyns' Ordinary (Harl. 6589, p. 82), "d'azur a trois croisants d'or," agreeably to roll.

91. \*† de Ryver, Sr John, 93.

John, 1st Baron de Ripariis (or Rivers), ob. 1311. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307.

92. \*† de St John, the fitz, Sr John, 102.

John, 1st Baron de St John, of Basing, ob. 1329. Son and heir of John, 3rd baron, ob. 1301. Styled "Junior" in his father's lifetime. His granddaughter, Isabel, at length inherited the estates. She married 1st, Henry de Burghersh, by whom she had no issue, and 2ndly, Lucas Poynings.

93. \* Da fz (?) Sampson, Sr William, 22.

William, 1st Baron Sampson. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1306.

94. de Sassenan, Sr Hotes, 91.

95. \*† de Scales, Sr Robert, 82.

Robert, 1st Baron de Scales, of Newselles, co. Herts, ob. 1305. Son and heir of Robert, 1st baron, ob. circa 1266. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1305.

96. \*† Segraue, Sr John, 8.

John, 2nd Baron de Segrave, of Segrave, co. Leicester, ob. 1325. Son and heir of Nicholas, 1st Baron, ob. 1295.

97. \*† de Segraue, Sr Nicol, 11.

Nicholas, 1st Baron de Segrave, of ..... ob. 1322. 2nd son of Nicholas, 1st Baron Segrave, of Segrave, and brother to John, 2nd Baron (8). Summoned to Parliament 1295—1321. Left a daughter only, Maud, married to Edmund de Bohun, of Church Brampton.

98. \*† de Souche, Sr Alain, 9.

Alan, 1st Baron la Zouch, of Ashby, ob. 1314. Son and heir of Roger, 5th baron, ob. 1285. Left three daughters only, viz.—Eleanor, married 1st, to Nicholas, 1st Baron de St. Maur, and afterwards to Alan de Charlton ; Maud, married to Robert, 1st Baron de Holland ; and Elizabeth, a nun.

99. \* de Syward, Sr Richard, 78.

Richard Siward, "St. George" Roll of Arms, and "Richard Syward d'escoce," Jenyns' Ordinary (p. 80) ; same arms.

## 100. Taterahall, Sr Robert, 7.

Robert, 1st Baron de Tattesall, ob. 1298 the year of the battle, and probably soon after it. "Historic Peerage" incorrectly places his death in 1297; but I have examined the writs for the Inq. p.m., and find them dated 8th and 9th Sept., A° 26 Edw. I. (1298.)

## 101. \*† Tatraeall, le fitz, Sr Robert, 14.

Robert, 2nd Baron de Tatteshall, ob. 1303. Son and heir of Robert, 1st Baron, ob. as above, 1298. His son died in his minority without issue, and his great-aunts, Joanna, wife of Sir Robert Driby, and Isabella, wife of John de Orreby, and his cousin, Thomas de Cailly, son of Emma, another great-aunt, deceased, by Adam or Osbert de Cailly her husband, became his heirs.

## 102. † Thwenge, Sr John, fitz Marmeduk, 35.

Evidently a son of Marmaduke, father of Marmaduke, 1st Baron de Thweng, not mentioned in the "Historic Peerage."

## 103. \*† Tonney, Sr Robert, 64.

Robert, 1st Baron de Toni, ob. 1310. Son and heir of Ralph, 7th *baron*, ob. 1264. Left no issue; Alice, his sister, was at his death the (query *late*) wife of Thomas de Leyburne, and was subsequently re-married to Guy de Beauchamp, 11th Earl of Warwick (53), ob. 1315, and to William, 1st Baron Zouche, of Mortimer, ob. 1337.

## 104. Tregoz, Sr John, 75.

John, 1st Baron de Tregoz, ob. 1300. Son and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron*, slain at Evesham, 1265. Left two daughters only, the eldest, Clarice, married to Roger, 1st Baron la Warr, and Sybil, the 2nd, married to William, 1st Baron de Grandison (89), of the younger line.

## 105. \*† Tyes, Sr Henry, 20.

Henry, 1st Baron de Tyes, ob. 1308. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1307.

## 106. \* Vauassour, Sr William, 18.

William, 1st Baron le Vavasour, ob. 1312-13. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1313.

## 107. \*† de Velles, Sr Adam, 66.

Adam, 1st Baron de Welles, ob. 1311. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1311.

## 108. \*† de verdoun, Sr Theobald, 43.

Theobald, 1st Baron de Verdon, ob. 1309. Son and heir of John, 5th *baron*, slain in Ireland, 1278. His son Theobald, 2nd Baron, left three daughters by Maud, daughter of Edmund, 1st Baron Mortimer, his 1st wife, viz.—Joan, the eldest, married 1st, to William, 2nd Baron de Montacute, ob. 1319, and afterwards to Thomas, 2nd Baron de Furnival, ob. 1339; Elizabeth, the wife of Bartholomew, 1st Baron Burghersh, of the younger line; and Margaret, who married 1st, William, 2nd Baron le Blount, ob. 1337; 2ndly, Marcus, son of Henry, 2nd Baron Hoeze or Husee, and lastly, Sir John Crophull. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and eventually co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, 10th Earl of Gloucester, and widow of John de Burgh, he left a posthumous daughter, Isabel, married to Henry 2nd Baron, son of William, 1st Baron, (58) Ferrers of Groby, co. Leicester.

## 109. \* de Vere, Count de Oxenford, Sr Robert, 96.

Robert de Vere, 6th Earl of Oxford and Great Chamberlain, ob. 1331. Son and heir of Robert, 5th Earl and Great Chamberlain, ob. 1296.

## 110. \* de Wake, Sr John, 25.

John, 1st Baron Wake, ob. 1304. Son and heir of Baldwin, 5th *baron*, ob. 1263. His son, Thomas, 2nd Baron, dying without issue, the Barony devolved on his sister Margaret, Countess of Kent, widow of Edmund Plantagenet, called Edmund of Woodstock, 4th Earl of Kent, younger son of Edward I., who was beheaded 1330; and after her, on her daughter and heir, Joane Plantagenet, who styled herself "Lady of Wake." She married 1st, Sir Thomas Holland, 7th Earl of Kent, one of the Founders of the Garter, and 2ndly, Edward the Black Prince, by whom she was mother of King Richard II. By her first husband, this Joane (who from her extraordinary beauty was called the "Fair Maid of Kent.") had issue Thomas Holland, 8th Earl of Kent.

## 111. \*† de la Ward, Sr Robert, 101.

Robert, 1st Baron de la Warde, ob. 1307. Summoned to Parliament 1299—1306.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF  
ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.**

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

*(Continued from page 48.)*

1658. Robert, sone of John Hardy and Mary, born Sept. 29, bapt. Oct. 7.  
 " Dorothy, dau. of ffraunce Blythe and Mary his wife, was borne Nov. 30, bapt. Dec. 27.  
 " Joseph Cawthorne, of St. George's, clark, and Mrs. Elizabeth Basano, of the same, mar. April 5. (83.)  
 " Mr. Samuell Willson, of Peterborough, within the county of Northampton, clerk, & Mrs. Sussana Ludlame of this parish, widow, mar. June 17. (84.)  
 " Katherine, wife of Silvester Emblyne, bur. April 25.  
 " John Meares, gent. bur. Sept. 22. (85.)

(83.) A Rev. Joseph Cawthorne, of Stamford, was ejected from his living by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. William Cawthorne was 19th Confrater (1639-92) of Browne's Hospital, Stamford. In the Vestry Book of St. George's parish is the following entry:—"1661, April 15. Memorand. that Thomas Berry, plumer, hath agreed with the parish of St. George's to put and keepe the lende and glasse window of the church in sufficient repaire for the sum of thirty shillings to be payd to him every year upon Easter Monday." To this agreement, Joseph Cawthorne, minister, and five parishioners attach their names. In the cabinet of Northamptonshire series of 17th century Tradesmen's Tokens, in the possession of my friend Charles Golding, Esq., London, is the following unedited Peterborough farthing token issued by one John Cawthorne:—"Obv. John Cawthorne = The Bakers' Arms. Rev. In. Peterborough = I.C." (Qy. any relative to the Rev. Jos. Cawthorne?)

(84.) A Mr. Wilson, of Peterborough, was one of the ministers silenced by the Act of Uniformity in 1662.

(85.) At a common hall, May, 1698, the Sorit. at Mace (Thos. Lindsey), reported, on oath, that he had summoned Mr. John Meares, landlord of the Bull Inn, in Stamford, to attend at the previous hall, and to take up his freedom. As Mr. M. did not now attend, he was fined pursuant to the municipal regulation in that case made and provided. He subsequently paid £6 18s. 4d. to Mr. Edw. Lenton, the Chamberlain, and was admitted to his freedom, having given "securite to save y<sup>e</sup> town barmelese from his charge," 18 July, 1698. In a terrier of property belonging to this parish, taken in 1635, is enumerated, i.e., "A parsonage house of St. Michael's, in Stamford, neare the Bull gate of Stamford, one y<sup>e</sup> easte, and Chester Maning one y<sup>e</sup> weste." Maning's house was probably the same one as is alluded to in the following resolution agreed to by the parishioners in Vestry assembled, 16 April, 1632. "Thomas Sherwood is to pay 10*l.* a year rent of his house in this parish belonging thereto." Both of these houses were till within the last few years situated at the top of the "Stamford Hotel" yard, in the High-street, and bore evident marks of antiquity. That on the east side was occupied by James Newland, "a character" in his day, and was one of those quaint houses, in which the lower rooms were so small as hardly to admit of any one standing upright in them. It has now given way for a more pretentious building yclepled the "Warwick House," and that on the west side, also very antique, was taken down a year or two since, and on its site was erected a more imposing edifice, bearing the name of "Albert House." I am unable to say whether the above-named Mr. Meares was in any way related to the ancient knightly family of that name, of Kirton-in-Holland, in this county. Thomas Meres, of Kirton, Esq., was Sheriff of the county in the years 1487, 1447, 1468, and 1485. Anthony Meeres, 3rd son of Sir John (ob. 1587) by the second wife, Jane, dau. of Willm. Blesby, of Blesby, died Mar. 1589-90. His first wife was Katharine, dau. of Sir Everard Digby, of Drystoke, co. Rutl., the great-grandfather of the Gunpowder Conspirator, by whom he had issue Sir John, of Aubourn, Knt., Sheriff of the county in 1596, and seven other children, but by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Coupledye, of Harrington, he had no family. The elder branch of this family, which derived its descent from Thomas, the eldest son of Sir John M., of Kirton, was represented by Francis, the author of a once noted school-book, "Wit's Treasury, being the second part of Wit's Commonwealth, by Francois Meres, Maister of Arts of both Universities. London, 1598." He also published "Granado's Devotion, Exactly Teaching how a Man may truly dedicate

1658. Richard Wolph, gent., bur. Sept. 25. (86.)  
 1658-9. Thomas, son of Humphrey Ilive & Susanna, borne Mar. 2, bapt. 6th.  
 " Anne, wife of Mr. Anthony Cranes, clarke, bur. feeb. 15.  
 " Benjamin, son of George Hill, gent., and Abigaill, bapt., Mar. 31.  
 1659. Anne, dau. of Phillomon Uffington & Elizabeth, was borne July 17, bapt. 30th,  
 & bur. Aug. 3.  
 " Hand, son of Danniell Wigmore, gent., & Elizabeth, borne July 31, bur.  
 5 May, 1660.  
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel Wallis & Jane, borne Oct. 16.  
 " James, son of John alfreman & Susanna, was borne Oct. 27.  
 " Nathaniell, son of Silvester Emblin, bur. July 9.  
 " Elizabeth, wife of James Seaton, bur. July 19, and same day a son of the  
 above, bur. (87.)
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himself to God, written in Spanish, by F. Lewis, of Granada, and Englished by Francis Meres, Master of Artes, London, 1598;" and "God's Arithmetic, a Sermon on Eccles. II., 9. 1597," 8vo. "The Epistle Nuncupatorie" is addressed "to the right worshipfull M. John Meres, Esquire, high sheriff of Lincolnshire." He speaks of being entertained at the sheriff's "house at Auborne;" and the assistance he had received in a certain "successlesse suit to Maister Laurence Meres, of York, sometimes of her majesties councill established for the North." He dates from his "chamber in St. Marie, Buttolph Lane nere London Stone, this 10th of October, 1597"—Anth. Wood, *Fasti Oxon.* Francis was the grandfather of Anthony and Robert Meeres, whose names occur among the Cavalier gentry, who, in July, 1642, subscribed horses "for the maintenance and defence of his majesties just prerogative" Anthony was of Bonby, but seems to have spent the latter part of his life at Lincoln. He died 1653-4, and was buried in the Minster. His younger brother, Robert, entered holy orders, proceeded to D.D., and became Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln. Vicar of Tempsford, Beds, and Rector of Hougham cum Marston. His first wife was Elizabeth, dau. of William Williams, niece to Archbp. W., and relict of William Dolbyn, D.D., whose son became Abp. of York. His second wife was Faith, dau. of Sir John Hatcher, of Careby. He left issue by his first wife only. According to a brass plate in Hougham church he was also Archd. of Nottingham, and died 7 Nov. 1652. Sir John M., Knt., grandson of the Chancellor, died unm. in 1736, and was the author of a political pamphlet, bearing the following title (which passed through a second edition in 1720): "The Equity of Parliaments and Public Faith vindicated in answer to the crisis of property, and addressed to the annuitants by Sir John Meres, F. R. S." The Mr. Meers who (says Whitelock, *Mem.* 191), in the early part of 1646, was despatched from Leicester to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, where he "rescued diverse countrymen prisoners there," and carried off large quantities of stores, was probably a cadet of this family. I find in the pedigree of the Hatcher (arms, *azure*, a chevron between 6 escutcheons *argent*), family of Careby in this county, that Sir John H. (christened at Careby, 14 Dec., 1666, knighted between July, 1602 & Jan. 1605-6, Sheriff of the county, 8 Jac. 1, & bur. at Careby, 27 July, 1640), mar. secondly, Margaret (bur. at Careby, 22 Dec., 1606), dau. of Sir Edw. Ayscough, Knt., Faith, their 4th dau. was christened at Careby, 19th Jan., 1605 6, & Faith Meeres (qy. same person) wid. was also bur. at Careby, 5 June, 1653. The arms of Meeres of this county are *gules*, a fesse between 3 water bougets *ermine*.

(86.) Richard Woulphe was Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1620; C. W., 1622; and Sidesman in 1624.

(87.) James Seaton, son of Zacheus Seaton, of Egleton, co. Rutland, yeoman, was bound apprentice to Zachary Bate, mercer, 23rd Nov. 1635. On the 31st August, 1648, the cause of royalty being then beyond retrieval, the following proclamation was read, and acting upon it, the hall dismissed Henry Clarke, a royalist, one of the council, and elected in his room, James Seaton, mercer. The following is a copy of the document above alluded to: "Die Jovis, 18 Maij, 1648. At the Committee of Lords and Commons for Indemnity. Whereas articles have been exhibited to this committee against Henry Clarke, one of the burgesses or second company of the town of Stamford, in the co. of Lincoln, that he was a person disaffected to the Parliament, and a continual opposer of their proceeding. Several summons have issued from this committee for his appearance to make answer to the said articles, and notwithstanding the several orders of this committee, doth obstinately refuse to make any submission to the ordinances of Parliament of the ninth of September and 4th of October last. And for the said Henry Clarke hath not appeared to answer to the said information given against him according to the said several summonses and orders of this committee, and is also certified to stand at present bound to the good behaviour for opposing the proceedings of parliament. It is this day ordered in pursuance of the said ordinances of parliament that the said Henry Clarke be, and

1659. Robert Whatton, an ancient gent., bur. Jan. 10.  
 " Mrs. Margaret Lea, a maid was bur. Feb. 13.  
 " A child of Robert Oldham, not bapt. was bur. Feb. 17.

is hereby from henceforth is discharged and disabled from havinge or continuinge in the said place or office of Comburgesse in the said towne of Stamford or any other place or office in the said ordinance meunsoned or expressed, and that the alderman, comburgesses, and capitall burgesses of the said towne of Stamford doe forthwith proceede to a new election of a fittinge person (not excepted by the said ordinance) to be comburgesse or of the second company in the place and stead of the said Henry Clarke." At this hall, therefore, Edw. Billington, shoemaker, was elected a capitall bur. in the room of Clarke, James Langton, gent., a cap. bur., elected a combur. vice Rich. Wolph, gent., a combur. who was di-miseid at his own request; James Seaton, mercer, elected a cap. bur. Rt. Billington, baker, a cap. bur. elected a combur. in the place of Thos. Corney, gent., who refused to serve after he had been so elected to supply the vacancy caused by the recent dismissal of Wm. Anthony, gent.; and John Edwin, butcher, a cap. bur. in the room of Rt. Billington, promoted to the rank of a combur. Mr. James Seaton was C. W. for this parish in 1652, and Surveyor and Overseer "for the streetes and hiewayes in 1656." James's name regularly appears in the Corporate books among the list of his brethren of the same rank till 1661, when in the next year, royalty now being in the ascendant, paid off several old scores by removing from their seats of trust in corporate, as well as other bodies, such friends of the Commonwealth authorities as remained, and who had, as such, gained their seats. Several members were removed by virtue of a Royal commission, and others placed in their room; and as several names are therein mentioned who will frequently be alluded to hereafter in the course of this paper, I will reproduce the entry recording the fact as minuted in the Municipal records. "Upon ffryday the nyne and twentyeth day of August, in the flower teenth year of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles II., by the grace of God of England, Scotland, ffraunce, and Ireland, Kinge, defendr. of the faith, &c., and in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty and two, the honourable Richard Noell, esquire, Sr Anthony Oldfield, Baronett, High Sheriffe of the county of Lincoln, Sr John Newton, Barronett, Erasmus Deligne, and ffrauncis Wingfield, esquires, beinge amongst others authorized and appointed commisioners under the Great seal of Englaund by vertue of an Act of Parliament begun at Westminster the eight day of May, in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty one, entituled 'An Act for the well regulatinge and governinge of corporacons,' upon hearinge of evidence on both sides did think fitt to remove Robert Camooke and James Langton, gent., from the place of comburgesses in Stamford aforesaid, and in their places and stead did nominate and place Laurence Robbins and John Dexter, gent., and likewise did remove William Walker, tallow chandler, from the place of a capitall burgesse there, and in his place and stead did nominate and place John Anthony, innkeeper, and in the places and steads (of) some other severall persons (to wit), Edward Billington, James Seaton, John Godwin, Charles Dale, Silvester Emblin, John Butler, John Hardy, Robert Wright, Robert King, and Richard Pryor, capitall burgesses refusinge the severall oathes, declarason and subscription tendered unto them respectively by four of the said commission, did nominate and place other persons for burgesses of Stamford aforesaid (to wit) Robert Butcher, the elder, Robert Algar, Robert Hull, John Rogers, Humphrey Potterell, ffrauncis Barnwell, William Stroud, Thomas Troughton, and William Anthony, to be capitall burgesses in their places and steads who accepteth and hath taken the severall oathes, and subscribed to the declarason and subscription abovesaid. And afterwards at another meetinge (that is to say upon Tuesday, the second day of September, in the year abovesaid) the said Sr Anthony Oldfield, Sr William Thorold, Knight and Barronet, Philip Tirwhit, Thomas Thory, and the said ffrauncis Wingfield, esquires, comr<sup>t</sup> as aforesaid, did think fit to remove, and did remove, Richard Royce, now m<sup>r</sup>. of the House of Correction in Stamford abovesaid from the said office, and in his place and stead did nominate and place John Charity, of Stamford, aforesaid to be master of the said House of Correction, who accepteth of the said office." James Seaton, clerk, was admitted to freedom 31 Aug. 1676. Baker in his History of Northamptonshire, part I. p. 216, says that the Rev. Thos. Seaton, whose parents resided at Kislingbury, in that county, but who it is said was born at Stamford (he was born here about the year 1684), by will dated 6 March, 1736-7, in which he describes himself as of Ravenston, Bucks, he left an estate, after the death of his wife (which took place about 1749) to go to the professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge as a prize for an ode on the attributes of the Deity. A Samuel Seaton took up his freedom 31 Aug. 1682. John Seaton, mercer, probably son of James Seaton, was one of the Overseers of the poor for this parish in 1677 and C. W. 1685. As John Seaton, gent., he was elected a cap. bur. 29 Aug. 1689, taking the seat va-

1660. Francis Dalbye, gent., bur. Oct. 9.

Bill for such as resided in St. Michael's parish, Mr. Emblin's, 4s. 3d. being opposite. He was buried in this church, March 15th, 1692-3. His grandson Emblin, was a barrister, and published in 1736, Lord Chief Justice Hale of the Crown. The family came to Stamford from the village of Tinwell, where they had property, and resided from the reign of Edward VI. The name of this village begins in 1560, and from that date down to 1780 the name occurs. The first records the baptism of "John Emblie, sonne of Peter Emblie, 8 Aug., 1562, and is, I am inclined to think, the same John Emblin who took freedom 35 Eliz. Peter was buried at Tinwell, 25 Oct., 1602. Samuel Emblin, farmer, (who married there, Dec. 13, 1691, Elizabeth Deth, and ob. 17 5-6), paid £6 18s. 4d to Mr. Matthew Wyche, Chamberlain, and took up dom of the town, Jan. 21, 1681-2. At a common hall, Jan. 14, 1706-7, "it was that Mr. Daniell Emblyn, of Tinwell, be admitted to the freedom of this cor. on payment of 4*l.* to Mr. Geo. Cozens, the Chamberlain, and giving security the towne harmless." He was son of the preceding, Samuel Emblin. Willm. lyn, farmer, son of the latter named, was buried at Tinwell, June, 1762, also widow, the last of the family, Dec. 19, 1780, aged 94. The Elizabeth Deth mentioned above, was, I am inclined to think, a grand-daughter of Henry II. Stamford, gent., who was elected a cap. bur. and then a combur. 28 Aug., 1660, and dismissed, by request, from the council chamber, 3 Oct., 9 Car. I. He appointed collector of the 15ths for St. George's parish, 24 Aug., 1631. In filled the Aldermanic chair, and at a common hall, Sept. 1, 1626, he was allowed sum of £24 for his hospitality, to be continued annually, and the Alderman (Nich. Lamb) was to be the first. Edward Deth, esq., who I take to have son of Henry, was freely admitted 30 Aug., 1660, bur. in St. Martin's church, Stamford, and according to a cenotaph now on the south wall, I learn that he father of 20 children by one wife, Grizel Steward, a descendant of the noble Stewards. He was a Justice of the Peace, and being possessed of an ample which he lost in the Civil Wars, he was aided by the kind support of two Earls of Exeter. He died 5 March, 1687, in his 78th year, the last obsequies piously performed by Francis Hatcher (qy. Careby family), an afflicted old man. The top of the Latin inscription is this coat of arms—2 bars between 3 (2 and 1) cantons impaling a lion rampant grasping a staff raguly. The impalement is coat, slightly differenced to that granted 10 March, 1586, to the family of St. Stantney, Isle of Ely, Cambs., Gestwait, Heselton, and Swardeston, co. Norfolk; viz., *argent*, a lion rampant *gules*; over all a bend raguled *or*. The above monument having been whitewashed, all the heraldic colours, or perfectly undistinguishable. Mrs. Grizel Deth was also buried at St. Martin's Aug., 1708.

(To be continued.)

1680. Francis, sonne of Francis Caldecotte, bur. July 2.  
 " Bridget, wife of Tobias Adlacke, bur. Aug. 8.  
 " Agnes, wife of Silvester Emblin, bur. Sept. 18, and a child still-born of the  
 above, bur. the same day. (88.)
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*gules, a fosse between six martlets argent),* of Chilton, Bucks, Knt. His son, Sir Rt. Wingfield, Knt., married Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Sir Roger Aston, Knt., Gent. of the Bedchamber to King James 1st. At a common hall, Jan. 2, 1624-5, I find "St Robert Wingfield, Knt," as a tribute of gratitude for the services rendered by his father to this towne, was presented with the freedom of the borough.

(89.) This lady was the sister of John Dryden, the celebrated poet, being the eldest daughter of Erasmus Dryden (arms, *azure, a lion rampant, and in chief a sphere between two estoiles or*), of Titchmarsh, Northants, esq. (bur. ther. 18 June, 1654, et. 66), by Mary (also bur. ther. 14 June, 1676), dau. of Rev. Henry Pickering (arms, *ermine, a lion rampant azure, crowned or*), rector of Aldwincle All Saints (bur. ther. Sept., 1657, et. 73), in the same county. Erasmus Dryden was brother of Sir John Dryden, 2nd Bart. of Canons Ashby, Sheriff of Northants 11 Car. I. (1635), M.P. for the county in 1640, and 1654 (ob. 1658), and 3rd son of Sir Erasmus Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Sheriff of the county 41 Eliz., 18 Jac. I., and created a Baronet 16 Nov., 17 Jac. I. (1619), by Francis, dau. of William Wilkes, 2nd sister and co-heir of Robert Wilkes, of Hodnall, co. Warwick, esq. The first wife of Sir John Dryden, the second Bart., was Priscilla, dau. of James Quarles, esq., and sister of Sir Robert Quarles, of Romford, co. Essex, Knt.; and also of Francis Quarles, the poet. Sir Rt. Quarles was M.P. for Colchester, and the eldest son and heir of James Quarles, of Stewards, Romford, Essex, Clerk of the Green Cloth to Queen Elizabeth and Purveyor of the Navy. James Quarles was the eldest son of Francis Quarles, of Ufford, Northants, by his second wife, Bridget Brampton, and grandson of George Quarles, of Ufford, Auditor to Henry 7th and 8th. The Emblin family, although now extinct, are mentioned in the municipal records from the time of Elizabeth to that of William and Mary, the name being variously spelt as Embly, Embling, Emblin, Emlyn, Emloy, Embline, Elmlyn, and Emblie. The first member of the family who I meet with in the books is Jholes Emblin, lab., who at a common hall, 25 Sept., 35 Eliz., was promised his freedom on payment of "iiiij" at St. Thomas day next. The next is Wm. Emblin, who was apprenticed to John Wright, baker, and whose indenture, dated 2 Feb., 21 Jac. I., is enrolled, and having served his time took up his freedom 9 Feb., 7 Car. I. Sylvester Emblin, yeoman, "was admitted to scott and lott, and payes downe to Robert Wilson, Chamberline, 3li. 6s. 8d., and he is to give sufficient security to secure the towne from his charge, 28th Aug., 1651. According to rule he was placed on 21 Oct. following "on the commission of the peace, as a capitall constable," in company with John Hoeman, John Brastow, Wm. Walker, Richd. Pryor, Humph. Iliffe, Fras. Sill, Rt. Adcock, Jas. Bristow, Fras. Barnewell, John Tompson, Rt. Ball, and Wm. Reede. The above instance is the only one for many years previous and never agaiu after, of the constable being thus placed altogether, and not according to their respective parishes. Although Sylvester and some of the other members of the "force" are not specially named as publicly absolved from any unpleasantheiss likely to arise owing to the imprisonment of one Dickinson, a soldier in Major Sambridge's, his troope, against the constables for this year, viz., John Johnson, Robert Ball, James Bristow, Richard Prior, and John Tombson, the hul. Oct. 7, 1652 (John Palmer, Ald.) ordered that they should have their charges borne by the towne. On the promotion of Edw. Johnson from the rank of a cap. bur. to that of combur., Sylvester gained a seat in the council chamber, 26th Aug., 1652, from which he was removed by virtue of a royal commission, 29 Aug., 1662. He was an useful parochial officer, filling the office as one of (the two) Overseers for the poor in the years 1652, 1654, and 1659. In an assessment made for the relife of the poor in 1690 and 1692, his was assessed 9d. and 6d. He was not a firm supporter of the Municipal regulations then in force aent harbouring strangers without first paying, or taking up their freedom, as according to the following minute as entered in the books will be seen. 1663, Nov. 16. At this haule it is ordered that Sylvester Emblin shall be distrayned not only for the five pounds forfeited for the takinge in of Xtophor Taylor, but also for the xi. per moneth for every moneth that he hath or shall keepe the sayd Xtophor Taylor." At a subsequent hall, in Jan. 1663-4, Taylor was fined xxs. and admitted to his freedom, but what was done to Sylvester is not stated, neither does the municipal records say what busines he followed, his name occurring in the Sessions rolls as being summoned with other tradesmen of this parish by the Clerk of the Market, Fras. Dalby, June 8, 1658, to bring in to him their weights and measures in order to be adjusted. On 30 Aug., 1686, the parishioners of St. George's, Stamford, in vestry assembled, made an assessment of 2d. per acre arable, and 6d. for meadow, according to seats in the church for the repairs by order of the Bishop. I find among the names enumarated in the Land

11 - B i H o d w i l l s f r T i d t o t l y w h e a p h i s l e x f c s w E p t i c o g S t i p A



g. Ryde

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT MUSIC USED IN THE  
PARISH CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.—COL-  
LECTED FROM A RARE MANUSCRIPT, ETC.

BY WILLIAM WINTERS, F. R. HIST. SOC.

ONE of the most curious and interesting manuscripts that once adorned the library of the ancient Monastery of Waltham, is now in the Lansdown Collection, 763, and bears the following title in rubric :—“ *Hunc librum vocatum Musicam Guidonis, scripsit dominus Johannes Wylde, quondam exempti Monasterii Sancta Crucis de Waltham Precentor.* ” Annexed to this is the usual anathema which may be met with in most early MSS. belonging to religious houses. It is written by a later hand in black ink, and imports no less than a curse on any who should steal or injure the book :—“ *Quem quidem librum, aut hunc titulum, qui malitiosé abstulerit aut deleverit, anathema sit.* ” Notwithstanding the admonition here given, the book appears to have fallen into rough hands, probably after the dissolution of the Monastery, but whether any one who may have used it roughly in later times felt the sting of the anathema is out of our power to say. The volume is beautifully written on vellum, and contains 181 folios, including an original letter from Dr. John Wallis respecting a Greek MS. found at Buda ; also a letter from Humphrey Wanley ; a note from Mr. West to Mr. Raper, with reply ; and a letter from Daines Barrington. All on musical subjects.

On the first folio of this MS. volume we find the name of the author or transcriber—John Wylde, Precentor of Waltham Holy Cross. His name occurs also on folio 51 b. (Plate IX.), and his initials, J. W. after the words *Explicitint Regulæ Magistri Johannis Torkesey de 6 Speciebus natarum*, folio 94 b.

The contents of the volume appear on the fly sheet, i.e., I. Musica Guidonis Monachi. II. De Origine et Effectu Musicæ. III. Speculum Cantantium sive Psalterium. IV. Metrologus Liber. V. Regulæ-Magistri Johan Torksey. VI. Tractatus Magistri Johannes de Muris de distantia et Mensura vocum. VII. Regulæ Magistri Thomæ Walsingham. VIII. Lionel Power of the Cordis of Musicke. IX. Treatise of Musical Proportions, and of their Naturis and Denominations. First in English and then in Latyne. A fragment of this MS. is said to be in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The date of the volume is unknown, but from a Palæographical point of view, we should suggest that it was written either late in the 14th, or early in the 15th century. The MS. *Quatnor Principalia Musices*, Add. MSS. 8866, is written in a similar hand, and a note at the commencement states that “ this treatise upon music called *Quatnor Principalia* is attributed by some to Thomas or John of Tewkesbury, and by others to John Hambois of the name of Tewkesbury. No musical author occurs, and the name is only to be seen on the outside of the leaf of the Oxford MS., to the minor friars of which place in the year 1388 John de Tewkesbury presented a copy of this book.” This MS., however, appears to have been written *circa* 1351, and is cited

by John Wylde as an authority in support of his arguments, which proves his book to have been written after that date.

John Wylde was no doubt an excellent practical musician of the time, as indeed his office of Precentor of so large a choir as that of Waltham required he should be. His name is now unknown in the musical world, except as the author of this curious MS., which few writers appear to have consulted, except Sir John Hawkins and Dr. Burney. The first of these celebrated writers conjecture that John Wylde flourished about the year A.D. 1400, at which time the Church of Waltham was probably in a very prosperous condition. A Precentor or Chanter like Wylde had the chief care of the choir service, and not only presided over the choristers and organists, but provided books for them, paid them their salaries, and repaired the organs. He had also the custody of the seal of the Abbey, and kept the *Liber Diurnalis*, or chapter book, and provided parchment and ink for the writers, and colours for the limners of books for the library. William Harleston was the Abbot of Waltham in Wylde's time, he had been associated with the Church for many years, as appears from an early deed\* dated 1387. The Chronicles of Johannus de Trokelowet inform us of the death of this Abbot :—"Eo tempore Willelmus Abbas de Waltham, tactus pestilentia, vitæ finem fecit, juvenis aptus ad multus annos." He died of a most pestilential fever and was buried near the foundations of the choir of the Abbey Church. His coffin is said to have been disturbed in 1786. Abbot Harleston just before his death attended the funeral of Richard II.; the circumstance is quaintly narrated by Capgrave—The body of the king "was carried to London, and at Seynt Paules had his Dyrige and his Masse, the kyng there present; Than was the body sent fro London onto Langle [King's Langley, Herts.] to be buried among the Frere Preachouris. At the byriyng was the bishop of Chester, the Abbot of Seynt Albones, and the Abbot of Waltham, and few othir." † On the 25th of October of the same year (1400) died the father of English poetry, of whom Spenser sang :—

\* \* \* \* "That renownmed Poet  
Dan Chaucer, Well of English undefyed,  
On Fame's eternall bead roll worthie to be fyled."

In Wylde's day England was honoured with three great poets, Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate; Sir John Froissart, the historian, then flourished, and Sir Richard Whittington, who was thrice Lord Mayor of London. It is not known whether Wylde was a married man or not, possibly he was, and unlike his successor Tallis, he may have had a family to perpetuate his name, as we find several entries of the same in the Parish Registers of Waltham Holy Cross. The name is also mentioned in a private MS. in the writer's possession, relating to the proceedings of the Lord Court Baron of Waltham, *temp. Elizabeth, i.e. A.D. 1586*—A verdict was passed from Edw. Smyth & Eliz. his wyfe to the use of Gilbert Wylde and Joane his wyfe, of a cottage in the Corne Markett, and a garden neere to Catebrigge donghill in Scole streete.

\* Deeds and Charters, Augmentation Office, K. 42. Pub. Rec. Off.

† Chronicla Monasterii S. Albani (Riley) p. 334.

‡ Vide Chronicle of England, p. 276.

May 28, 8 James I. Joane Willd widow was found to be sesed to her & her heires of a Cot: lyinge in the Corne Mgett late Thos. Turnor's. And that Agnes Somner, the wyfe of Jo: Somner, Glover was the dawt & heire of Joane & adm: tent.

The old Parish Registers record the following :—

- 1583. Barnet Wildes and Jone cooper, married August xi.  
Margery Wyldes wyfe to Gilbert Wyld, buried Oct. 2.
- 1584. Elizabeth Wilde the dawter of Gilbert Wilde, bapt. Sept. 20.  
Andre Wyld was buried Oct. 26.
- 1585. Gilbert Wilde and Joan Carter widdow were marryed Aprill 15.
- 1587. William Wilde the sonne of Gilbert Wilde was bapt. Oct. 8 daye.
- 1599. Barbere son of Gilbert Wyld, buried Dec. 15.
- 1602-3. Gilbert Wyld, buried March 29.
- 1606. William fullam & Eliz. Wyld, married Sept. 28.
- 1609-10. Jone Wyld widdow buried March 4.

There was a family of this name living in 16th century, in Northamptonshire. See Monumental Brasses, by F. Hudson. Lond. 1853, Baker's Hist. Northampton, p. 168. Add. MSS. &c.

The orthography and style in which the whole of Wylde's book is written, proves it to be at all events contemporary with Lydgate. 1375—1460.

Wylde informs us that he composed the first part of the MS. abroad, and the latter in England. In the reign of Henry VIII. this book fell into the hands of the celebrated musician, Thomas Tallis, whose autograph is fairly written on the last sheet. From him it is supposed to have passed into the possession of Thomas Morley, gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel, who made use of it in writing his "Introduction to Music." It afterwards became respectively the property of Mr. Powle, Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls, *temp.* William III.; Lord Chancellor Somers; and Sir Joseph Jekyll. At the sale of the latter gentleman's Library, it was purchased by a country organist, whose name is now unknown; this musician presented it to Mr. West, the antiquary. Dr. Pepusch is said to have taken a transcript of the book. Mr. West, who it appears possessed one or two of the Waltham MSS., writes to his friend Mr. Raper, about this book of music, and Mr. Raper replies. Both these letters are interesting, and are bound up at the end of the volume.

#### Mr. West to Mr. Raper.

Mr. West presents his compliments to Mr. Raper, and sends him the old MS. musick, he mentioned yesterday. The book is very old, and belonged to Tallis the celebrated master of musick to Henry VIII<sup>th</sup> Chappel. Mr. West will be very glad to have Mr. Raper's Judgment of it, and to know where the Greek MS. is mentioned by Dr. Wallis in the letter herewith Inclosed.

#### (Mr. Raper's reply).

It does not appear who was the author of y<sup>e</sup> first treatise of this volume, but it was not Guido, whom he frequently quotes. In the proface he says—Hujus autem opusculi summam, in lutoribus fastidiosi omnes existentem, sub duabus distinctionibus edere aravi. Quarum primo, licet alii verbis, eidem tamen sensibus vel sententias in partibus transmarinis olim me memim euidam fratri familiarissimo milis scripsisse. Secundam vero distinctionem, quae specialiter Tonale dicitur quia de Tonis loquitur, de quibus in prima parte vel nulla dicuntur, in partibus Anglicanis nuper composui.

A little after he says—Quoniam falsitatis nulis consicu non sim, nisi forte minilis sunt artis musicæ doctores Boëcius Maiobius, & Uterque Guijdo, de quorum fontibus hujus opusculi partem maximam magis tamen sententias quam verba mutuans exhausi. At y<sup>e</sup> end of y<sup>e</sup> 9th chapter of y<sup>e</sup> second Part called Tonale, y<sup>e</sup> author mentions y<sup>e</sup> elder Guido—Et ne lector lectione continua vexetur, interim pro tollendo fastidio

cantilenam Guydonis senioris, in qua &c. Then follows, Cantillena Guydonis majoris &c. Cap. 10. In y<sup>e</sup> beginning of chapter 18 he says, Ut Guydonis mei verbus utar. At y<sup>e</sup> end of chapter 19 are these words.—Figura Guidonis junieris &c. The author of y<sup>e</sup> second Treatise at y<sup>e</sup> back of fol. 55 mentions 4 Guidos's—Dimda Guydo Monarchus, qui compositor erat Grammaticis quod monochordum dicitur, voces in lineas & spaica dividebat. Dimda Guydo de Sto Mauro. Et post hos Guido major & Guido minor. He then says that one Franco invented notes for y<sup>e</sup> different measures of time, and that John de Muris (an abstract of whose piece is at fol. 94 of this collection) invented y<sup>e</sup> writing of music according to y<sup>e</sup> time, both which he thus expresses in y<sup>e</sup> following page:—

Pansas, juncturas fracturas, atque figurae  
Mensuratarum formavit Franco notarum,  
Et Jhon de Muris variis florintque figuris.

Rousseau in his Dict. de Musique p. 316 says the title of John de Muris to this invention does not appear from his book called Speculum Musicae to be well founded. But he had not seen y<sup>e</sup> piece in this collection. In fol. 56 the author quotes Boccace's Genealogia Deorum. I never heard of that curious Greek Manuscript described in Dr. Wallis's letter, and know nothing of it but from that. A note at the end of this letter states that the Greek MS. alluded to is in the Harl. MSS, 1613.

There is another letter on this MS. by the Hon. Daines Barrington. Dr. Burney informs us, that by the kindness of this gentleman he was favoured with the MS. while it belonged to Mr. West. After the decease of Mr. West, the doctor states that he was a considerable time ignorant to whom this curious and valuable MS. belonged; but at length found that it had fallen into the hands of the Earl of Shelburne. Dr. Burney had it in his possession some time, and published long extracts from it. It is not generally known that Thomas Tallis was organist of Waltham Church *temp. Henry VIII.*, probably before he became organist of the Chapel Royal. A short time since the writer discovered the name of "Thomas Talys" on the list of Waltham pensioners preserved in the Public Record Office, dated Anno 31 Hen. VIII. This celebrated musician received xx<sup>s</sup> for wages (which was more than the other gifted men connected with the Abbey received except the priest), with a "reward" of equal amount. John Boston, the old Waltham organist, received at the same time iii<sup>s</sup> for wages and iii<sup>s</sup> for reward. This occurred at the dissolution of the Abbey. Tallis appears to have been employed at Waltham up to that time, and that is how he became possessed of Wylde's Manuscript Music. William Llylye was "chaunter" at the same time with Thomas Tallis, and received v<sup>e</sup> xiii<sup>s</sup> iiiii., pension. Many of the chanters served as priests, and this accounts for Llylye's pension being larger than that of the organist. The chanter received for reward at the same time iii<sup>s</sup>.\* Robert Fuller was then Abbot of Waltham, the value of his pension amounted to £200 per annum. When Tallis was at Waltham there were no less than three organs belonging to the church. "A greate large payre of Organs above, one in the northe Quyre and a lesser payre beneth," these were no doubt played at intervals by Tallis, and the "lytell payre of organes" which stood in the Lady Chapel,† and valued at the dissolution of the Abbey "at xx<sup>s</sup>" were played by John Boston. In 1546 he received "twenty pence for mending the organs."

\* In the "Liber Niger Dominus Regis," *temp. Edw. IV.*, the "Chaplenes and Clerkes of the Chappelle" were required to be "Shewinge in descant, clear voyced, well relished and pronouncynge, eloquent in readinge and suffytente in organes playing."

† See History Lady Chapel (W. Winters), 1875.

John Boston was a Waltham man, and died sometime before 1564. As we find his wife died a "wedow" and was buried Jan. 30, 1564. The entries in the Parish Registers of Waltham, of this family, may be worth a place in these pages.

- 1564. Jan. 30, Jone Bostone Wedow. *buried.*
- 1565. Sept. 26, James Bostone & Margaret Sanders. *married.*
- 1570. Dec. 9, Annes Sanders the lat svant of everlus boston. *buried.*
- 1583. May 19, John Boston & Jone were maryed.
- 1584. Feb. 21, Jone Boston daughter of Jhon Boston. *bapt.*
- March 31, Anne Boston daughter of Jhon Boston. *buried.*
- 1609. July 26, John Boston a pore man. *buried.*

The history of Thomas Tallis is little known, except what may be gathered from his own works.\* He was one of the greatest musicians of whom England can be proud ; born early in the sixteenth century and received his musical training in St. Paul's School, under Thomas Mulliner, John Redford's predecessor. Tallis devoted himself chiefly to Church music, and studied with Heywood, Newman, Blitheman, Shelbye, and Allwood. It is not known whether Waltham was the first place in which he laboured in his profession ; however, he appears to have served in this church in 1540. A few years after he composed and published, in Archbishop Parker's Psalter, eight tunes annexed to "the whole Psalter translated into English Metre." The music is prefaced with the following curious lines :—

" THE NATURE OF THE EYQHT TUNES.

" The *first* is meeke, devout to see ;  
 The *second* sad, in majesty.  
 The *third* doth rage, and roughly brayth ;  
 The *fourth* doth fawne, and flatt'ry playeth ;  
 The *fifth* delight, and laugheth the more ;  
 The *sixt* bewayleth, it weepeth full sore.  
 The *seventh* tredeþ stout, in froward race ;  
 The *eighth* goeth wilde, in modest pace."

" The tenor of these partes be for the people when they will sing alone ; the other partes put for greater queers (choirs) or to such as will sing or play them privately."

Tallis' great work on " Certain notes set forth in foure, and three partes, to be song at the Morning Communion, and Evening Praier," was printed and published by John Day, in 1560. In 1575 Tallis, in conjunction with his pupil William Bird,† published a collection of Motets (dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, in elegant Latin). He served as organist in the Chapel Royal under King Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Elizabeth, and died November 23rd, 1585. His remains were buried in Greenwich Parish Church. Strype, in his continuation of Stow's Surrey, published in 1720, states that he found a brass plate in the chancel before the rails, with the annexed inscription thereon engraved. The old church was pulled down soon after 1720 and rebuilt, when the memorial brass was lost, but the inscription is preserved :—

\* In Mr. Arber's "Transcript of the Stationers' Register" (Vol. I., p. 144), occurs the interesting note—"Master Birde and Master Tallis of her Maiesties Chappell. In this patent are included the musicke booke whatsoever, and the printing of all ruled paper for the pricking of any songes to the lute, virginals, or other instruments: The paper is somewhat beneficial, as for the musicke booke, I would not provide necessary furniture to have them. This patent is executed by Henry Binneman also."

† See Sir John Hawkins' History of Music.

"Enterred here doth ly a worthy wyght,  
 Who for long tyme in musick bore the bell :  
 His name to shew, was Thomas Tallys hyght,  
 In honest vertuous lyff he dyd excell  
 He serv'd long tyme in chappel with grete prayse,  
 Fower sovereygne reygnes (a thing not often seene),  
 I mean kyng Henry and prynce Edward's dayes,  
 Quene Mary, and Elizabeth our quene.  
 He maryed was, though children he had none,  
 And lyv'd in love ful thre and thirty yeres  
 Wyth loyal spowse, whos name ycolypt was Jone,  
 Who here entomb'd him company now bears.  
 As he dyd lyve, so also did he dy,  
 In myld and quyet sort, O happy man !  
 To God ful oft for mercy did he cry,  
 Wherefore he lyves, let deth do what he can."

We are told that in this old church there were inscriptions to the memory of Richard Bower, and Clement Adams, gentlemen of the Chapel Royal.\* The autograph of Thomas Tallys, as before stated, is on the last leaf of Wylde's MS., appended to which is the name re-written in large Roman shaped characters with the following note—

"xxi gilt bookes in qto and octavo.  
 x bookes in folio.  
 iii fayre steth (?) gilt bookes."

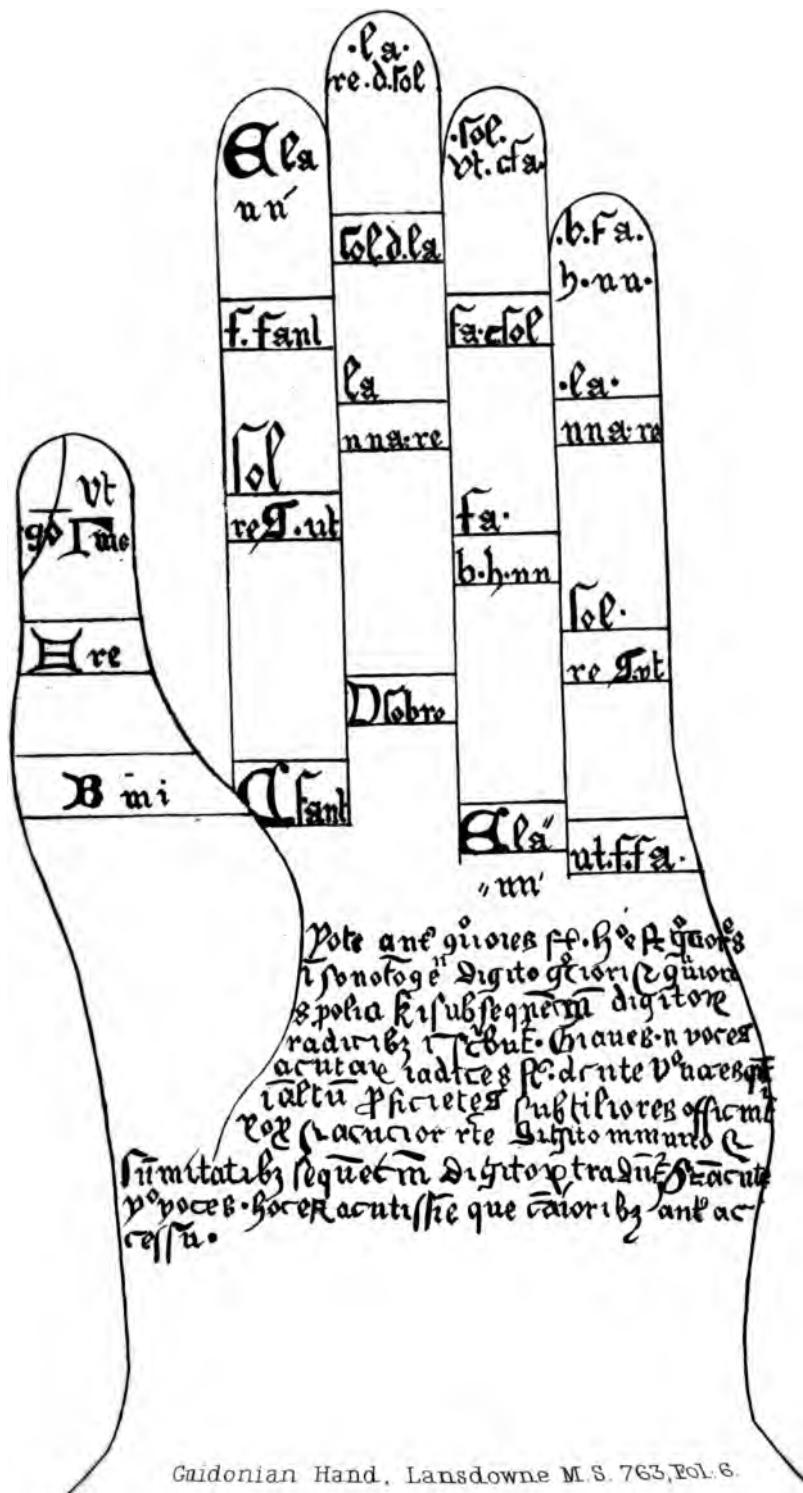
On folio 124 occurs, in a later hand, "Liber Sanctæ Crucis de Waltham," see facsimile on Plate VI.

This valuable manuscript of John Wylde's is intitled "MONACOR-DUM" (fol. 3), and divided into two parts; the first is called "Musica Mannlis," which extends to fol. 18, and the second "Tonale," begins at fol. 19; (fol. 27 is a double sheet). The preface or "prologus" commences—"Quia juxta sapientissimum Salomonem dura est, ut inferius emulatio." The writer expresses in the preface his determination to set forth the precepts of Boetius, Macrobius, and Guido, which had already provoked some to envy; he also professes to have gleaned much from these three writers, and intends not to deliver in his work their words, but their sentiments. The first portion of the volume, "Musica Guidonis Monachi," is not, it appears, a treatise by Guido, as indicated by the title, but an explanation of his principles. The first twenty-two chapters of the MS. chiefly relate to *Manual* music, so called from the hand on which notes are written (see Plate II. of Guidonian Hand), corresponding with the Gamut, or scale of music. Wylde observes that the Gamut is adapted to the hands of boys, as they can carry the scale about with them, and adds that the left hand is to be rather used than the right, because nearest the heart. No mention is made of secular music, but the whole volume is devoted to sacred song.

(To be continued.)

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\* Tallis' "Order of Daily Service," edited with historical introduction by E. F. Rimbault, LL.D., F.S.A. This work is beautifully got up.







## THE LEE PENNY.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE legends respecting this celebrated charm gave rise to several interesting incidents in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Talisman." The amulet is a stone of a dark red colour and triangular shape, in size about half-an-inch upon each side, set in a piece of silver coin, which from the traces of a cross still discernible, is supposed to be a shilling of Edward the First.\* It is affirmed that this curious piece of antiquity has been in the Lee family since a period immediately subsequent to the death of King Robert the Bruce. This monarch when on his death-bed intrusted Sir James Douglas—his dear and trusty friend—to carry his heart to Jerusalem, because, owing to his long war with England, he had been unable personally to assist in the Crusade. Sir James vowed on the honour of a knight faithfully to discharge the trust, and after Bruce's death, which occurred in 1329, had the monarch's heart enclosed in a silver case. Bearing the precious casket suspended from his neck, Sir James, attended by a suitable retinue, departed for the Holy Land, but learning on his journey that Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile, was at war with the Moorish chief Osmyn, of Grenada, he deemed assistance to the Christian in such a contest to be thoroughly in harmony with the purpose on which he had started. Engaging in the fray he was surrounded by horsemen, who rendered his escape impossible. In desperation he took the precious casket from his neck, and threw it before him, calling out:—"Onward, as thou wert wont, thou noble heart! Douglas will follow thee." He followed, and was immediately struck to the earth. His dead body was found after the battle resting on the heart of Bruce. Upon its recovery it was conveyed by his adherents homewards, and honourably buried in his own church of St. Bride, at Douglas. Bruce's heart was entrusted to Sir Simon Locard, and was eventually borne back to Scotland and deposited beneath the high altar of Melrose Abbey, where its site is still pointed out. The charming poetess, Mrs. Hemans, has some beautiful lines on Bruce's heart in Melrose Abbey, commencing:—

"Heart! that didst press forward still,  
Where the trumpet's note rang shrill,  
Where the knightly swords were crossing,  
And the plumes like sea-foam tossing;  
Leader of the charging spear,  
Fiery heart!—and liest thou here?  
May this narrow spot inurn  
Aught that so could beat and burn."

\* This is an error; Edward I. issued no coins of larger value than pennies.

[ED RELIQUARY.]

The family name of Locard was changed to Lockheart or Lockhart ; from the circumstance of Sir Simon's having carried the key of the casket was obtained as armorial insignia a heart with a lock, with the motto, "Corda serata pando." From the same incident the Douglases bear a human heart imperially crowned, and according to "Chambers's Book of Days," vol. ii. page 415, have in their possession an ancient sword, emblazoned with two hands holding a heart, and dated 1829, the year in which Bruce died. We gather from Sir Walter Scott, Lockhart proceeded to the Holy Land with such Scottish knights as had escaped the fate of their leader, and assisted for some time in the wars against the Saracens.

The following adventure is said to have befallen him ; he made prisoner in battle an Emir of wealth and note. The aged mother of his captive came to the Christian camp to redeem her son from his captivity. Lockhart fixed the price at which his prisoner should ransom himself ; and the lady pulling out a large embroidered purse proceeded to tell down the amount. In this operation, a pebble inserted in a coin, some say of the Lower Empire, fell out of the purse, and the Saracen matron testified so much haste to recover it as to give the Scottish knight a high idea of its value. "I will not consent," he said, "to grant your son's liberty, unless that amulet be added to his ransom." The lady not only consented to this, but explained to Sir Simon the mode in which the talisman was to be used. The water in which it was dipped operated as a styptic, as a febrifuge, and possessed several other properties as a medical talisman.

Sir Simon Lockhart, after much experience of the wonders which it wrought, brought it to his own country, and left it to his heirs, by whom, and by Clydeside in general, it was, and is still, distinguished by the name of the Lee Penny, from the name of his native seat of Lee.

The virtues were brought into operation by dipping the stone in water given to the diseased to drink, washing, at the same time, the part affected. No words were used in dipping the stone, or money permitted to be taken by the servants at Lee. People came from all parts of Scotland, and many places in England, to carry away water in which the stone had been dipped, to give to their cattle.

In the "History of the Siege and Sack of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by the Scots, in the year 1644," it is recorded—"As one of the natural sequents of prolonged distress, caused by this brave but foolhardy defence against overwhelming odds the plague broke out with fatal violence in Newcastle and Gateshead, as well as Tynemouth and Shields, during the following year. Great numbers of poor people were carried off by it; while tents were erected on Bensham Common, to which those infected were removed ; and the famous Lee Penny was sent for out of Scotland, to be dipped in water for the diseased persons to drink, said to be a perfect cure. The inhabitants (that is to say, the corporation, we presume), gave a bond for a large sum in trust for the loan ; and they thought the charm did so much good that they offered to pay the money down, and keep the marvellous penny with a stone in which it is inserted ; but the proprietor, Lockhart, of Lee, would not part with it."

We learn that many years ago, a remarkable cure is alleged to have been performed on Lady Baird, of Sauchton Hall, near Edinburgh, who having been bitten by a mad dog, it resulted in hydrophobia. The Lee Penny was sent for, and she used it for some weeks, drinking and bathing in the water it had been dipped in, and she quite recovered. The most remarkable part of its history, as Sir Walter Scott says, "perhaps, was, that it so especially escaped condemnation when the Church of Scotland chose to impeach many other cures which savoured of the miraculous, as occasioned by sorcery, and censured the appeal of them, 'excepting only that of the amulet called the Lee Penny, to which it had pleased God to annex certain healing virtues which the Church did not presume to condemn.'"

The Lee Penny is preserved at Lee House, in Lanarkshire, the residence of the present representative of the family.

### THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 40.)

#### 111.—ST. WENN (5 bells).

1. I . P : O . P W . P 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. I . P : C . P : W . P 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. I . P : C . P : : : W . P 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. JOHN PRICE AND WM RETALLACK . C . W . I . P : C . P : W . P 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
5. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE . . . JOHN PRICE :  
WM RETALLACK.  
On a second line,  
C . WARDENS I . P : C . P : W . P : : 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.

In order to defray the cost of casting this peal of bells, a rate was made in 1777 by the churchwardens, payable by the parishioners after the proportion of 1s. 9d. per acre. This realized £82 5s., a sum which proved insufficient. Another rate was therefore made after the proportion of 5d. per acre, amounting to £27 8s. 4d.

From an old parish book of St. Wenn, containing the accounts of the churchwardens from 1761 to 1824, we learn not only the above particulars, but also the disbursements of the churchwardens on account of the bells.

"The Disbursments of John Price and William Retalack for and towards Erecting new Bells they being Churchwardens for the year 1777—

To Drawing a Petition & Signing it to the Bishop .....	£0 5 0
To going St. Neot* to contract with the Bellfounders .....	0 5 0

\* The Penningtons were at St. Neot in 1777 casting a peal in an orchard near the church. (See *St. Neot*.)

To the Faculty for casting the Bells .....	4	9	11
To casting of Ditto and Additional Metal.....	75	3	4
To Expence for Ditto .....	0	16	6
To carrying and rec.rring Ditto .....	1	1	0
To postage of Letters.....	0	2	8
	82	3	5"

"An Account of the Remainder of the Bell Rate paid by John Price and William Retalack, January 7th, 1779.

By Cash paid Mr. Penington as per receipt ..... 25 0 0"

The total cost of casting and setting up this peal amounted therefore to £107 3s. 5d. No doubt the old bells were much injured in 1663, when the tower was struck by lightning and a great part of the church destroyed.

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112.—WITHIEL (3 bells).

1. RICHARD : HOCKING 1741.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. : JAMES . MERIFIELD : W : P : 1741.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. : WILLIAM . ROBENSON . RECTOR : RALPH MARTON : PETTER . BETTY : WARDNES.  
Below on a second line, is the date 1741.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches. The D's, N's, and 7's, are reversed on all the bells. William Robinson was instituted on Dec. 22, 1740.

Two broken bells were stowed away at the west end of the church, and were not accessible at the time of my visit in 1872.

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113.—LANHYDROCK (1 bell).

The single bell which hangs in the tower of this church, evidently bears an inscription around the haunch, but owing to the corroded state of the metal, the characters have not been deciphered. The diameter at the mouth is 23½ inches.

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HUNDRED OF WEST.

THE only mediæval bells in the hundred of West that have survived the re-casting of entire peals, so common in the east of Cornwall during the last century, are the trebles at St. Keyne and Lansallos. The former bears the legend—

*Vox mea hinc de pello cuncta vocina lebas*

and the latter a simple invocation to St. Margaret. On this bell is the cross (fig. 11), with the shields (figs. 19 and 20), while that at St. Keyne displays the founder's mark i t, with the figure of a bell (fig. 2), as at Perranarworthal.

An inventory of the church bells in the hundred of West was made by order of the Crown in April, 3 Edward VI., the commissioners appointed for that purpose being "Richard Eggecombe Knyght, John Trelawny Esquier, and William Bere." In the following abstract the names of the parishes have been arranged in alphabetical order.

<i>Boconnoc</i>	.....	The seid p'yshen's haue three belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Brodok</i>	.....	The seid p'yshen's haue three belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Cardynham</i>	.....	Itm ffoure belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Seynt Clere</i>	.....	Itm four belles hangyng yn theire toure.
<i>Duloe</i>	.....	It. iij belles hanging in theyre tower.
<i>St. Kayne</i>	.....	It. iiiij belles hanging in the tower. It. a leche bell.
<i>Lanraython</i>	.....	It. iiiij belles hanging in theyre tower.
<i>Lansalolus</i>	.....	Itm three belles hangyng yn theire towre. Itm a leche belle.
<i>Lanteglos and the towne of Polruan...</i>	} Itm ffoure belles hangyng in theire towre. Itm a leche belle.	
<i>Leskerd &amp; the borogh of the same .....</i>	} Itm yn the towre of the chapell at Polruan tow belles. It. in the bell house are iiiij belles. It. in the old tower ij small belles. It. in iiij chapelles of the sayd p'ishe iij small belles. It. ij leche belles.	
<i>St. Martyn &amp; the towne of Est Loo...</i>	} It. there remayneth in the tower of the p'ishe iiiij belles.	
<i>The chapell in the towne of Est Looe</i>	} It. in the steple there remayneth iij belles.	
<i>Morvall</i>	.....	Itm three belles hangyng in theire toure.
<i>Seynt Nyot</i>	.....	Itm ffoure belles hangyng yn the toure. Itm a sacrynge belle. Itm tow lyche belles.
<i>Synt Nygthon</i>	.....	Itm tow belles hangyng yn theire towre wherof ..... on' bylle is sold. Sold by thassent of the hole p'yshe for mete drynke and horses for the carynge of men of the seid p'yshe when they went west to resiste the last co'mocion.
<i>Plenynte</i>	.....	It thre belles hangyng in theyre tower.
<i>St. Pynnek</i>	.....	It iij belles hangyng in theyre tower.
<i>Tallan &amp; the towne</i>	} It thre belles hanging in theyre tower. off West Looe .....	
<i>Seynt Vepe</i>	.....	} It to the sayd chappell belongeth ij belles hangyng in theyre tower.
<i>Warlegan</i>	.....	Itm three belles hangyng yn the towre. Itm tow leche belles.
<i>Seynt Wynnove</i>	.....	The said p'yshen's hath three belles hangyng in their toure. Itm a lytlye belle. Itm a saunce belle. Itm three belles yn their towre hangyng.

## 114.—BOCONNOC (1 bell).

## 1. MAKE A JOYFUL NOISE UNTO THE LORD G. M. F. 1840.

THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1840.

Diameter at the mouth, 21½ inches. The initials "G. M. F." stand for the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, patron of the living, and for many years resident at Boconnoc House.

There were formerly three bells, hung in a kind of shed, or detached belfry in the churchyard, within two feet of the ground, and sounded by means of a wooden handle similar to that of a pump. The apparatus, however, at length became neglected, and out of repair, and two of the bells were stolen ; the third, however, was recast, as above, and now hangs in a turret at the south-west corner of the church.

## 115.—BROADOAK (5 bells)

## 1. GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST ANNE LADY GRENVILLE 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 24 inches ; weight, 3 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs.

## 2. ON EARTH PEACE GOODWILL TO MEN HON : G. M. FORTESCUE 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches ; weight, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.

## 3. IN HONOUR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY A T RECTOR 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches ; weight, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

## 4. REJOICE WITH THEM THAT DO REJOICE J. B. W. C. C. W. 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches ; weight, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs.

## 5. WEEP WITH THEM THAT WEEP J. B. W. C. C. W. 1845.

Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches; weight, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

These bells were recast from four old ones with additional metal by Mears. The old third was inscribed "*In honorem Beatae Mariae Virginis*," the Virgin Mary being the patron saint of the church. It was the gift of a former rector. The legend, reproduced in English on the new third bell is followed by the initials of the Rev. Arthur Tatham, who was instituted to the united rectories of Broadoak and Boconnoc, on Oct. 29, 1832, and to whom I am indebted for the foregoing information.

## 116.—CARDYNHAM (5 bells).

1. D . : . H . : . T W C (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

2. D H T : W C (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

3. : DAN . HENWOOD : THO . WOOD : CH . WARD<sup>a</sup> . C (skeleton of a bell) P 1714.  
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.

4. WILL . GLYNN O (shield bearing the arms of Glynn, of Glynn, Cardynham,  
three salmon spears points downwards) : A . R : 1714 . C (skeleton of a  
bell) P O  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

5. JOHN : BAKER REC : DAN : HENWOOD : : : THO : WOOD : : : C (skeleton of  
a bell) P 1714.  
The "N" in "Henwood" is reversed. All the letters are Roman capitals,  
about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch high. John Baker, the rector named on this bell, was in-  
stituted to the rectory of Cardynham on Oct. 10, 1701. Diameter at the  
mouth, 42 inches.

It is said that these bells are seldom rung owing to the insecure state of the upper part of the tower.

## 117.—ST. CLEER (6 bells).

1. I . P C . P 1789.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

2. I . P . : . C . P 1789.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

3. I . P C . P 1789.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD O I . P C . P : 1789 O  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

5. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

6. IOHN JOPE M : A O I . P . : . C . P . : . 1789.  
Diameter at the mouth, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. "John Jope, M. A.," was instituted to  
the rectory of St. Cleer on Nov. 13, 1776.

On a wooden partition blocking up the tower arch are some belfry rhymes, almost identical with those at Wendron already given. They are headed—"The Ringers' Articles."

## 118.—DULOE (6 bells).

1. G. MEARS & CO FOUNDERS LONDON 1861.  
Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches.

2. RICHARD : CLEMENS : WARDEN (border ornament) C : P : FOVNDER : 1753 (border  
ornament).  
In Roman capitals about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch high. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.

3. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869.  
On the haunch, and with the royal arms in relief and the word "PATENT"  
on the waist. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.

4. G MEARS & CO FOVNDERS LONDON 1861.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.

5. . . . CHRISTOPHER : TREIS : ESQR : ISAAC : MILLES : VICAR : C . P : 1755 : (border ornament). A casting similar to the 2nd and 6th bells. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
6. . . . JOHN : ANSTIS : ESQ . . . THE : RP. M . . . MILLES : VICAR (border ornament) O (skeleton of a bell) P (skeleton of a bell) F . . . 1758 (border ornament). The initials "C P F" stand for "Christopher Pennington Founder." Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.

Isaac Milles, whose name appears on the 5th and 6th bells, was instituted to the vicarage of Duloe, on Nov. 5, 1746.

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119.—ST. KEYNE (4 bells).

1. **V**o te mea bina de gella cuncta noticia lebs (founder's mark, fig. 2, turned topsy-turvy). In black letter characters, with a small Lombardic "V" as an initial letter, the word "cuncta" having been impressed upside down. The word "lebs" is redundant, either having been put in by mistake or to fill up the line. Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. This bell is broken, and in 1873 was lying on the ground. It has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. I . P 1799 O  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. WIL : LARKE : IO : ANGER : WARDEN (stop) T (skeleton of a bell) P (stop) I (skeleton of a bell) P (stop) 1663 (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches. The "N" in "Anger" is reversed.

The following rhymes, on the authority of a correspondent to *Notes and Queries* (2nd S. xi. 284), were formerly in this church. They are not now to be seen:—

"Aloud let silence first proclaimed be,  
And by consent let's make it our decree,  
And fix such laws in our society,  
Which, being observed, will keep sobriety.  
Who swears or curses in an angry mood,  
Quarrels or strikes, although he draws no blood  
Who wears a hat or spur, o'erturns a bell,  
Or by unskilful handling mars a peal,  
He shall pay sixpence for each single crime,  
'Twill make him cautious at another time.  
And if the sexton's fault it chance to be,  
We'll lay on him a double penalty.  
A blessing let us crave on Church and King,  
And peaceably let us begin to ring.

G. Hicks  
&  
J. Johns } 1774 . Churchwardens."

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120.—LANREATH (6 bells).

1. I . P AND CO 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. I . P AND CO 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. I . P AND CO 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. I . P AND CO 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
5. EDWARD BURN AND HENRY . COSENTINE C . W : I . P AND CO. 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
6. JOSHUA HOWELL RECTOR. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE.  
Immediately below the word "grave," I . P 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches. Joshua Howell was instituted to the rectory of Lanreath, on Dec. 16, 1740.

## 121.—LANSALLOS (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 11) ♂ (shield fig. 19) *Santa Margareta ora Pro Nobis* ♀ (shield fig. 20).  
The capital letters are Lombardic, with black letter text. Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
2. This bell is completely broken, and only a fragment remains, the smaller pieces of metal having all been stolen. The inscription encircled the haunch in two lines. Mr. T. Q. Couch has preserved in *Notes and Queries* (1st S. xi. p. 100) a portion of the legend. He says, "On putting together the fragments of one of the other bells, it was found to bear the initials of the donors and an inscription in modern characters, of which I could only discover these words :

In May we cast this.....  
To pray and hear his word divine."

Only the four last words are now visible. The lettering is in broad, flat Roman capitals, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch high, and resembles that used by the Purdies in the seventeenth century. Diameter at the mouth, about 34 inches.

3. This bell is broken, and all the fragments bearing any inscription have been stolen. Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.

## 122.—LANTEGLOS-JUSTA-FOWEY (6 bells).

1. I . P . : C . P . : W . P . : 1774.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. I . P . : C . P . : W . P . : 1774.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. I P C P W P 1774.  
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
4. I . P . : C . P . : W . P . : 1774.  
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
5. SAMUEL BROAD AND GEORGE HARRIS C . W . : I . P . : C . P . : W . P . : 1774.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
6. I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE THOMAS SUTTON VICAR  
I . P AND CO .  
On a second line is the date 1774.  
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches. Thomas Sutton was instituted to this vicarage on March 4, 1771, on the presentation of Thomas Pitt, Esq.

## 123.—LISKEARD (6 bells).

1. P : F : HONY : D : D VICAR  
On a second line immediately below,  
JAMES CLOGG & HENRY IBBOTSON : C : W 1819 O O L : P O  
This is one of Pennington's bells. Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.  
Dr. Peter Frye Hony, during whose incumbency this bell was cast, was instituted to the vicarage of Liskeard in 1807.
2. THOMAS : DENNIS : GENT : IOHN : QINE : CH : WARDENS : 1755 :  
The N's in "Dennis" and "Qine" are reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
3. T. MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1825 <>X>  
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
4. IOHN : HONY : VICAR : THOMAS : TROTT : MAYOR : F . Q : 1755.  
This bell is cracked and cramped up with iron. It is still, however, rung with the other bells of the peal. Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches. This and the second bell cost £26 8s. 6d. (Allen's *Liskeard*). John Hony was instituted to this vicarage on Oct. 11, 1742.
5. I C : W . R : WDS . : I. PENNINGTON . FEIT : N . P : 1735 :  
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.

6. MR : JAMES : MACEY : MAYOR :: WILLIAM : HOSKIN : AND : THOMAS : HOCKIN : CH : WARDENS : C . P 1753.  
From the final initials this bell appears to have been cast by one of the Penningtons. It cost £29 Os. 7d. (Allen's *Liskeard*). Diameter at the mouth, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

In the churchwardens' accounts for 1684 is the following entry:—

"T. Beaskam for new casting the great bell £16."

This founder cast a peal for St. Winnow in 1714 (see *post*), and it would seem not improbable, that he cast those bells in Cornwall which bear a crowned bust (perhaps of Charles II.), without any founder's name or initials. This bust has been noticed on bells at St. Ewe, Luxulyan, and Mevagissey, dated 1684; at Perranuthnoe, 1688; at Lanlivery, 1706; all of which have lettering of the same style, and have hitherto been unassigned to any maker.

124.—ST. MARTIN-JUSTA-LOOE (4 bells).

1. :: IONA<sup>A</sup> TOVP REC I HARRIS AND . I BRAY C W :: I : HOSKIN MAYOR : P : FECIT.  
Immediately below is the date 1784.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches. Jonathan Toup was instituted to this rectory on July 28, 1750. He died in 1785 at the age of 72, prebendary of Exeter. He was a learned classical annotator.
2. REV . W . FARWEL RECTOR . W . DAVEY AND W . TICKELL WARDENS .  
(ornament).  
On a line immediately below,  
W. B. HAMBLING FOUNDER BLACKAUTON DEVON . 1832 . (ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
3. ION<sup>A</sup> TOVP : RECTOR : JOHN BRAY : WALDRON DYER : C : W : C : P (figure of a bell) 1754 (skeleton of a bell repeated three times).  
The N's in "John" and "Waldron" are reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
4. PHILIP . PINE REC WALTER VINE JOHN KELLEY CH WARDENS C . P . F . 1731.  
The N's are all reversed, as well as the 7 in the date. Diameter at the mouth, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Philip Pine was instituted to the rectory of St. Martin-juxta-Looe on Dec. 31, 1720.

125.—MORVAL (5 bells).

1. G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1858.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
2. . : . THOMAS : LITTLE CH : WARDENS . : . C (skeleton of a bell) P . : . 1715 . : .  
Diameter at the mouth, 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
3. . : . JOHN : RICHARDSON : VIC . : . 1 (skeleton of a bell) P . : . 1715 : .  
PHILIP . : . MAYOW : ESQ . : .  
The date has the 7 and 5 reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 80 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Philip Mayow, Esq., possessed the manor of Bray in the parish of Morval. John Richardson was instituted to this vicarage on Jan. 22, 1691-2.
4. JOHN FRANSIS . BVLLOR : ESQ : I (skeleton of a bell) P . : . 1715.  
The date has the 7 and 5 reversed, as on the third bell. Diameter at the mouth, 83 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches. The manor of Morval has belonged to the Bullor family for more than two centuries.
5. JOHN : BVLLOR : ESQ . C (skeleton of a bell) P . : . 171 . : .  
The last figure in the date has either been filed away, or else was not pressed on the mould. The "N" in "John" is reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.

It is noticeable that on the 2nd and 5th bells we have the initials C P, while on the 3rd and 4th I P, though all apparently cast at the same time, and at the same foundry. The initials, of course, are those of the Penningtons, who cast so many bells in Cornwall and Devon.

## 126.—ST. NEOT (6 bells).

1. I . P : C . P : W . P : : 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. JN° : WHITE I . P : C . P : W . P : 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. I . P : C . P : W . P : : 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. I . P : C . P : W . P : : 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
5. JOHN . GEDYE . AND STEPHEN HENWOOD : C . W I . P : C . P : W . P : 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
6. SAMUEL THOMAS VICAR . WILLIAM MORSHEAD ESQ<sup>RE</sup> I . P AND CO. 1777.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches. Samuel Thomas was instituted to the vicarage of St. Neot on March 15, 1756.

These bells are said to have been cast in an orchard near the village. In a terrier dated 1727, it is stated that "the tower is not so well built as the church; but it is made all of good stone, and has in it five good tuneable bells, and a good clock."

## 127.—ST. NIGHTON'S CHAPEL (1 bell).

The chapel of St. Nighton, in the parish of St. Winnow, has one bell inscribed I . P 1771, the diameter at the mouth being 24 inches. The tower is said to have contained five or six bells in the seventeenth century, which were melted down during the Civil War for warlike purposes. The upper staves of the tower were also destroyed. In 8 Edward VI. there were two bells hanging in the tower, one of which, however, had been sold; and according to a survey made as early as 1281, this chapel then possessed one bell.

## 128.—PELYNT (4 bells).

1. : x : IONATHAN : TRELAWNY : : K . B : T . C : I H . P : 1683.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. T C : I H : 1683 : : C . W : P P : : . :  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
3. JOHN HILL AND JOSEPH THOMAS . C . W : : I . P AND CO 1778.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
4. 1618 (the 8 inverted). On the haunch are also two rectangular stamps (1½ by 1⅓ in.), one bearing a fleur-de-lys surmounted by a crown, and the other a rose surmounted by a crown. Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.

## 129.—ST. PINNOCK (4 bells).

1. I . P 1803 O .  
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. I : P 1803.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. I : P 1803.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. WILLIAM HARDING & HEZEKIAL CRAGO C : W I . P 1803.  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.

*(To be continued.)*

**THE KENT BRANCH OF THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF  
VALOIGNS.**

BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

THE Valoigns had their origin in Peter de Valoniis, a great baron in the reigns of William the Conqueror, and Rufus, and a part of that of Henry I. He held, according to Dugdale (*Baronage of England*, i. p. 441), no less than fifty-seven Knights' fees in the several counties of Essex (twelve), Cambridge (one), Lincoln (one), Hants (seventeen), Norfolk (twenty), and Suffolk (six), in the last of which was seated the head of his barony, at Orford Castle. Of his immediate descendants there is an important pedigree in the Harleian Collection, No. 2188, fo. 24, apparently not exactly in accordance with generally received ideas, but since it does not affect the Kent branch in any way, I must leave the unravelling of it to other hands.

Philipot tells us ("Villare Cantianum," p. 274) that "Rualon," Sheriff of Kent, A<sup>o</sup>. 31 Hen. I.,\* was of this name, and that he resided by turns at his different estates in the county—Tremworth, in Crundale; Swerdling, in Petham; and Repton, in Ashford; and he says, further, that in the Pipe roll he is written of the second of these places, but I cannot verify this latter statement from the published record.

At that time the Sheriffs had the counties "in ferm;" Rualon accounting for his at £260 *ad pensam*, and £76 and 20d. *numero*. These terms are explained at length by Madox, in his invaluable History of the Exchequer (p. 187), who says that *ad pensam* signified by weight, and the payer making good the deficiency if any; *numero* being payment by tale; and that there was a third method of receiving money in the Exchequer, *ad scalum*, which was an addition of 6d. for every pound or twenty shillings of silver, to turn the scale that the King might not lose his weight. Whether, or no, Rualon was really a Valoigns, is a question which it would be difficult at the present time to settle satisfactorily. Perhaps Philipot took him to be the same with the "Ruallo de Valon" of Kent, who held three fees at the Aid of A<sup>o</sup>. 14 Hen. II. ("Liber Niger Scaccario." Hearne, p. 54). At length, however, an undoubted member of the family, which, at first seated at Orford Castle, had by this time extended its branches into many other counties, is met with in connection with this high office in Kent. According to the Pipe Rolls, "Alan de Valeines" was Sheriff from A<sup>o</sup>. 31 Hen. II. to A<sup>o</sup>. 1 Rich. I. inclusive. Philipot says that he resided alternately, after the custom of his ancestors, at Tremworth, Swerdling, and Repton, aforesaid; being frequently written in deeds "de Tremworth." Dugdale states that he was a great baron in his time, and married to Helen de Alvestan; adding that he died without issue prior to A<sup>o</sup>. 6 Rich. I., his estates descending to his brother Robert, who ended in two daughters. This, if

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\* The roll in which he is mentioned was in Philipot's time thought to be, as endorsed inaccurately, of A<sup>o</sup>. 1 Hen. II., and he refers to it accordingly as such.

true, would have terminated the interest of the family in this county, at least so far as the above manors were concerned, but the "Testa de Nevill" gives, not very long after (A<sup>o</sup>. 20 Hen. III.), the "heirs of Hamo de Valoigns" in respect of one of them, Tremworth—the Hamo alluded to would appear to be "Hamo de Valoigns, junior," son of that Hamo de Valoigns (evidently a man of note, and a Justiciary in Ireland, in the reign of John)\* who is mentioned in connection with Kent in the Fine Rolls A<sup>o</sup>. 1199, 1201, etc. (Hardy "Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus;")—and Swerdling, too, was held A<sup>o</sup>. 7 John (1205) by Waresius de Valoigns (*ibid* p. 299), who deceased soon after, for in the same year reference is made to the wardship of his three heirs (*ibid* pp. 331 and 344). John de Valoigns, of Swerdling, mentioned in a Fine of A<sup>o</sup>. 8 Hen. III. (Philipot "Fines of Kent temp. Hen. III., Lansdowne MS. No. 267, fo. 9) was possibly one of those heirs, and the person of same name who in the "Testa de Nevill" holds half a fee in Crundale (p. 206) and a whole fee in West Sutton (p. 205) of the above-mentioned heirs of Hamo de Valoigns, junior.

By A<sup>o</sup>. 45 Hen. III. Swerdling had descended to another Waresius† who, in a deed of that year, in which he referred to his manor of Swerdling, styled himself "of Repton" (Philipot "Villare Cantianum," p. 56), which shows that the latter seat, also, had got into the possession of this branch of the family. In the following year this same Waresius is described as "deforciant" in a Fine relating to Crundale, etc., in which Maria de Valoigns is referred to as "querent" (Philipot's Fines of Kent temp. Hen. III. (Lansdowne MS., No. 267, fo. 69). She apparently held land in dower as widow to one of the branch seated at Tremworth, her name occurring in connection with the manor of Aldington, in Thurnham, in a Fine of A<sup>o</sup>. 52 Hen. III. (Lansdowne MS., No. 267, fo. 73,) and she still possessed a moiety of that manor, conjointly with Robert, afterwards Sir Robert, de Septvans, as late as the commencement of Edward I.'s reign (*vide Rotuli Hundredorum*, i. 223). From the 3rd to the middle of the 6th year of Edward I., when, according to Hasted (Hist. of Kent iii., 259) he died, William de Valoigns, of Tremworth,‡ perhaps her son, filled the office of Sheriff for the county. His son, also William, was knighted at the siege of Carlaverock, A<sup>o</sup>. 28 Edw. I. (1300), and paid aid for lands in Crundale six years later, at the making Edward of Carnarvon a Knight ("Tenures of Kent," Lansdowne MS., No. 309, fo. 4, etc.), when Gunnora de Valoigns, in all probability his mother, and widow to

\* Also Sheriff of Cambs. and Hants, by his deputy "Ruelendus de Valoignes," during half of the 3rd year of John (*vide* list of Sheriffs in 31st Annual Report of Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records).

† He seems to have been son to the above John. Among the Cobham muniments was a notification (*sine data*) from John de Verdun to his half-brother Sir Waresius de Valoynes, son of John de Valoynes and Matilda, relict of the father of said John de Verdun. ("Collect. Top. et Genealogica" vii. p. 347).

‡ Hasted (at same place, *i.e.* account of *Repton*) says that he is written of both Swerdling and Repton, but he does not state his authority, and, doubtless, it is a misrepresentation, for the manors in question were at that time, as we gather from various sources, in the possession of another branch altogether.

William the Sheriff, held Tremworth. As an instance of the singular customs of the times, it may be mentioned that this doughty Carlaverock veteran held of Edward in capite, a moiety of the manor of Maplescomp, by the service of providing a halfpenny for the King's offering whenever he might come to hear mass at that place. (Blount's "Ancient Tenures," p. 29).

By this time the manor of Swardling had descended to "Sir" Waresius de Valoigns, who then accounted for it. A Waresius, but whether he or not it is difficult to say, was Juror at Canterbury twenty-seven years earlier (A<sup>o</sup>. 7 Edw. I., vide "Parliamentary Writs"). "Sir" Waresius, however, it was, probably, who represented the county as Knight of the Shire in the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 34th years of that reign.

At the levying of the Aid in the last of these years already referred to, Margeria de Valoigns answered for Repton, which seems to have become separated from its ancient manorial adjunct, Swardling, being, no doubt, held by her in right of dowry, as widow of one of a younger branch of those seated at the latter place.

The line at Tremworth died out soon after. The last we hear of William de Valoigns is in the 4th year of Edward II., when he is recorded as a leader of the levies raised in Kent for the Scotch war, but in the same year Thomas de Sandwich was appointed to the post in his stead ("Parliamentary Writs"), which promotion was possibly consequent upon his decease; and at the levying of the next Aid A<sup>o</sup>. 20 Edw. III., both Tremworth and Crundale were answered for by strangers. Of the Swardling branch, Waresius, no doubt the Sir Waresius already chronicled, was Conservator of the Peace in the 1st and 7th years of Edward II., (Philipot is decidedly wrong in saying that this office was first inaugurated by Edward III., see Villare Cantianum," p. 35), and again Knight of the Shire in the 2nd year of that reign. The Waresius, however, who, with Henry de Valoigns and Thomas, his brother, of Repton, unlawfully chased deer in the Earl of Pembroke's Park, at Braborne, Kent, in A<sup>o</sup>. 17, Edw. II. (vide "Parliamentary Writs," i. 880), seems to have been a later owner of Swardling. Perhaps he is the same with the Waresius de Valoigns created Admiral of the Fleet from the Thames mouth westward A<sup>o</sup>. 1 Edw. III. (Rymer's Fœdera iv. 284).\* But at the making the Black Prince a Knight A<sup>o</sup>. 20 Edw. III., Swardling had also passed away to strangers; and of their three ancient seats in the country, one alone remained in the name, *i.e.* Repton, where dwelt the Henry de Valoigns above-mentioned, who was Sheriff in the 14th year of Edw. III., and at the levying of the Aid six years later paid for the manor. In this Aid mention is again made of his brother Thomas, and of *Waresius, son to the latter*, and consequently nephew to Henry de Valoigns (see Lansdowne MS., No. 309, fo. 137 and 140).

Philipot states that Henry de Valoigns, of Repton, left two sons,

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\* Hasted's account of the Valoigns family is singularly inaccurate; for instance, he refers ("Hist. of Kent," iii. 737) to same place in the "Fœdera" for proof that Alan de Valoigns, Sheriff of Kent from the 31st year to the end of Henry III., *as he says*, was Admiral of the Fleet A<sup>o</sup>. 1 Edward I. (!)

Waresius, who, married to the daughter and co-heiress of Robert de Hougham, had issue two daughters only, subsequently the wives of Thos. Aldon and Thos. Fogge; and Stephen, who settled at Gore-court, in Otham. I much incline to doubt the whole of this tale. There seems every reason to believe that *two* heiresses of the Houghams, at no very distant period from each other, married into the family of Valoigns, which acquired more or less of the patrimony of Hougham by these matches. For, irrespective of Matilda, daughter of Robert de Hougham (who was alive as late as A<sup>o</sup>. 11 Edw. III.), married to a Waresius de Valoigns, according to Philipot, we find by the records an earlier Waresius de Valoigns in A<sup>o</sup>. 2 Edw. III. son to Elene de Bourne, quondam wife of a Valoigns, and daughter of Robert de Hougham, to whom said Waresius is one heir. (Calend. Inq. Post-Mortem, iiiii. p. 437). The Houghams mostly bore the name of Robert. One died A<sup>o</sup>. 29 Edw. I. He seems to have been the son of a Hougham whose Post-Mortem Inquisition we do not possess. That of Robert de Hougham, who was aged 24 in A<sup>o</sup>. 2 Edw. I.; does not appear to be extant either. The latter, eight years of age only when his father\* Robert de Hougham died in A<sup>o</sup>. 42 Hen. III., was, however, in all probability father to the Robert who left a son, also Robert, aged but nine in the above 29th year of Edw. I. I take it that Elene de Bourne was sister to this minor, and that upon his death (he was dead A<sup>o</sup> 10 Edw. II.), when an inquiry was ordered to be made as to the disposition of his estates), she, or her heirs, succeeded to a portion of his inheritance. The Robert de Hougham, father to Matilda, wife of Waresius de Valoigns, of Repton, must therefore have belonged to another branch of the family.

Moreover a younger branch of the Valoigns had been for a long time seated at Otham, that place having come into the family with Loretta, only child of Peter de Otham, who answered for it at the marriage of the King's sister in A<sup>o</sup>. 20 Hen. III. (Testa de Nevill). This Loretta married a William de Valoigns, whom she survived, according to Hasted, the place at her death reverting to her two sons, Walter and Robert. They paid Aid for it in A<sup>o</sup>. 34 Edw. I., and in A<sup>o</sup>. 9 Edw. II., Robert, son of Walter, and his uncle Robert, were certified as Lords of the Manor there. One of the Valoigns of Otham, it was, undoubtedly, and not, as Philipot says, a member of the Repton branch, who married the co-heiress of the *principal* Hougham, for the records tell us, as I have said, that in A<sup>o</sup>. 2 Edw. III. Waresius de Valoigns, son of Elene de Bourne, was one of the heirs of Robert de Hougham, and this Waresius had a Charter of Free Warren for *Hougham*, Elmestede, and *Otham* in A<sup>o</sup>. 14 Edw. III. ("Calend. Rot. Chartarum," p. 175). In the following 20th year of Edw. III. his widow Isabella (vide Lansdowne MSS., Nos. 809 and 276), not Isabella widow of "Walter," as Hasted incorrectly has it, replied, together with other persons, for the Manor of Otham, and Stephen de Valoigns, who subsequently possessed Gore-court, in

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\* Planché ("Hist. of Ash") interposes an additional generation between the two, and makes him his grandfather, but this is, on the face of it, clearly incorrect.

Otham, was, in my estimation, son of the above Waresius, and not of Waresius, of Repton.

On the other hand, the Waresius, of Repton, alluded to by Philipot, appears to me to be identical with the son of Thomas de Valoigns. The names of both father and son, I have already mentioned as occurring in the Aid of A°. 34 Edw. I. In this case, however, it must be inferred, of necessity, that Henry de Valoigns died without issue, when Repton descended to his nephew; Philipot's statement to the effect that the said Waresius and Stephen, of Gore-court, were his sons being erroneous throughout. One of the two daughters and co-heiresses of Waresius, of Repton, married into the Fogge family (which eventually absorbed almost all the patrimony of this ancient line); but the other estates of Valoigns (of the Otham branch, i.e. Hougham, etc.) did not, apparently, merge into that name until a later date. The two families, out-going and in-coming, seem to have been closely connected about this time, and in a window of Ashford Church, was formerly the representation of a Valoigns with his two wives, one the daughter of Haut, the other of Fogge (Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., No. 5479, fo. 32).

Hasted says (iv. 531, t.) that Johanna, daughter of Sir Stephen de Valence, and wife of Sir Thomas Fogge, who died in 1425, was of the blood royal of England, being descended on the father's side from William, Earl of Pembroke, half-brother by the mother to Henry III. The absurdity of this idle story is palpable, the male descendants of William de Marescall having failed with Adomar de Valence in Edward II.'s reign. I suspect that this Sir Stephen de Valence is nothing more than a later member of the Otham branch of Valoigns, then got to be written so, and that it was by his heiress that the Hougham estates of Valoigns came into the Fogge family.

But to return to Stephen,\* son of Waresius of the Otham line. I find that he was a man of much eminence in his time, acting as one of the Conservators of the Peace for Kent in the 29th and 31st years of Edw. III., and 1st year of Richard II., as also sitting in Parliament as Knight of this Shire in the 42nd year of the former King. He it was, doubtless, to whom Michael Lord Poynings bequeathed his crest by will in 1347; and he is also, probably, the Sir Stephen de Valence who had the Manor of Stouting, in Kent, willed him by Sir Walter de Paveley, Knt., Nov. 21, 1379 ("Testamenta Vetusta," p. 160.) Besides him, the last Valoigns of any note on record is John de Valoigns, presumably related to the Repton branch, since his wife Elizabeth, Countess of Atholl, was buried in Ashford Church. A writer in "Archæologia Cantiana" (i. p. 182-3), referring to this lady's brass as depicted in the MS. notes of Sir Edward Dering, from the Surrenden Library, remarks that the name of her second husband is invariably rendered in the records "Malweyn;" but Harl. MS., No. 5805, fo. 380, to a drawing of the brass appends, no doubt from the monument itself, then, to that extent, intact, "renupta Joh'e

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\* Dugdale says (Bar. i. 512) that Joane, daughter of Geoffrey de Say, who died A°. 33 Edw. III., married secondly Stephen de Valoines, by whom this person is doubtless intended.

Valoyns," which not only accounts for the presence of the Valoyns head-dress, and the circumstance of her burial at Ashford, but also the occurrence of the arms of this family on her tomb.

In conclusion, I submit a few extracts from the Rolls of Arms, etc., showing the coat armour adopted by the Valoigns family at various stages of their career in Kent.

1. *Or, 3 pales nebulée gules;* formerly in Canterbury Cathedral (vide Addit. MS., No. 5479, fo. 123, where the 1603-24 authority says that it was among the 12 that were "on the South Syde windowe in the Bodye of the Church." Mr. Hasted there ascribes it to Valoigns, and elsewhere (*Hist. of Kent*, i. lxxx.) to Rualo de Valoigns, Sheriff of Kent, temp. Hen. I. Harris also ("Hist. of Kent,") states, upon the authority of the Dering MSS. at Surrenden, that these were at one time the arms of the family in Kent.
2. *Or, 3 pales wavy gules;* "Wm. de Valoignes" (?) of Tremworth, Sheriff of Kent A<sup>o</sup>. 3-6 Edw. I.)—"Dering" Roll (Hen. III. and Edw. I.), Harl. 6137, fo. 90.
3. *Argent, 3 pales wavy gules;* "Mr. Wm. de Valoynes" (?) of Tremworth, son to above).—"Camden" Roll (Edw. I.), Harl. 6137, fo. 71.
4. *Paly wavy, argent and gules;* "Wm. de Valoniis" (? the same).—"Parliamentary" Roll (Edw. II.), "Parliamentary Writs."
5. *Paly wavy, or and gules;* "Sire Henry de Valoigns" (?) of Repton), Sheriff of Kent A<sup>o</sup>. 14, Edw. III.)—"Boroughbridge" Roll (A<sup>o</sup>. 15 Edw. II.) "Parliamentary Writs."
6. *Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, or and gules;* "Monsire Warren de Valoines" (of Repton).—"Cotgrave's" Roll of Edw. III., published by Nicolas, 1829.
7. *Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, .. and ... To memory of a Valoigns, who married the daughters of Haut and Fogge, formerly in a window of Ashford Church.*—Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., No. 5479, fo. 32.
8. *Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, .... and .... on brass of Elizabeth, Countess of Atholl, wife of John Valoynes, in Ashford Church. She died A<sup>o</sup>. 49 Edw. III. (1375).*—Brit. Mus. Harl. MS., No. 5805, fo. 330.
9. *Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, argent and gules;* "Wm. de Valoynes."—"Jenyns" Roll (Edw. III. or Ric. II.) Harl. 6589, fo. 90.
10. *Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, argent and gules, a label azure;* "Wm. de Valoynes le fitz."—"Jenyns" Roll (Edw. III. or Ric. II.) Harl. 6589, fo. 90.
11. *Paly wavy, of 6 pieces, or and gules, and a bordure ermine;* "Ralph de Valoyns."—"Jenyns" Roll (Edw. III. or Ric. II.) Harl. 6589, fo. 90.
12. *Or, 3 palets wavy gules, and a bordure ermine;* "Monsr. Stephen Valans."—Roll of Ric. II. Published by Willement.
13. *Gules, frettée of 6 pieces, .... "Waroin de Voloynes" (?) of Swerding.*—"Dering" Roll (Hen. III. and Edw. I.) Harl. 6137 fo. 90.
14. *Gules, fretté of 6 pieces, ermine;* "Mr. Werries de Valoynes" (?) of Swerding.—"Camden" Roll (Edw. I.) Harl. 6137, fo. 71.
15. *Barrée nebulée, of 6 pieces, .... and ....;* "Sr. Stephen Valonij" (?) of Otham.)—Kent Roll (Edw. II.) Harl. 6137, fo. 98.

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\* This, if not an error of the transcriber, is a very singular departure from the ancient coat. There occurs also in the "Segar" Roll (Harl. 6137, fo. 63<sup>b</sup>) another remarkable deviation from the ordinary arms of the family, i.e., "John de Valoins," *Sable*, a maunch *Argent*, but there is no reason for supposing this last person to have had any connection with Kent.

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY OF THORNHAGH;  
FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. OF 1683.

COMMUNICATED BY CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

(Continued from page 44).

IT is now more than time to come to Robert Thornagh, son and heire (and next successor) of the aforesaid Averey; the first mention I yet find of him is in his father's will and testamt.<sup>a</sup> dat. 2 Dec., an. 1511 (3 H. 8) and next in his own <sup>b</sup> will and testament, dated 1 Sept., an. 1516 (8 H. 8), wherein he is stiled of Sturton (as his father was), and therein mentioneth Anthony and John, his sons; but y<sup>e</sup> person employed to take some noates out of this (as well as y<sup>e</sup> former) will, omitted to take notice of y<sup>e</sup> date of their probats, that I want meanes to know the time of his death, but that he lived many years after y<sup>e</sup> date of this will is evident by <sup>c</sup> a writing dated 3 June, 26 H. 8, an. 1534, wherein his son Anthony is stiled son and heire apparent of Robt. Thornagh, wh<sup>ch</sup> would have been needless had not the ffather been then alive. Though in his said will he is intitled of Sturton, yet never y<sup>e</sup> less, I suppose, he might (as well as his ffather) have his seat at ffenton (that being within y<sup>e</sup> parish of Sturton), and do apprehend that he died before 37 H. 8, his said son Anthony being then stiled of ffenton, and a purchaser of lands there as will appear presently. I find no mention of his wife, though possibly she might be named in his foresh<sup>d</sup> will, and omitted by y<sup>e</sup> person that took y<sup>e</sup> abstract thereof; but by y<sup>e</sup> said will, it appears he had issue two sons, the said Anthony, his next successor, and John, which John, I suppose, was the same John Thorney that was a witness to <sup>d</sup> the deed after mentioned, of 10 Aug., 37 H. 8, whereby y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Anthony Thornagh purchast lands in ffenton and Sturton of Geo. Lassells, Esq.; and likewise might be y<sup>e</sup> same person that is stiled John Thornay, of Stanlay, in y<sup>e</sup> county of York, Gent., in a <sup>e</sup> Generall Acquittance and Release from Robert Bradford, of Stanlay afores<sup>d</sup>, Gent., to him, dated 18 febr., 7 Eliz., an. 1564. But other differences soone after arising between them, he was, the next year following, stiled John Thorney, of Kiddall, in Yorkshire, Gent., in a <sup>f</sup> Bond dated 14 June, 8 Eliz., an. 1566, whereby y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Robert Bradford, of Stanlay, in ye same county, was bound to him in y<sup>e</sup> penalty of £200, to stand to the Arbitration of two persons therein named for deciding all differences between them.

Which s<sup>d</sup> Anthony Thornagh (alib. Thorney) of ffenton, Esq., son and heire of Robert, was mentioned in his ffather's will, 1 Sep., 1516, and gave his <sup>g</sup> release to John Hill and Isabell his wife, dated 3 June, 26 H. 8, an. 1534, wh<sup>ch</sup> I suppose was in his ffather's lifetime, because he is therein written son and heire apparent of Robt. as abovesaid. The next mention I find of him is in a <sup>h</sup> deed dated 10 Aug., 37 H. 8, an. 1545, wherein he is stiled Anthony Thorney, of ffenton, Esqr., and thereby he purchast lands and tenem<sup>i</sup> in ffenton and Sturton, &c., of George Lassells, of Sturton, Esqr., and is so stiled in the acquittance <sup>j</sup> wh<sup>ch</sup> the foresh<sup>d</sup> George Lassells gave him for £68, being in full payment for y<sup>e</sup> purchase of y<sup>e</sup> foresh<sup>d</sup> lands and tenements in ffenton and Sturton, &c., dated 16 Nov., 38 H. 8, an. 1546. But in his last will <sup>k</sup> and testament (dated 3 June, in y<sup>e</sup> 4 and 5 years of Ph. and Mary, an. 1558) he is stiled of Halliwell (I suppose in Yorkshire), where 'tis like he did then live, and therein are mentioned his foure sons, John, Richard, Robert, and William; and severall lands and tenem<sup>i</sup>s in Sturton, Sturton Hall, Upton, ffenton, and Haydon, are thereby bequeathed, but to whom I had no account, and the probat of the will being likewise omitted, I understand not how long he lived after its date. He had <sup>l</sup> also a daughter named Dorothy, which was wife of .... Stringer, of .... in y<sup>e</sup> county of York, Esqr., <sup>m</sup> but of his said three younger sons I find no further mention, unless it be of William, the youngest, who I suppose lived at Lound, <sup>n</sup> within y<sup>e</sup> parish of Sutton, in this county, and had an annuity of £6 per an. given him by his ffather, for I find a <sup>o</sup> receipt and acquittance from William Thornagh, of Lounde, in y<sup>e</sup> county of Notting

<sup>a</sup> Office at York. <sup>b</sup> In ye Office for Probate of Wills in York.

<sup>c</sup> Pen. præ., J. Thorn. arm. <sup>d</sup> e f Pen. prefat., J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>g</sup> h i Pen. Prefit., J. Thor. ar. <sup>j</sup> In dicto officio apud Eborac.

<sup>k</sup> Say y<sup>e</sup> old Lady Hickman m. 1680.

<sup>l</sup> Note.—She married, 1st, Cuthbert Fleming, of Sharlstoun, Esq., and 2nd, Francis Stringer, whose son, by a former marriage, Thomas Stringer, had married her 5th daughter and coh. Barbara Fleming.

<sup>m</sup> In a bond dat. 1 Jac., 1603, pen. prefat. Joh. Thorne. arm., and Thorot. Nottingh.

p. 481.

<sup>n</sup> Pen. præf. J. Thorne. arm.

ham, Gent., to John Thornhagh, of ffenton, Esq., for £3 for a half-year's annuity, due the May-day following, from y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> John to y<sup>e</sup> said William, bearing date 10 April, 34 Eliz., an. 1592; w<sup>h</sup> Will<sup>m</sup>, I guess, might have a son named Avery, for in y<sup>e</sup> office at York there is a will of one Avery Thornhagh, of Sutton (which is next town to Lounde, and in y<sup>e</sup> same parish as afores<sup>d</sup>), bearing date 15 Aug., 1562 (an. 4. Eliz.), wherein he names his two sons Will<sup>m</sup>. and John.

I next come to John Thornagh (alib. Thorney) of ffenton, in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Sturton Esq., son and heire of y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Anthony: He is mentioned in his fathfer's will dated 3 June, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary An<sup>o</sup>. 1588 and he took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Brian Bailes, Esq., and sister and sole heire of Will<sup>m</sup> Baills Esq., her brother; and was married to her before y<sup>e</sup> year 1567, for his son S<sup>r</sup> John Thornhagh was borne about that year, as may be gathered from y<sup>e</sup> Inquisition taken 23 Sept., 12 Jac., An. 1614, when he was 47 years ald. Of w<sup>h</sup> Brian Bailes, his said wif's fathfer a word or two here, before I proceed with this John Thornagh: in Thoroton's Antiq. of Nottinghamshire, pag. 416, he is denominated of Potter's-Newton in y<sup>e</sup> County of York, w<sup>h</sup> 'tis like had formerly been the cheif seat of his fmaily. And he had p a fine Leived to him (with y<sup>e</sup> title of Esquire) as Plaintiff, &c. of y<sup>e</sup> manor of Cottingley in y<sup>e</sup> County of York, dated 9 Octob. 9 Eliz. An<sup>o</sup>. 1567; about which time, 'tis probable, he might purchase that Man<sup>o</sup>n, and afterwards make it his principall seat; ffor in the Patent, dated 5 february 21 Eliz. An. 1578, whereby Will flower Norroy King of Arms, granted him his Coat of Arms and Crest, he is stiled Brian Bailes of Cottingley aforesaid Esq.; though I think he was not actually resident there at that time, but rather at ffenton, where he cheifly resided from 16 Eliz. (or before) till his death. As appears by divers<sup>r</sup> writings dated between those times, in all or most of which he is stiled Brian Bailes of ffenton Esq.; ffor having purchast of Edmond Stockwith of West Stockwith in Nottinghamshire gent, and Henry Stockwith son and heire apparent of Edmond, all their Swan-Marke in Bickersdike waters within the Lordship of Kirton in Lindey in Com. Lincoln and in West Stockwith afores<sup>d</sup>, or in and upon y<sup>e</sup> river Trent, and severall carres thiere adjoyning, and also the Swans thereupon, being in number 60 paire, by an<sup>a</sup> indenture dated 25 Octob. 19 Eliz. An. 1577; He, by another<sup>t</sup> indenture dated 20 Oct. 20 Eliz. 1578 (wherein he stiles himself Brian Baills of ffenton Esq.) gives and conveys all y<sup>e</sup> said Swan-Marke and Swans, unto Willm Baills, his son and heire apparent, and to John Thornhagh y<sup>e</sup> younger of ffenton, near kinsman of y<sup>e</sup> said Brian, and to their heires and assignes. So that his living so long at ffenton, and his daughter after proving an heiress, might possibly be y<sup>e</sup> occasion of that comon (but erronius) tradition, w<sup>h</sup> of late years hath gone current among some of y<sup>e</sup> fmaily, vizt: That this Brian Baills's ancestors, were y<sup>e</sup> antient owners of y<sup>e</sup> ffenton estate, and that he built the principall mantion-house there, and that it came to this John Thornagh and his posterity, by this match with y<sup>e</sup> heire of Baills: But that cannot be true, unless these Thornhagh's had before, another seat in y<sup>e</sup> same Town, since gone to Ruine: for 'tis plain, by what is before proved, that this fmaily of the Thornhagh's had an estate and their principall Residence in ffenton, long before this match; nor can I find any hints from any old writings, or other antient authority, that this Brian Baills, or his ancestors, ever had any reall-estate in this Town; only do suppose he lived there, in his latter time, as a Tabler with his son and daughter Thornagh, after their marriage; ffor by what I hitherto find mentioned of severall parts of his Estate, I think it lay cheifly at Potter's-Newton, Cottingley, Wakefield, Leeds, Kingston-upon-Hull, and other Towns in Yorkshire, and at Hurnworth in the county palatine of Durham; all or most of which estates descended to this John Thornagh and his heires; by vertue of this match, after y<sup>e</sup> death of his wife's Brother Will<sup>m</sup> Baills, without issue; as will appear afterward, by their conveying most of them away to other persons. I do something wonder how it came to pass in those elder times, when y<sup>e</sup> Law of Armes was more strictly observed than now it is, that this Brian Baills should so constantly be stiled Esquire in so many old writings, long before he was made a gentleman by y<sup>e</sup> patent that gave him right to his Coat of Arms; wh patent bears date, as aforesaid, but y<sup>e</sup> year before his death; it must be either his great abilities and usefulness in some public office or employment in his Countrey, or else his plentifull estate, that should gaine him the reputation of that title, as they do to many now a daies. The Arms and Crest which were granted to him and his heirs by y<sup>e</sup> fores<sup>d</sup> Patent, were *Or a fless wavy azure, between two Lyons passant gardant Sable, armed and langued Gules;* and for his Crest, upon y<sup>e</sup> Helmet on a wreath *or and sable*, a Tigers head couped *Gold*, with a fless waved upon the neck, in form of a Coller *Azure*, Mained and Tufted *Sable*, and langued *Gules*; Mantled *Gules*, doubled *Argent*. His death hapened between y<sup>e</sup> 4 of April, and y<sup>e</sup> 1

of December An. 1579 (viz. 21 and 22 Eliz.) ffor his<sup>u</sup> last will and Testament (of wh<sup>h</sup> his Son-in-law John Thornagh Esq. was made<sup>v</sup> sole executor) being made at ffenton 4 April, An. 1579, the Probat thereof bears date 1 Decemb. following; wherein also being stiled Brian Baills of ffenton in y<sup>e</sup> parish of Sturton in com. Nott. Esq. he bequeathed to George Baylls 5l.; and to his cousin Will<sup>m</sup> Baylls 20l.; and to Edw. Bayvott his house in Wakefelde upon certain conditions; and to John Thornagh, Barbara Thornagh, Gertrude Thornagh, and Mary Thornagh, children of his son-in-lawe John Thornagh 400l. to be equally divided among them; and to his son Will Baylls 500l. to be paid when he comes to 21 years of age, and 500l. more in debts, to be paid 10 May An. 1585, at which time he shall be of ye<sup>e</sup> full age of 21 years; and for want of issue male of Will Baills; then 500l. of it to his female children and 250l. of it to the children of his Son-in-law John Thornagh and Elizabeth his then wife, and 83l. 6s. 8d. to the poore of y<sup>e</sup> Parishes of Wakefeld and Leeds in Yorkshire, the remainder otherwise given; and to the poore of Sturton and ffenton 33l. 6s. 8d.; and to y<sup>e</sup> Mayor and Aldermen of Kingston-upon-Hull 160 marks, on condition to pay to the poore thereof 20 nobles yearly for ever; and to four cheif inhabitants of Wakefeld in Yorkeshire 100l., on condition that they and their heirs pay to y<sup>e</sup> poore thereof 10l. p<sup>l</sup>. an. for ever. This will was proved by Witnesses at Retford and Laneshā Denary 1 Dec. An. 1579, and at Yorke 19 of y<sup>e</sup> same month. And Will<sup>m</sup> Baills his son (who was borne<sup>w</sup> 10 May An. 1564) also stiles himself of ffenton in com. Notting. Gent. son and heire of Brian Baills, late of ffenton deceased, and makes John Jackson of ffenton Yeoman, his Attorney in his stead, to take up his Copy-hold lands in y<sup>e</sup> Manor of Wakefeld in y<sup>e</sup> County of York, by a<sup>x</sup> writing dated 14 Apr. 22 Eliz. An. 1580 wh<sup>h</sup> was the next year after his ffather's death; whom he did not long survive, and possibly might be under some indisposition of Body, at y<sup>e</sup> time of granting that Letter of Attorney, wh<sup>h</sup> might prevent his personall appearance at that Court; but for certain he was dead without issue before 5 Septemb. An. 1583; ffor this Elizabeth Thornagh his Sister and next heire, wife of y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornagh Esq., being Administratrix to the said Will<sup>m</sup> Baills her Brother, had<sup>y</sup> Letters of Administration granted to her, bearing that date. But to return to this John Thornagh Esq., who for the sum of 1000 marks, convey'd his Messuege called ffenton-hall, where he then resided, and other Lands and Tenem<sup>t</sup>s in ffenton, Sturton, North-Leverton, Littlebrough, Upton, and Headon in com. Nottingham (which descended to him from his ffather Anthony Thorney late of Halywell in Yorkshire Esq. deceased), in trust to John White of Sturton in com. Nott. Yeoman, by an<sup>z</sup> indenture dated 12 may 10 Eliz. An. 1568; which Estate about two Months after (viz<sup>a</sup> 18 July 10 Eliz. An. 1568) was, by another<sup>b</sup> Indenture of that date, convey'd back againe to the said John Thornagh, by y<sup>e</sup> same John White, for y<sup>e</sup> consideration of 1040 marks: but upon what occasion these Conveyances were made, I know not. Which is the first direct mention I yet find of this John Thornagh the Son of Anthony (beside his name in his ffather's will dat. 3 June 4 and 5 Ph. and M. An. 1558) unless it were he that was a Witness to y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Deed of 10 Aug. 37 H. 8; or the Same that had the Acquittance, and Bond from Rob<sup>t</sup> Bradford An. 1564 and 1566; wh<sup>h</sup> are neither of them very probable, I rather apprehending that John, to be his unkle, as before in page 16. Next I find that by a<sup>b</sup> deed and a Bond dated 22 Nov. 11 Eliz. An. 1568 he (living then at ffenton) had some lands in ffenton by way of Exchange with Lawrence ffenton of ffenton Gent. And<sup>c</sup> conveys several Lands in North Leverton, Haplesthorp, and Coots in com. Nott. to Tho. Calton 25 May 11 Eliz. An. 1569. And for 2000l. he conveyeth to John Lincolne of ffenton Yeoman, all his lands, Tenem<sup>t</sup>s Rents &c. in ffenton, Sturton, North-Leverton, Littlebrough, Upton and Headon, or elsewhere within y<sup>e</sup> County of Nottingham, by and Indenture dated 10 March 12 Eliz. An. 1569; wh<sup>h</sup> was Recorded in Chancery 11 Apr. following: I suppose this was a Trust of the same nature with y<sup>e</sup> former to John White. After this he was a purchaser of Lands and Tenem<sup>t</sup>s in ffenton Sturton and Littlebrough, of Tho. Keyworth of South-Leverton Yeoman, who makes John Jackson of ffenton Yeoman his Attorney to give seisin &c., by a Deed<sup>d</sup> dated 4 July 18 Eliz. An. 1576. And then he was<sup>e</sup> Executor of y<sup>e</sup> last will and Testam<sup>t</sup> of his s<sup>d</sup> ffather-in-law Brian Baills dated 4 Apr. An. 1579, as is aforesaid page 23. The next mention I find of him after y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Brian Baills, is in<sup>f</sup> several writings, whereby he purchast Burland close, and divers other lands in Sturton, of George flower and will<sup>m</sup> flower his Son and heire apparent, the first whereof bears date 30 Nov. 22 Eliz. An. 1579, in all which he is stiled of ffenton Gent., except y<sup>e</sup> last of

<sup>u</sup> Penes præf. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>v</sup> Mentioned also in another writing dated 6 Oct. 27 Eliz. 1585 pen. præf. J. Thornh.

<sup>w</sup> Gathered from his father's Will aforesd.

<sup>x</sup> Penes præfatis Johis Thornh. armig. <sup>y</sup> = a Pene præf. J. Thornh. arm.

<sup>b</sup> = d Penes præfatis Johān. Thornh. armig. <sup>z</sup> Pen. præf. J. Thornh. arm.

<sup>f</sup> Y<sup>e</sup> Will itself; and a writing dated 6 Oct. 27 Eliz. <sup>g</sup> Pen. præf. J. Thorn. arm.

them, dated 2 July 25 Eliz. An. 1588, where he is written Esq., wh<sup>b</sup> being ye first time I find him so stiled, he ever after used that Title. And then by another<sup>b</sup> Deed (dat. 24 Apr. 26 Eliz. An. 1584) he purchast a Tenement and Lands in South-Leverton, of Will<sup>m</sup> Garth, wherein he is also written Esquire; to wh<sup>b</sup> Deed one Will<sup>m</sup> Thornhagh was a Witness. This John Thornhagh made a considerable addition to yr<sup>b</sup> Estate by purchasing many other Lands in ffenton &c. of several persons; in all wh<sup>b</sup> writings he is written of ffenton Esq. And he is stiled John Thornhagh Senior of ffenton in com. Nott. Esq. in all the<sup>i</sup> writings where I find him mentioned, from 20 Aprill An. 1588 (viz. 30 Eliz.) till ye<sup>b</sup> 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602; and his son being then no Knight, was ever to that time Titled John Thornhagh junior his son and heire apparent. By<sup>i</sup> one of wh<sup>b</sup>, being a Deed dated 31 Aug. 32 Eliz. An. 1590, he and Elizabeth his wife, with John Thornagh ye<sup>b</sup> younger of ffenton Gent. and Mary his wife, joynlyt convey away ye<sup>b</sup> mannor of Cottingley in Yorkshire to ..... &c. wh<sup>b</sup> is ye<sup>b</sup> last mention I meet with of Elizabeth his wife; and to<sup>k</sup> another, dat. 26 Oct. 33 Eliz. An. 1591 (whereby, for 30l. he purchaseth 8 acres of land in ffenton, of Geo. Eaton and francis Eaton his son and heire, of ffenton Gentleman) John Thornhagh (who I suppose was his eldest son) and A. White &c. were witnesses; and in<sup>i</sup> another dat. 18 January 34 Eliz. An. 1591, he and ye<sup>b</sup> s<sup>t</sup> John Thornagh jun. his son and heire apparent joyned in purchasing 12 wands of Meadow in ffenton-lng containing 2 acres, of Geo. Eaton. for ye<sup>b</sup> sum of 10l. And this John Thornhagh Esq. purchasing lands and Tenem<sup>t</sup>s in ffenton, Sturton, and Littleburgh of Tho. Markham Esq. and Mary his wife, there was a<sup>m</sup> finelevied of them in Mikkelmas Term 39 Eliz. An. 1596. And by<sup>n</sup> two severall Deeds dat' 7 febr. 40 Eliz. An. 1597, this John Thornagh the elder of ffenton, Esq. and John Thornhagh his son and heire apparent, joynlyt purchast lands in ffenton &c. of Will<sup>m</sup> fitz-Williams and Geo. fitz-Williams of Heaton in com. Nott. Gentlemen. And Roger Earl of Rutland, being made her Majesties Chief Justice of ye<sup>b</sup> forest of Sherwood in 42 Eliz., he ye<sup>b</sup> same yeare, constituted this John Thornagh Esq. his Deputy, and Lieutenant in the said forest, by a Deed or<sup>p</sup> Charter dated 18 June 42 Eliz. An. 1600. Quere if this office be not the same with that wh<sup>b</sup> some call Bow-bearer; for 'tis generally reported by ye<sup>b</sup> relations of this ffamily, that this John Thornhagh was Bowbearer of ye<sup>b</sup> forest of Sherwood, and possibly he might hold it under ye<sup>b</sup> said Earl of Rutland, who was his kinsman; wh<sup>b</sup> office I find to be both antient and honourable, for Nigell de Albini a great Baron in these parts, being a servant in Court to King William Rufus, held the office of Bow-bearer to him and had the Manor of Egmanton, with divers Parks in ye<sup>b</sup> forest of Shirewood, of ye<sup>b</sup> gift of K. Hen. I. A few moneths after, by ar Commission dated 11 N. v. 42 Eliz. An. 1600, ye<sup>b</sup> Queen impowers this John Thorney Esq., Peter Roffe Esq., Rob<sup>t</sup> Waterhouse Gent., and Will. Lodge Gent. to give Possession of Normanton Grange in Com. Nott. (I think) to John Long or Katheriu Short &c. This John Thornhagh or his son was also in Commission for the Peace in ye<sup>b</sup> County of Nottingham 6 May 42 Eliz. An. 1600, and 15 Oct. An. 1603 (viz. 1 Jac.) And purchast 2 acres of Meadow in Hablescrop and North-Leverton of Rob<sup>t</sup> Cottam, who gave him a<sup>t</sup> Bond of 40 marks to assure a quiet and good title thereto, dated 17 May 44 Eliz. An. 1602; and other two acres of Meadow dow there of him, 2 Dec. 1 Jac. An. 1603. He is stiled John Thornhagh Senr. of ffenton Esq., and his son and heire apparent John Thornagh jun<sup>r</sup> 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602, wh<sup>b</sup> was but a week before the Queen's death, and I think is ye<sup>b</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> time I find them so written; for in a<sup>a</sup> Deed dated 13 May following (viz. 1 Jac. An. 1603) the ffather is stiled only John Thornagh of ffenton Esq. without ye<sup>b</sup> addition of Senior, and thereby (for 27l.) purchast 5 acres and a halfe of meadow in Sturton, of Tho. Dickons; to which George Bayls was a witness: wh<sup>b</sup> makes me conclude, his son John was then a Knight, and that he was Knighted between 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602, and this 13 May 1 Jac. An. 1603. He was High Sheriff of ye<sup>b</sup> said County of Nottingham 9 May An. 1609 (vizt 7 Jac.)<sup>w</sup> And was an owner of Lands in<sup>x</sup> Hableschorpe in Com. Nottingham in An. 1612. And there are severally Acquittances to him for ye<sup>b</sup> Tithes of ye<sup>b</sup> Vicarage of Sturton, wh<sup>b</sup> he Rented at 30l. p. an. of the Dean and Chapter of York, the first dated 25 febr. An. 1607 wh<sup>b</sup> might be for the first half year after he hired them; and the last given to this John Thornhagh Esq. is dated 24 febr. An. 1613 (11 Jac.) which is ye<sup>b</sup> last mention I have found of his being living.

(To be continued.)

<sup>b</sup> Pen. præf. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>i</sup> <sup>k</sup> <sup>1</sup> Penes præf. J. Thorn arm.

<sup>m</sup> <sup>n</sup> Penes præf. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>o</sup> Dugd. Baron Vol. 2 p. 298<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>p</sup> Pen. præf. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>q</sup> Dugd. Baron. Vol. 1. p. 122<sup>a</sup>. Thorot. Nott. p. 379<sup>a</sup>.

<sup>r</sup> Penes præf. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>s</sup> Old Warrants pen. præf. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>t</sup> <sup>u</sup> Penes præf. J. Thor. ar.

<sup>v</sup> Private letters penes præf. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>w</sup> But fuller's Worthies in Nott. saith he was Sheriff there in 5 Jac. 1607.

<sup>x</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 418<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>y</sup> Pen. præf. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>z</sup> Thoroton Nott. p. 417<sup>b</sup>.

## A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

*(Continued from page 52).*

**DUNCOMBE** (of Winthorpe. As borne by Slingsby Duncombe, of Winthorpe, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1834). Per chevron engrailed *gules* and *argent*, three talbots' heads erased, countercharged. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a horse's hind leg *sable*, shoe *argent*. Motto. "Deo, rege, patriæ."

**DUNHAM** (of Kirklington). *Azure*, a chief indented *or*, thereon a label of three points *gules*.

**EASTWOOD** (originally of Nottinghamshire, but subsequently seated in the co. of Louth, in Ireland). *Or*, three stags trippant *sable*, the one in base, in front of a tree *proper*. Crest. A wild boar *azure*, holding in the mouth a bunch of acorns *proper*. Another Crest. A demi-stag couped at the loins *proper*.

**EATON** (of Chapel Bar, in the town of Nottingham). *Or*, a fret *azur*. Crest. An eagle's head erased *sable*, holding in the beak a sprig of laurel *vert*. Motto. "Vincit omnia veritas."

**EDGE** (of Strelley; originally of Horton, in the co. of Stafford). Per fesse *sable* and *gules*, an eagle displayed *argent*.

**EDGE** (of Strelley). Granted May the 9th, 1709, to Richard Conway, of Marston Montgomery, in the co. of Derby, Esquire, on his assuming the name and arms of Edge. As now borne by James Thomas Edge, of Strelley, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1870). Per fesse *sable* and *gules*, an eagle displayed *argent*, upon a chief *or*, a rose between two annulets of the second. Crest. A reindeer's head couped *proper*, collared and chained *or*. Motto. "Semper fidelis."

**EGGINTON** (Granted to Gardiner Egginton, of Kingston-upon-Hull, in the co. of York, merchant, who was grandson of Robert Egginton, of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, six eagles displayed, three, two, and one, *sable*, a chief nebulee *azur*. Crest. A talbot sejant *argent*, eared *sable*, gorged with a collar per fesse nebulee *or* and *azur*, the dexter paw resting upon a sphere *proper*.

**ELAND** (of Eland, in the parish of Basford). *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, three escallops of the field.

**ELSTON** (of Elston). Per pale *gules* and *vert*, an eagle displayed *argent*.

**ELWYS** (of Askham, Broxtow, and elsewhere). *Or*, a fesse *gules*, over all a bend *azur*. Crest. Five arrows grouped *or*, points downwards *argent*, feathered of the last, entwined with a serpent *vert*.

**EMMERTON** (of Thrumpton). *Vert*, on a bend *or*, three lions passant guardant of the field. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *vert*, grasping in both paws a battle-axe *gules*, headed *argent*.

**EVERINGHAM** (of Laxton; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, March the 4th, 1809). *Gules*, a lion rampant vairé. Another Coat. *Gules*, a lion rampant chequy *argent* and *azur*. (Thoroton).

**EYRE** (of Rampton; originally of Hope and elsewhere in the co. of Derby). As borne by Henry Eyre, of Rampton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1873). *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three cinquefoils *or*. Crest. On a cap of maintenance *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a booted and armed leg, couped at the thigh, quarterly *argent* and *sable*, spurred *or*. Motto. "Virtus sola invicta."

**EYRE** (of Normanton; descended from the last mentioned family, through a younger branch). *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three quatrefoils *or*, in chief an annulet *gules*, for difference. Crest. On a cap of maintenance *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a booted and armed leg, couped at the thigh, quarterly *argent* and *gules*, spurred *or*.

**FAIRBORNE** (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Azure*, a falcon volant *argent*, armed, banded, and jessed *or*. Crest. An arm in armour, couped and lying fesseways, holding in the gauntlet a sword in pale, enfiled with a Turk's head affrontée and wearing a turban, all *proper*.

**FANCOURT** (of Hickling). *Azure*, billetée *or*, a canton *ermine*. (Thoroton).

**FAREWELL** (of Nuthall; a younger branch of the Farewells, of Hill Bishop, in the co. of Somerset). *Sable*, on a chevron engrailed between three scallop-shells *argent*, a mullet of the field for difference. Crest. A tiger passant *sable*, ducally gorged, tufted, and armed *or*.

**FARMERIE** (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Argent*, five pomeises in saltire *vert*, a chief indented *gules*. Crest. A garb of wheat *proper*.

- FELLOWS** (of Beeston; formerly of the town of Nottingham. Now represented by Henry Fellows, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law). *Azure*, a fesse dancettée *ermine*, between three lions' heads erased *or*, ducally crowned *argent*. Crest. A lion's head erased *or*, ducally crowned *argent*, charged upon the neck with a fesse dancetté *ermine*. Motto. "Confido recte agens."
- FENTON** (of Fenton). *Argent*, a cross between four fleurs-de-lys *sable*. Crest. A fleur-de-lys *sable*, enfiled with a ducal coronet *or*. Another Crest. Out of a coronet, a dexter arm embowed in armour *or*, holding a sword, *argent*.
- FITZ-RANDOLPH** (of Langton). *Argent*, a chief dancettée *azure*. Crest. Upon a chapeau *azure*, turned up *ermine*, a wyvern *argent*. Another Crest. Upon a chapeau *or*, turned up *azure*, a wyvern of the last.
- FITZ-WILLIAMS** (of Plumtree, and of Sprotborough, in the co. of York; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, April the 5th, 1324). Lozengey *argent* and *gules*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a triple plume of ostrich feathers *argent*. (Formerly in the windows of Plumtree church).
- FLINTHAM** (of Flintham). *Argent*, a fesse between six martlets *sable*. Harl. MS. 1555.
- FLOWER** (of Hucknall-Torkard, and of Langar and elsewhere). *Ermune*, a cinquefoil *ermimes*. Crest. A lion's head erased *argent*, charged on the neck with a mullet *gules*, for difference.
- FLOWER** (granted in 1681). *Argent*, on a chevron voided *sable*, between three ravens *proper*, each holding in the beak an ermine spot, as many pellets. Crest. A raven *proper*, holding in the beak an ermine spot.
- POLJAMBE** (of Osberton; originally of Walton, in the co. of Derby. Now represented by John Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of East Retford). *Sable*, a bend between six escallops-shells, *or*. Crest. A leg couped at the thigh, quarterly *or* and *sable*, spurred gold.
- FOSTER** (of Newark-upon-Trent. As borne by Robert Foster, of the Chauntry House in Newark-upon-Trent, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottingham in 1769). *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed *sable*, three escallops-shells of the field.
- FRANKLIN** (of Gonalston). As borne by John Liell Franklin, of Gonalston, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Argent*, on a bend between two lions' heads erased *gules*, a dolphin embowed between two martlets *or*. Crest. A conger eel's head erect *or*, erased per fesse *gules*, between two branches *vert*.
- FRESCHVILLE** (originally of Staveley, in the co. of Derby). *Azure*, a bend between six escallops-shells *argent*. Crest. A demi-angel *proper*, crined and winged *or*, and having upon the head a cross formée of the last, the arms clad in armour, and holding in both hands an arrow, barbed and feathered *proper*. Supporters. Two angels *proper*, crined and winged *or*, and having upon their heads a cross formée of the last, their arms clad in armour, and each holding in the exterior hand an arrow, barbed and feathered *proper*.
- FROBISHER** (of Finningley; originally of Doncaster, in the co. of York). *Ermune*, on a fesse engrailed between three griffins' heads erased *sable*, a greyhound courant *argent*, gorged with a collar, *gules*, fimbriated *or*.
- FURNIVAL** (of Worksop; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, June the 23rd, 1295). *Argent*, a bend between six martlets, *gules*.
- GARDINER** (of Thurgarton; originally of Thunderidgebury, in the co. of Hertford. Now represented by Major Godfrey Gardiner Gilbert Cooper Gardiner, late of H.M. Royal Sherwood Foresters). Per pale *or* and *gules*, on a fesse between two hinds trippant, as many lozenges, all countercharged. Crest. Two halberds in pale *proper*, entwined by a serpent *vert*.
- GARDINER** (of the town of Nottingham. Of this family was the Right Reverend James Gardiner, D.D., who became Lord Bishop of Lincoln in 1694). .... three bucks' heads cabossed... .... between the horns of each a mullet.....
- GARNON**. *Or*, a buck's head cabossed *gules*.
- GAWTHERN** (of the town of Nottingham. Now represented by the Rev. Francis Secker Gawthern, B.A., of Car Colston). *Argent*, a bend compony *gules* and *azure*, between two pellets. Crest. Out of a mural coronet *or*, a wyvern's head *vert*.
- GERNON** (of South Carlton). *Argent*, a buck's head cabossed *gules*, in chief a mullet *sable*, for difference.
- GILBERT** (of Thurgarton; originally of Locko, in the co. of Derby). *Sable*, an armed leg couped à la cuisse, in pale, between two broken spears, paleways, *argent*, headed *or*. Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, darting a broken spear in bend sinister *argent*, headed *or*.
- GIRARDOT** (of Car Colston; formerly of Allestree, in the co. of Derby, and descended from an ancient French family, to whom arms were granted by the Parliament of Dijon. Now represented by the Rev. John Chancourt Girardot, M.A., Vicar and Patron of Car Colston, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). Quar-

- terly ; first and fourth, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable* ; second and third, *gules*, a chevron *argent*. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *sable*.
- GLoucester** (of Car Colston). *Sable*, a chevron between two martlets, in chief, and a cross botonnée fitchée, in base *argent*. (Thoroton).
- Gordon** (of Newark-upon-Trent; created a baronet April the 22nd, 1764). *Azure*, three boars' heads erased *or*. Crest. A demi-savage *proper*, wreathed about the loins and temples with leaves *vert*, holding in his dexter hand a bâton *argent*.
- Golding** (of Colston-Basset; created a baronet September the 27th, 1672). *Gules* on a chevron *argent*, between three bezants, a trefoil slipped *vert*. Crest. A dragon's head erased *vert*, collared and lined *or*.
- Goodyer** (of South Collingham; originally of Hadley, in the co. of Middlesex). *Gules*, a fesse between two chevrons *vairy*. Crest. A partridge holding in the beak an ear of wheat *proper*.
- Gould** (of Mansfield Woodhouse. Henry Edward Gould, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esquire, succeeded to the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn in 1799, and thereupon assumed the name and arms of Yelverton). Per saltire *azure* and *or*, a lion rampant countercharged.
- Goushall** (of Hoveringham). Barry of six *or* and *gules*, a canton *ermine*. Crest. A Moor's head couped *proper*.
- Greasley** (of Greasley). Vairé *ermine* and *gules*.
- Green** (of Alkley. Confirmed at the Visitation of 1563). *Argent*, on a fesse *azure*, between three pellets, each charged with a lion's head erased of the first, a griffin passant between two escalloped-shells *or*. Crest. A woodpecker *vert*, its beak against the stump of a tree *proper*.
- Greenhalgh** (of Teversal). *Argent*, upon a bend engrailed *sable*, three hunting-horns stringed of the first. Crest. A horn stringed of the first.
- Greenould**. *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three bulls passant of the field.
- Gregory** (of the town of Nottingham; descended, through a younger branch, from the Gregories of Highurst, in the co. of Lancaster. Granted in 1662). *Gules*, on a chevron between ten crosses crosslet *or*, three crosses crosslet of the field. Crest. Three garbs *or*, banded *gules*. Motto. "Crux scutum."
- Gregory** (Granted to John Sherwin Sherwin, of Bramcote, Esquire, on his assuming the name and arms of Gregory in 1860). *Gules*, on a chevron between ten crosses crosslet *or*, three crosses crosslet of the field, a canton of the second. Crest. Three garbs *or*, banded *gules*, the centre one charged with a cross crosslet of the last.
- Grey** (of Codnor Castle, in the co. of Derby, lords of Toton, Eastwood, and elsewhere; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, February the 6th, 1299). Barry of six *argent* and *azur*.
- Grey** (of Hickling, and of Sandiacre, in the co. of Derby). Barry of six *argent* and *azur* a label of three points *or*. (These arms still remain in ancient stained glass in the windows of the parish church of Hucknall Torkard).
- Grey** (of Totem). Barry of six *argent* and *azur*, a bendlet compony *or* and *gules*.
- Grey** (of Radcliffe-upon-Trent). Barry of six *argent* and *azur*, a bendlet *gules*.
- Grundy** (of Bleasby, and of Thurgarton; as borne by John Grundy, of Bleasby, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1722). *Argent*, on a cross engrailed between four lions passant guardant *gules*, five martlets *or*. (Thoroton).
- Gunthorpe**. *Gules*, on a bend compony *argent* and *azur*, between two lions' heads erased of the second, three leopards' faces *or*, within a bordure, also compony of the second and third. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- Hacker** (of East Bridgeford, Trowell, and Flintham. Of this family was Colonel Francis Hacker, the Regicide, who commanded the troops at the execution of King Charles the Martyr). *Azure*, a cross vairé *or*, and of the first, between four mullets pierced of the second. Crest. On the trunk of a tree lying fesseways, a woodcock, all *proper*.
- Hackett**. *Argent*, two bends *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1057).
- Hall** (of Costock). *Argent*, a chevron engrailed *gules*, between three talbots' heads erased *sable*.
- Hall** (of Scroveton). *Argent*, a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads erased *azur*, a crescent for difference *gules*.
- Hall** (of Whatton; formerly of the town of Nottingham. As borne by Thomas Dickenson Hall, of Whatton, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1848). *Azure*, a bend between three talbots' heads erased *argent*, on a chief *or*, three roses *gules*, barbed *vert*, seeded of the third. Crest. Out of a crescent *argent*, a gryphon's head erased *sable*, holding in the beak three ears of wheat *or*. Motto. "Persevere."
- Hall** (of Shelton. Now represented by Captain Robert Ashby Hall, of H.M. Royal Sherwood Foresters). *Azure*, a chevron *argent*, between three cranes' heads

- erased *or*. Crest. A crane *or*, standing upon a mount *vert*, holding in the claw a stone *proper*.
- HANDLEY** (of Bramcote, Wilford, and Newark-upon-Trent). Granted to Henry Handley, of Bramcote, Esquire, July the 21st, 1614. Now represented by John Handley, of Newark-upon-Trent, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham; who derives his descent from a younger branch of the Handleys of Bramcote. *Argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three goats passant *sable*, armed, bearded, and unguled *or*. Crest. A goat passant *sable*, armed, bearded, and unguled *or*. Motto. "Perseverando."
- HANSELLYNN** (feudal lord of Stoke-Bardolph). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roses of the first, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*.
- HARCOURT** (of Plumtree). The Venerable Vere Harcourt, D.D., Rector of Plumtree, and Archdeacon of Nottingham, entered his arms and pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662, but the family do not appear to have been territorially connected with the county. *Gules*, two bars *or*, a crescent for difference *argent*. Crest. Upon a ducal coronet *or*, a peacock sitting *proper*, charged with a crescent for difference *argent*.
- HARISON**. *Argent*, a fesse flory counterflory *gules*, between three anchors *sable*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- HARLEY** (of Welbeck Abbey and elsewhere). Created Baron Harley, of Wigmore, and Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, in 1711. *Or*, a bend cotised *sable*. Crest. A castle, triple towered *argent*, out of the middle tower a demi-lion issuant *gules*. Supporters. Two angels *proper*, habited and winged *or*. Motto. "Virtute et fide."
- HARRINGTON**. *Argent*, a chief *gules*, over all a bend *azure*.
- HARRISON**. *Argent*, a fesse *gules*, between three anchors *sable*.
- HASELRIGGE** (of Sutton-Bonnington). *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, between three hazel-leaves, *vert*, a crescent for difference. Crest. On a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a man's head in profile *proper*, crined and bearded *or*, charged on the neck with a crescent.
- HASTINGS**. *Or*, a maunch *gules*, over all a label of three points *azure*.
- HERCY** (of Grove). *Gules*, a chief *argent*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a man's head *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *gules*.
- HERIZ**. *Azure*, a hedgehog *or*. (Thoroton).
- HERIZ** (of Gonalston; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, by writ, in the reign of Henry II). *Azure*, three hedgehogs *or*.
- HERIZZ**. *Azure*, a fesse between three hedgehogs *argent*.
- HERON** (of Bulcote; another branch seated at Newark-upon-Trent, and subsequently at Stubton, in the co. of Lincoln, being raised to a baronetcy). *Gules*, on a chevron between three herons *argent*, a cinquefoil *sable*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a heron's head *proper*. Motto. "Ardua petit ardea."
- HERTELEY**, otherwise called **HETLEY** (of Stourton). *Azure*, three bars *argent*, on a chief of the last, three escalloped shells *gules*.
- HETON**. *Argent*, six trefoils slipped, three, two, and one, *vert*. (Harl. MS. 1555).
- HEWITT** (of Shireoaks). *Gules*, a chevron engrailed between three owls *argent*. Crest. Upon the stump of a tree *proper*, an owl *argent*.
- HILDYARD** (of Flintham). As borne by Thomas Blackborne Thoroton Hildyard, of Flintham, Esquire, representative in Parliament for the southern division of Nottinghamshire, and a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the same county). *Azure*, three mullets *or*. Crest. A cock *sable*, beaked, legged, and wattled, *gules*.
- HIND** (of Laxton; originally of the city of London. Granted in 1583). *Gules*, a chevron between three hinds trippant *or*, a crescent *argent*, for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *argent*, a cockatrice volant *or*, combed and legged *gules*, charged with a crescent *sable* for difference.
- HOBMAN** (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Sable*, three scymeters *argent*, hilted *or*, hilts meeting in the centre of the escutcheon. Crest. A cubit arm, vested *or*, cuffed *argent*, grasping a scymeter *argent*, hilted of the first.
- HOLCROFT** (of Balderton). *Argent*, on a cross engrailed *sable*, a fleur-de-lys *or*, within a bordure also engrailed of the second. (Thoroton).
- HOLDENBY**. *Azure*, five cinquefoils in cross *argent*.
- HOLDEN** (of Nuthall; originally of Wilne, in the co. of Derby. As borne by the Rev. Atkinson Alexander Holden, M.A., of Nuthall) Per pale *ermine* and *sable*, a fesse between two chevrons countercharged. Crest. Upon a mount *vert*, a moorcock *proper*.
- HOLDER** (of South Wheatley). *Sable*, a chevron between three anchors *argent*.
- HOLLAND** (of Kinolton). Per pale indented *or* and *gules*. Crest. A sinister wing *or*.
- HOLLAND**.....three bears' jambes erased..... (Harl. MS. 1555).
- HOLLES** (of Houghton; originally of the city of London; created Baron Houghton

- July the 9th, 1616, Earl of Clare, November the 2nd, 1624, and Marquess of Clare and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May the 14th, 1694). *Ermine*, two piles in point *sable*. Crest. A wild boar passant *azure*, bristled *or*. Another Crest. A Moor's head couped at the shoulders *proper*, wreathed about the temples *argent* and *azure*. Supporters. Dexter, a lion guardant *azure*; sinister, a wolf *or*.
- HOLLES. *Sable*, a chevron between two talbots passant *argent*.
- HOLLIS (Granted May the 24th, 1550). *Sable*, a bend between two talbots passant *argent*. Crest. A dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the gauntlet a holly-branch with berries, all *proper*.
- HOLLIS. *Sable*, on a bend between a talbot passant in chief, and a dolphin embowed in base *argent*, three torteaux.
- HOLMES (of East Retford). Barry wavy of six *or* and *azure*, on a canton *gules*, a lion passant guardant of the first. Crest. Out of a naval coronet *or*, an arm embowed in armour, grasping a trident *proper*, headed *or*. Motto. "Ventis."
- HOLE (of Caunton. As borne by the Rev. Samuel Reynolds Hole, M.A., Vicar and Patron of Caunton). *Azure*, three crescents in chevron *argent*, between two horses courant in chief, and an unicorn's head erased in base of the last. Crest. In front of a spear paleways *proper*, headed *or*, between two palm branches *vert*, a demi-lion rampant *azure*, holding between the paws a crescent *argent*. Motto. "Fræna vel aureo nolo."
- HOOD (of Wilford; subsequently of Bardon Park, in the co. of Leicester). *Azure*, a fret *argent*, on chief *sable*, three crescents *or*. Crest. A demi-talbot proper, collared and lined *or*.
- HOOLEY (of Woodthorpe). Barry of six *or* and *gules*. Crest. A rose *gules*, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*.
- HOPWELL (of the town of Nottingham, temp. Edward III.).....a bend engrailed ... ..between two crosses crosslet..... (Thoroton).
- HOSE (of Flinham). *Or*, on a fesse *sable*, a lion passant *argent*. (Thoroton).
- HOTOFY (of Flinham). *Sable*, three dragons' heads erased *or*. Another Coat. *Sable*, three conger eels' heads, couped and erect *argent*. (Harl. MS. 1655).
- HOWE (of Langar; created Viscount Howe, May the 16th, 1701, and Earl of Howe, August the 19th, 1788. Now represented by the Right Hon. Richard William Penn Curzon Howe, Earl of Howe). *Or*, a fesse between three wolves' heads couped *sable*. Crest. A gauntlet lying fesseways *proper*, lined *gules*, holding a falchion *argent*, hilted *or*, enfiled with a wolf's head couped *sable*. Supporters. Two storks proper.
- HUISH (of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, on a bend *sable*, three roach of the first. Crest. An elephant's head erased *argent*, ducally crowned *or*.
- HUNT (of Linby). *Azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces *or*.
- HUNT (of the town of Nottingham; subsequently of Normanton). *Argent*, two bars *azure*, on a canton *gules*, a wolf's head erased of the field.
- HUNTERCOMBE (of Woodborough). *Ermine*, billettée *gules*, two bars gemelles of the last.
- HURTON (of Newark-upon-Trent). *Argent*, a fesse *sable*, in chief three mullets pierced *gules*.
- HUSSEY (of Beauvale; originally of Sleaford, in the co. of Lincoln). *Or*, a cross *vert*. Crest. A hind trippant *argent*.
- HUTCHINSON (of Owthorpe; originally of Cowlam, in the co. of York. Of this family was John Hutchinson, the Parliamentary Governor of Nottingham Castle in the Civil Wars). Per pale *gules* and *azure*, a lion rampant guardant *argent*, between, ten crosses crosslet *or*. Crest. A cockatrice with wings expanded *azure*, combed, wattled, and membered *or*.

(*To be continued.*)



SEALS OF GODESHOUSE, OR GOD'S HOUSE,  
CAMBRIDGE.

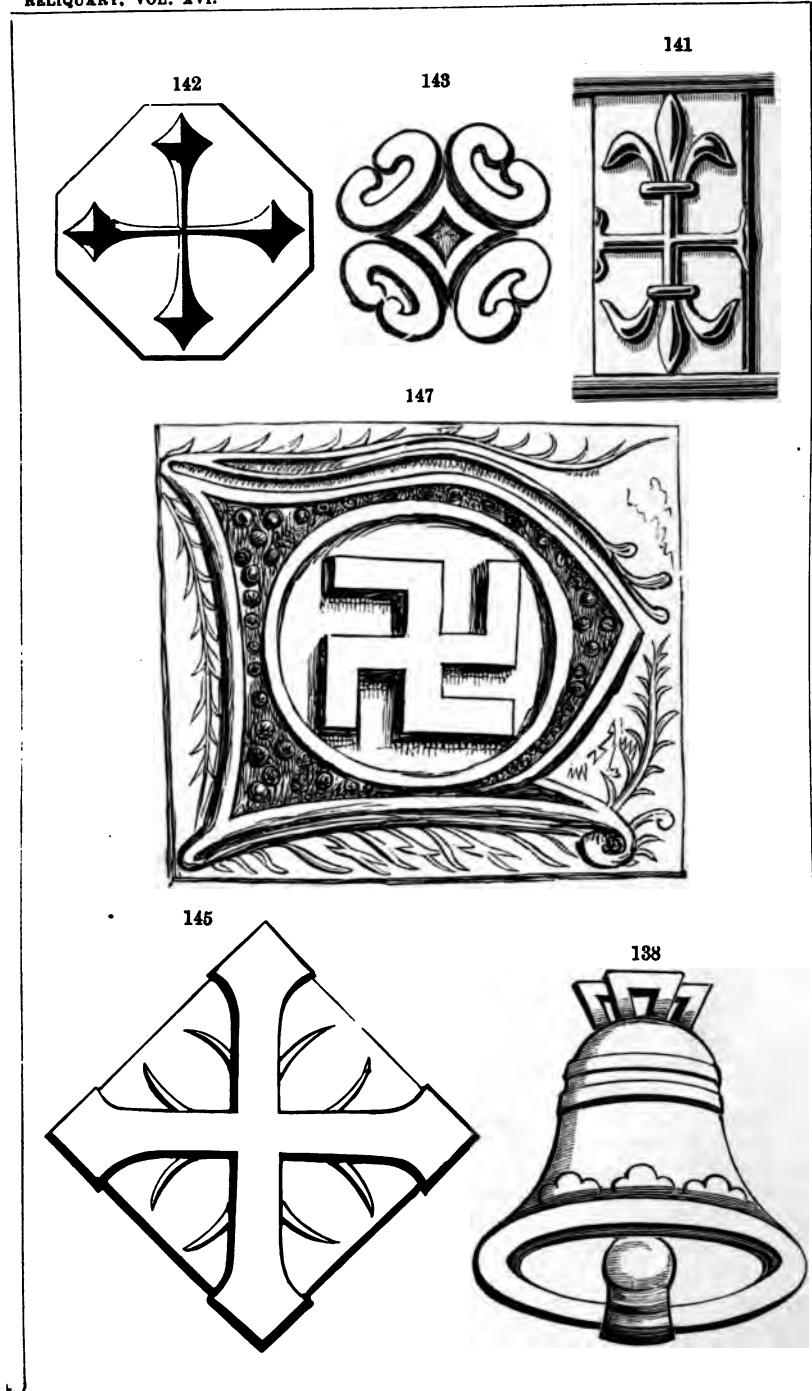
THE two seals here engraved, for which I am indebted to the Venerable Archdeacon Trollope, are those of Godeshouse (or God's House), in Cambridge. The larger one, in the possession of the Master of Christ's College, which stands on the site of the old foundation, has, in its lower half, a representation of our Lord's Nativity, and in the upper half the Ascension ; with the legend *Sigillum commune collegii de godeshouse cantabrigie.*

The small one is an older seal. It bears the representation of an old house—the "Godeshouse" evidently—apparently covered with lead, having a semi-circular headed doorway in the centre, and a corresponding window on either side. As is not unusual in old seals and illuminated MS., both ends of the building, as well as its front, are shown ; these also have windows. Above the building is a representation of the Ascension ; the feet of our Saviour being shown below the clouds. It bears the legend, *Sigillbm de godeshouse cantabrigie ad manus.* The seal was found at Billinghay, in Lincolnshire ; it is hexagonal in form of neck, terminating with a trefoil.

The Hostel of Godeshouse was founded in 1442 by William Birmingham, Rector of St. John's, Zachary, for twenty-four scholars under a priest-master, placed under the guardianship of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, and to be trained as schoolmasters, to be sent out where needed. This house was removed when King's College was founded by Henry VI. "Godeshouse" was then removed to beyond Barnwell Gate, where it was intended to be increased to sixty inmates, but was prevented by the troublous times. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII., in 1506 founded upon its site the present Christ's College, for a Master, thirteen Fellows, and fifty-five scholars, in honour of our Lord.

L. JEWITT.





DERBYSHIRE BELL MARKS AND ORNAMENTS.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND  
ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Vol. XV. page 242.)

DUFFIELD.†

THIS fine old church contains six bells. It is dedicated to St. Alkmund, but is now occasionally stated, though I know not on what authority, to be dedicated to All Saints.

1st bell—IOHN HERVEY FRANCIS RADFORD C : W :  
MDCCXX. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

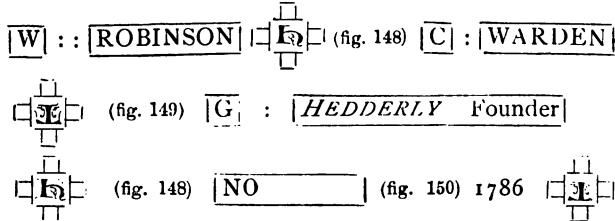
2nd bell—T . CALTON M:A: UIC : MDCCXX.

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, except U in place of V in VIC.

3rd bell—Io BRADSHAW : W TOPLIS : C . WARDENS  
(ornament fig. 4) : 1742 : (ornament fig. 4). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

4th bell—1763 (mark fig. 138) LESTER & PACK OF LONDON  
FECIT. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—GOD | SAVE | HIS | CHVRCH | (border fig. 17).  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below the inscription an encircling border fig. 10. Round the crown an encircling border of the same general character as fig. 17. On the waist is a peculiar arrangement—



(fig. 149). Round the sound bow, an encircling border of the same general character as fig. 17. "W. Robinson C Warden" in Roman capital letters. The initial "G" Roman, "Hedderly" in Italic capital letters, the initial H larger than the rest of the word. "Founder" in Roman ordinary letters. Around the Founder's name is scroll work (fig. 150). "NO" in Roman capital letters appears to be the commencement of the word Nottingham.

This is one of the richest, if not the richest, bell in the county in point of ornamentation, that has yet come under my notice. The stamp of "G HEDDERLY Founder" is the same as was used by his father, Thomas Hedderly (see Ashover, &c.); the "Thos." being taken away and G substituted.

6th bell—THOMAS MEARS OF LONDON FECIT  
1799 <><><><><><><> In one line  
round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

† For the bells thus indicated I am indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

## ASTON ON TRENT.\*

THIS church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains four bells. In the time of Edward VI., when Jo. Bande was the curate, there were "ijj bells on the stepull ij hand bells" and "j sanctus bell."

1st bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SONS FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH 1847. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—**I****E****S****V****S** (ornament fig. 41) **B****E** (ornament fig. 41)  
**O****V****R** (ornament fig. 41) **S****P****E****D****E** (ornament fig. 41) 1590 (ornament fig. 41) □ (mark of Henry Oldfield  
**h** o with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8) (ornament fig. 41). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.

3rd bell—+ (cross fig. 42) **I****E****S****V****S** **B****E** **O****V****R** □

**S****P****E****D****E** 1594. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Beneath the inscription, on one side, the □ **h** o mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 8). On the other side, a remarkably fine stamp of the Royal arms of Queen Elizabeth (fig. 151). This stamp, which is about 3½ inches high, by 3½ inches wide, bears the Royal arms in a shield, within a garter, bearing the words HONI SOIT QVI MAL Y PENSE, and the supporters, dexter a lion, crowned with an open arched crown, and sinister a griffin. The arms are crowned with an open arched crown, and at the top are the initials E R, and at the bottom, on a tablet, the motto DIEV ET MON DROIT.

4th bell—ALL (border fig. 10) MEN (fig. 10) THAT (fig. 10) HEARE (fig. 10) MY (fig. 10) MORNFVLL (fig. 10) SOVND (fig. 10) REPENT (fig. 10) BEFORE (fig. 10) YOV (fig. 10) LYE (fig. 10) IN (fig. 10) GROVND 1661 □ (mark **G** o of George Oldfield, fig. 9) (fig. 10). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Round the crown an encircling border (fig. 17.)

## NEWTON SOLNEY.†

THERE are three bells in this church. It is dedicated to St. Mary. On the sixth of October, in sixth of Edward VI., when Nich. Sambull was the curate, there were "ijj bells in y<sup>e</sup> chapell j hand bell in y<sup>e</sup> churche."

1st bell—+ **GOD** | **SAVE** | **OVR** | **CHVRCH** | 1615 □  
 (mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, in tablets, with cable ornament above and below.

2nd bell—+ (cross fig. 65) **S****A****N****C****T****E** + **M****A****R****I****A** + **O****R****A** + **P** + **R****O****B****I****S**. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Stop fig. 141 between the words.

3rd bell—+ **GOD** | **SAVE** | **THE** | **CHVRCH** | 1638 In one line round the haunch, in Roman capital letters, in tablets, with cable ornament above and below.

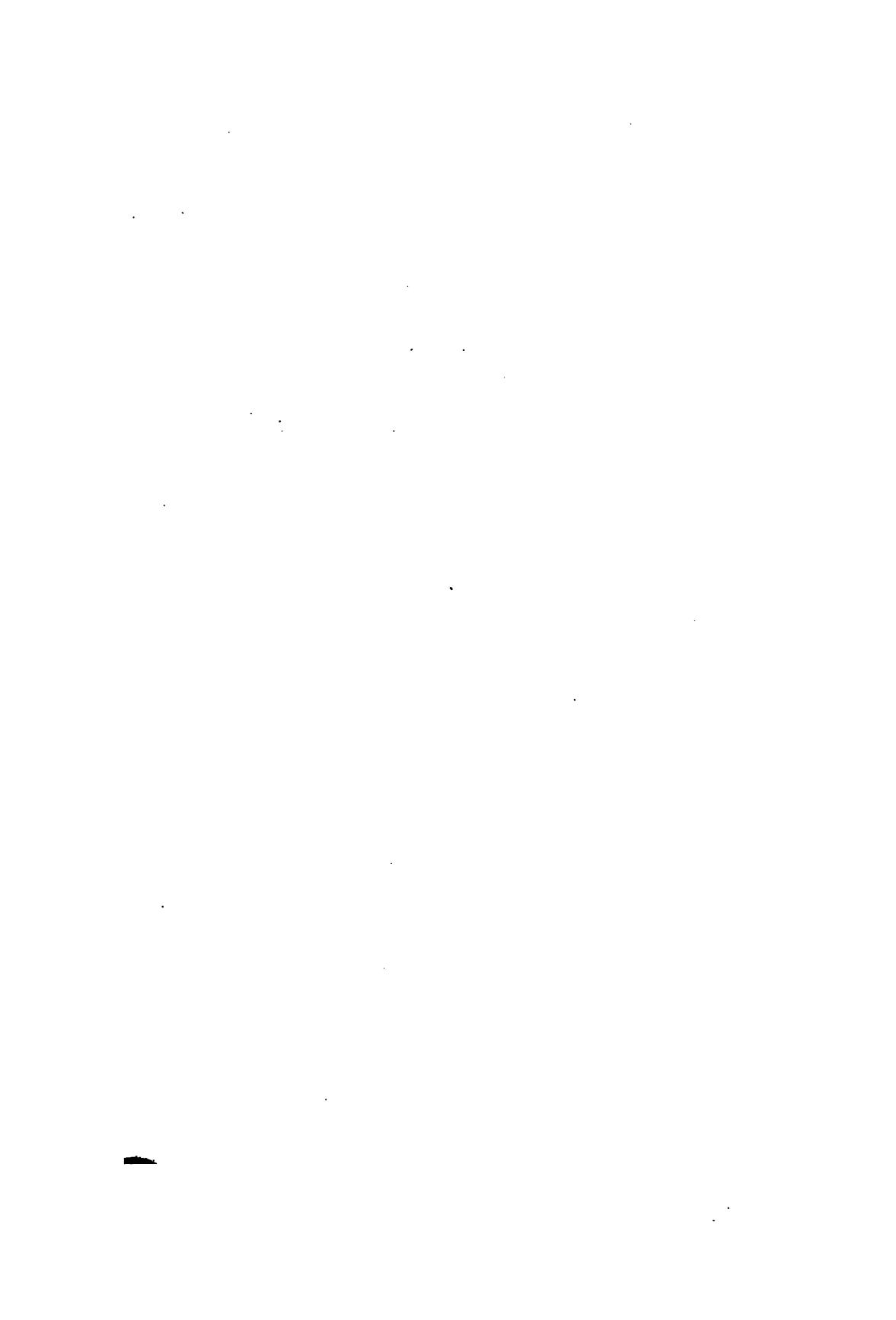
\* For rubbings of these bells I am indebted to the Rector of Aston, the Rev. J. S. Holden, M.A.

Fig. 148.



FROM DUFFIELD CHURCH.

DERBYSHIRE BELL MARKS.



## WESTON-ON-TRENT.\*

THERE are three bells in this church. It is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. In the time of Edward VI. (6th October VI. Edward VI.) when the inventory of Church Goods was taken, "Hugh Shepay, parson," there were "ijj bells in the steple with a hand bell" "ij sacryng bells j lytle bell."

1st bell—GOD (border fig. 11) SAVE (border fig. 11) HIS (border fig. 11)

CHVRCH (border fig. 11) RO BRYON (border fig. 11)

RIC BROWNE 1716 border (fig. 11). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—THE CHURCHES PRAISE I SOUND ALL  
WAYS T: HEDDERLY 1760  
SCULP

Round the haunch in Roman capital letters, except the U's, which are ordinary letters. The word "SCULP" in a line to itself below the space between Hedderly and the date. The couplet of course runs—

"The churches Praise  
I sound all ways."

3rd bell—JESUS OF NAZARETH KING OF THE JEWS  
HAVE MERCY ON ME 1760. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Below the date is T : HEDDERLY SCULP in Roman capital letters. On the crown is an encircling border (fig. 17). Below the inscription is also an encircling border (fig. 17). Both the borders have the points of the fleurs-de-lis upwards. The U's in the inscription are ordinary letters; and the Z in "Nazarenus" is turned wrong way.

It is worthy of note that these Weston-on-Trent bells (2nd and 3rd) are the only examples I have yet met with on which the word "SCULP," in lieu of "Founder," or "Fecit," occurs. It is a very unusual form.

## SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL.

THIS church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains three bells.

1st bell—**A**VE : **M**ARIA : **G**RA-  
**T**IA : **P**LEIA.

**I** : **T**AYLOR AND CO **A**:**D**  
**MDCCLXVII**

In two lines round the haunch in Lombardic capitals. The cross is the ordinary cross pattée, fig. 111.

2nd bell—**[. all . men]** **[that]** **[heare]** **[my]** **[mornfull]** **[sobnd]**  
**[repent]** **[before]** **[you]** **[Iye.in]** **[grobnd]** **[1602|I]**

In one line round the haunch in small Old English letters.

3rd bell—**+** (cross fig. 140) **S**AN**C**T**E**N**S** **W**I-  
**K**A**E**I **A**WE**L**

In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. The legend is "Sanctus Mikael Amen." The letters U in Sanctus; M, K, and L, in Mikael; and M in Amen, are turned wrong way up.

\* For these bells I am indebted to the Rev. J. Wadham, M.A.

## TRUSLEY.†

THERE is only one bell in this church, but it is peculiarly interesting. The church is dedicated to All Saints.



## OCKBROOK.†

THIS church contains three bells. It is dedicated to All Saints. In the time of Edward VI. the church contained "ij bells in the steppel ij hand bells j sacryng bell j sants bell."

1st bell—+ (cross fig. 27) **IHEVS BE OVR  
SPEED** □ (h o mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.

2nd bell—GOD (ornament fig. 16) SAVE (ornament fig. 16) THE (ornament fig. 16) KING (ornament fig. 16) 1664 (ornament fig. 16). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist the □ (G o mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star fig. 137). The G of Lombardic character.

3rd bell—GOD (ornament fig. 10) SAVE (ornament fig. 10) HIS (ornament fig. 10) CHVRCH □ G o mark of George Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 9) 1653. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On three sides of the waist are three fleurs-de-lis (fig. 13) in bold relief.

## SPONDON.†

THIS church is dedicated to St. Mary. It contains five bells.

1st bell—C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1848. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—+ **S + S + S** round the haunch. This bell bears three crosses (fig. 72), and three Lombardic capital letters S (fig. 73) alternately ; and the founder's mark □ (fig. 50).

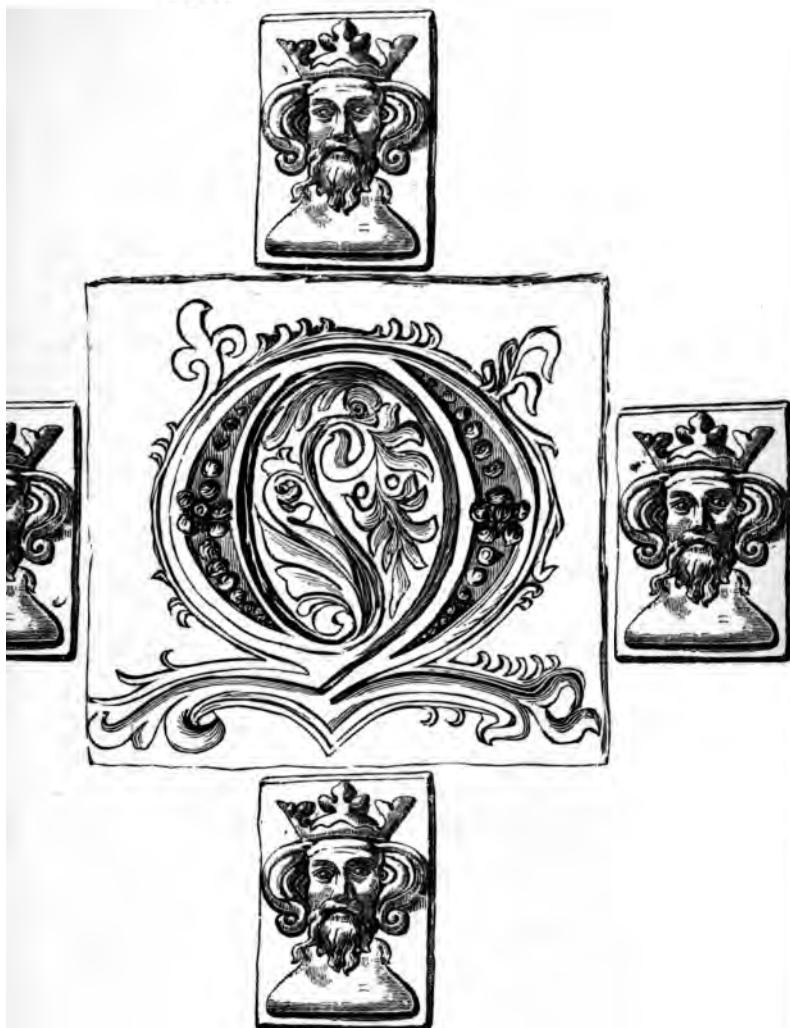
3rd bell—+ (cross fig. 113) **IHEVS BE OVR  
SPEED**. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters □ h o mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star (fig. 8).

4th bell—C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1848 In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—+ GOD (ornament fig. 11) SAVE (ornament fig. 11) THE (ornament fig. 11) CHVRCH (ornament fig. 11) 1613 (ornament fig. 11). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist □ h o mark of Henry Oldfield, with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 8.

(To be continued.)

Fig. 149.



FROM DUFFIELD CHURCH.



## Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

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### MESSRS. COPELAND & SONS' INTERNAL MURAL TILE DECORATIONS.

A PLEASING and effective application of ceramic art to internal mural decoration has just been brought to bear in a practical manner by Messrs. Copeland and Sons, of Stoke-upon-Trent. It is the lining of entire rooms with tile work in a manner hitherto unattempted, and which has proved eminently successful. Of course the lining of rooms with wall tiles is no new thing, but has been done over and over again in various styles of decoration, and by various firms, but the present style of decoration, brought out by Messrs. Copeland, is as novel as it is striking and effective. We have recently had the opportunity of inspecting the first of these series of their tile-linings, and are much struck with their beauty and with the pleasing effect they produce on the mind. They are intended for the decoration of the billiard and bath-rooms of the magnificent mansion recently erected in Glasgow, for Mr. Macfarlane, who is himself intensely devoted to art and to art manufacture, and who has done so much to improve and cultivate a better taste in all matters relating to ironwork. To his enlightened taste we owe a step, and what will doubtless prove an important one, towards forming what may best be called a nineteenth century style of decoration. Under his direction designs were prepared by Messrs. Copeland, which, while the classic laws of Art have been faithfully adhered to, are in feeling and subject strictly characteristic of the present day. The general design of the various rooms intended to be decorated with ceramic lining, is a dado of a rich full Indian-red tone of colour ; walls of delicate celadon tint ; and frieze painted in monochrome, in subjects apposite to the uses of the different apartments.

The billiard-room, which is about twenty-six feet long by eighteen feet wide, and of proportionate height, has its walls thus covered, from floor to ceiling ; the dado, of terra cotta, projecting sufficiently to carry the weight of the tiles. The walls above this, up to the frieze, are covered with the celadon tiles, placed diagonally, with their joints made apparent, so as to give a geometrical break to the otherwise sameness of the surface ; while those of the frieze are placed horizontally, and their edges fitted with such mathematical nicety and precision that the joints are not visible. The tiles, throughout, have a dead, or what may be truly called a "fresco" surface ; produced after much anxious thought and many laborious experiments, and which gives them, by the peculiar processes adopted, a surface without glaze, and that assimilates very closely with that of the best quality of drawing paper, and can only, as we have said, be compared to fresco—thus enabling the subjects represented upon the walls to be seen from any point in the room with perfect ease, and without being marred by glitter or glare of light. The face of the tiles is simply perfect, and of a hardness which we doubt not will render them impervious to the action of damp, and make them permanent. The frieze which runs round the upper part of the room, is three feet in height. Its design is one continuous series of figures, representing, in various phases, the sports of the British race, but divided into four distinct groupings, with equally distinct characteristics. These divisions are "Health," "Strength," "Courage," and "Fortitude;" one side of the room being devoted to each. Thus, on one side we have in the centre of the frieze, an emblematical figure of "Health," and on either side are the games conducing to health, from infancy with its doll and other playthings, to boy and youthhood with hoop, fishing, cricket, skating, curling, blindman's buff, snow-balling, and snow-man building, etc. For "Strength," we have an allegorical figure in the centre, supported by a superb group of finely designed figures illustrative of games of skill and strength, including pole-leaping, throwing shot, wrestling, Indian club exercise, lifting weights, and boxing, the latter shown by a stalwart youth putting on the gloves. On either side, a game—foot-ball on the right and hockey on the left—is fully depicted and rendered with truth and spirit. In the attitudes and arrangement of these various figures, the Rugby rules of various games have been strictly studied, and thus truth in details adds its charm to artistic effect.

The other two sides of the room, are devoted to "Courage" and "Fortitude." In the centre of that devoted to "Courage," as in those already spoken of, is a finely conceived allegorical figure, supported by Genii, the one proclaiming, the other crowning, deeds of heroism. These are military courage exemplified by a Highland soldier ; naval courage, saving life from shipwreck ; and a fireman saving life from fire ; while on the

other hand are wild sports with all their stirring accessories—tiger hunting, vividly picturing forth the sports of our countrymen and fellow subjects in our Eastern Empire; and buffalo hunting, those of our North American Colonies. In this frieze, the grouping of the various figures is more than masterly, and the foreshortening of the elephant (drawn from nature), horses, and other animals, is thoroughly good. It is a grand pictorial effort admirably worked out. In "Fortitude," the sports selected for illustration are those calculated to develop that grand power of endurance for which our race is famous. On the right, a group of agile athletes are contesting in a foot race, whilst on the left, a vigorously drawn crew are manfully rowing their craft. The centre is formed of an allegorical figure surrounded by truthful and characteristic portraits of Livingstone, Burton, McClintock, Layard, and other men of mark of the age.

The two sides of the room, whose figures represent "Strength" and "Fortitude," are the work of Mr. Robert John Abraham, a rising and most promising young artist (the son of Mr. R. F. Abraham, the Art Director of the works), who recently won the Art Union prize, and is a Gold Medalist. His present productions in this frieze show him to be a true artist, and to have turned his studies in the right direction. His figures are drawn on the rigid Greek principle—the severe, but the true in Art.

The other two divisions, "Health," and "Courage," are the work of Mr. Besche, an artist of high repute, whose works, whether in the case of these friezes, or in majolica painting, bear favourable comparison with those of other artists in his walk of Art, and of whose productions we yet hope to have many occasions to speak. The treatment of these two sides of the room is wisely varied from, and more picturesquely treated than, the others. Thus the eye is not tired by repetition, but wanders with "refreshing freshness" from the severe to the flowing, and from the flowing back again to the severe, and thus takes in the beauties of each style at a glance—each one serving as a foil to the other, and giving harmony to the whole.

Another room, the heating room of the Turkish Baths, is to be lined precisely in the same manner. This apartment is, in size, about fourteen feet by eight feet square, and eleven feet high, and the arrangement of the celadon tiles, the terra cotta dado, and the height of the frieze, are pretty nearly the same as the others. The frieze however, in this instance, is entirely composed of tropical plants and flowers, painted in the most exquisitely beautiful manner, and arranged with consummate taste. They are painted in sepia treatment with its fullest and best effect, and the lights and shades are so managed as that every minute detail of leaf or flower, branch or tendril, root or bud, is brought out with pre-Raphaelite truthfulness, and with true artistic effect. The whole of the plants, without a single exception, represented on this frieze, are studies from nature, sketched and arranged from the plants themselves, in the magnificent conservatories of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth; and whether alone or arranged in baskets or suspenders, or in any other way, are painted in the most exquisitely beautiful manner, and in all but colour, are literally the plants themselves. It would be useless, and indeed tedious, to particularize even a tithe of the plants that are so cleverly introduced, and therefore it is enough to say that whether in the case of the larger leaved examples, or in those whose grass-like foliage seems almost ethereal in appearance, all are alike painted with a truth to nature that one seldom sees accomplished. The whole of this frieze is the work of Mr. Hürten, whose talents have gained for him the proud distinction of being the best flower painter of his day, and whose name is so well known as to require no further notice from us. It is enough to say that Mr. Hürten's paintings rank higher than most of his compeers in point not only of truthfulness, but of general arrangement, of artistic effect, and of masterly touch in execution. The present is but one of his achievements in Art, and we believe we are right in saying we shall shortly have to chronicle even greater ones accomplished by him.

We should add that the ground on which the paintings are executed on the friezes is a pale but warm yellow tint—which is well adapted for throwing out the full effect of the figures or plants, and which, when the room is lit up, disappears and gives the effect of a luminous sky to the pictures.

We heartily congratulate Messrs. Copeland, and their gifted Art Director, Mr. Abraham, on the great success which has attended their efforts in the production of these friezes, and we prophecy that they will become almost essentials in wealthy "homes of taste." Whatever Messrs. Copeland undertake to do they do *well*, and they bring to bear upon it all the sources of artistic care and skill and thoughtfulness at their command. The result is, as in this case, that they outstrip their competitors in matters of taste and of manipulative skill, and produce that which is an honour to them and to all whom they employ, and a pleasure to those, who, like Mr. Macfarlane, are destined to be the proud possessors of such Art treasures.

## THE SHEFFIELD NICKEL AND SILVER PLATING COMPANY'S PROCESS OF ELECTRO-BRONZING.

ONE of the most important arts, and one capable of almost endless application, and whose value is day by day becoming more apparent, is electro-bronzing—an art by which the most charming and lasting effects can be produced by simple means, and thus lend their aid in adorning our homes and our public buildings. We have before spoken at some length about the processes of electro-plating and electro-gilding, and now purpose—so impressed are we with the beauty and the advantages it possesses—to devote a short space to their sister art, electro-bronzing. The art is applied to various articles of daily use as well as of ornament, and is capable of almost endless development. Fire-places, stoves, fenders, fire-irons, standards, and fire-dogs, are not a tithe of the useful articles to which this bronzing is applied, but they will be sufficient for our present purpose of indicating the processes used in their production.

The goods (in iron or steel) are first made and fitted together at the various manufacturers, and then taken to pieces, and such parts as require bronzing are sent to the premises of the "Sheffield Nickel and Silver Plating Co., Globe Works, Penistone Road, Sheffield," to receive the required shade of colour. When received from the maker, the goods are placed in a diluted acid bath, for the purpose of removing all dirt and scales from the surface; which being done, they are then well washed in clean water to remove the acid. The articles are then "scratch brushed," by means of a rapidly revolving brush, made of fine wire of German silver, which gets into all the minute parts, and they are next washed in clean water, and suspended in the vat to receive a first coating of copper or brass, as may be required (the vat is connected by means of insulated wire to a very powerful magneto-galvanic battery, which is driven by steam power to generate the electricity required at the various vats, some of which are eight feet long and four feet deep), and after receiving it are taken out and washed as before. Next they are again "scratch brushed," to remove any dirt that may have escaped the eye of the workman in the first brushing; again washed; and again hung in the vat to receive the second or final deposit. This time they are allowed to remain in the vat until a good thick coating of metal is deposited upon them. The goods are then taken out of the bath, washed, and again "scratch brushed;" then rubbed dry in clean sawdust, upon which they are removed to the finishing room, where they are brushed by means of a stiff brush and crocus until a good bright polish is produced all over the surface. This being done, the articles are at once passed through a chemical preparation (the secret of which is carefully kept at the works), which *instantly* gives them a bronzed surface of any required shade of colour, and quite equal in effect to that which under ordinary natural processes would take a long series of years to accomplish. The bronzing completed, the article is next well dried, and having received a final polishing by means of soft brushes, the prominent parts are relieved to give the appearance of wear or chafe to the article, which is then lacquered over. The process is thus completed, and the articles are returned to the manufacturers to be refitted for sale.

The process of producing modern bronzes—or rather of giving a bronzed surface to articles in iron—is one of the most pleasing achievements of science, and one that is calculated to be of immense benefit to art manufactures. It is, we believe, a patented process, and one quite peculiar to the Globe Works. By it some of the finest efforts of the modeller's art, in cast metal—groups of figures, statuettes, lions, griffins, sphinxes, storks, and other admirable creations of genius—are made to look like antique bronzes, and to present all the effect of deep tone, with heightened extremities and the hollows, with the verdigris appearance of age upon them. We believe that works of art in iron or any other metal or alloy, may, at any time, be sent to the "Globe Works" to receive at the hands of its careful workmen, and under the skilled care and supervision of its principals, such coating of bronze as may be desired. The Managing Director of the Company is Mr. H. Tomlinson, and the superintendent of the Bronzing Department is Mr. E. G. Draper—a man of high scientific attainments, and of considerable Art-Knowledge. It is a process of extreme beauty, and, we doubt not, will rapidly extend itself, and become as profitable as it is a useful branch of art manufacture. We shall, in another chapter, speak of the art characteristics of some of the articles, bronzed by this process, which have come under our notice.

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### INNER LIFE OF SYRIA, PALESTINE, AND THE HOLY LAND.\*

WHEN a woman sits down, as Mrs. Burton has done, to produce such a book as her "Inner Life of Syria," she does that which is a credit and an honour to her sex, and confers a lasting boon on her country and on the age in which she lives. While many of her literary sisters inundate the world with their "seeds of vice," which wherever planted, produce feverish excitement and an insane desire for a revel in pursuits not the most moral or honourable, Mrs. Burton contents herself with simply recording in an easy, graceful, and natural style—a style that carries a feeling of intense freshness and truthfulness with it—her "experiences" of Eastern life and her ideas of Eastern manners and occupations, and thus gives us a healthy and pleasing picture which it is a true pleasure to dwell upon. How much more womanly, how much more noble, how much more creditable it is to pen such a work as the one before us, than to pander to vicious tastes and impure desires as so many female (we will not say "women," for they are not true women who so write) writers have made it their study, as it seems to be also their natural inclination, to do. "Sensational" literature—stories of intrigues, domestic miseries, murder, and bloodshed—we detest with an inveterate hatred, and set down their writers as pests of society, and as authors, not of their books only, but of one half the immorality and dirtiness that disgrace humanity in the present day. Mrs. Burton has taken a stand far above most of her conpeers, and, writing a book especially for women, descants on every topic in a manner that must command respect from all, and produce a pleasing impression on every mind. One great and noble feature of Mrs. Burton's character, as evinced in these volumes, is her intense love for, and admiration of, her husband, Captain Burton, to whom and to whose enterprise, and daring, and endurance, the world is indebted for so many geographical discoveries, and his country for much sound diplomacy. Like a true wife she glories in her husband's career, and evidently holds his reputation at a far higher price than wordly possessions, or even life itself. Of the countries visited by Captain Burton, and of his marvellous career as an explorer, it is not necessary for one moment to remind our readers. It is sufficient to say, that he has equalled, and in much far excelled, Livingstone, Grant, Baker, McClintock, and other travellers, and that his fame will endure long after that of many other much vaunted, petted, and pensioned travellers shall have "melted into thin air" and disappeared.

Captain Burton, who had originally been intended for Holy Orders, is the son of Col. Burton, of the 36th, by whom he was sent out in the Indian army in 1836. He remained nineteen years in the Bombay army, and eight years in active service, chiefly on the staff of Sir Charles Napier. In the Crimea he was Chief of the Staff to General Beatson, and was the principal organizer of the Irregular Cavalry, who numbered four thousand sabres, in perfect training, at the time of their disbanding. This was his military career—a career whose brilliancy and activity demanded, but did not get, substantial recognition at the hands of the Government. He made expeditions to Medina and Mecca in 1853, which he followed up by exploring Harar, in Moslem Abyssinia, Somaliland, in East Africa, along with the gallant Speke. In 1856 he, taking Speke with him, set out to explore the Lake regions of Central Africa, where he discovered Tanganyika, being the first attempt to open up the sources of the Nile. This occupied him three years, and in 1860 he went to the United States and California. In 1861, Captain Burton was sent as Consul to Fernando Po, where he remained three years, and during that time he thoroughly explored from Bathurst, on the Gambia, down to San Paulo de Loanda, in Angola; marched up to Abeckuta, and ascended the Cameroons Mountain, and examined a vast tract besides. He next went on a special mission to the King of Dahomey, which he performed with entire satisfaction to the Government. Next he was removed to Brazil, where he remained four years. He thoroughly explored his own province, which is larger than France, the gold and diamond mines of Minas Geraes, canoed down the great river San Francisco 1,500 miles; visited the Argentine Republic; the rivers La Plata and Paraguay, for the purpose of reporting to the Foreign Office the state of the Paraguayan war. He crossed the Pampas and the Andes to Chili and Peru; amongst the bad Indians, whilst on sick leave for an illness, during which he was at death's door, and visited all the Pacific Coast. Returning by the Straits of Magellan, Buenos Ayres, and Rio to London, he found himself appointed to Damascus, the first and only good appointment he has ever had.

In this mission Captain Burton raised the English name to its former prestige by his admirable conduct of every business that fell into his hands. He explored all the unknown parts of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land, and did more for the ad-

vancement of knowledge than any other hundred men have accomplished. In 1871 he was recalled by the then not over-wise Government, and made a private expedition into Iceland, which he thoroughly explored, and on his return was appointed to Trieste. A man who has seen so much, knows so much, and has done so much—who is the complete master of twenty-nine languages, and the author of some thirty or more admirable volumes—ought surely to receive some far higher, important, and gratifying a public recognition at the hands of Government than that of a simple Consulship. To gain this recognition, and to see her husband put in his true and rightful position, his true help-mate—a help meet for such a man—is using her best exertions by the aid of her pen, and most cordially do we trust she may soon see her admirable efforts crowned with complete success.

We have been led into this digression concerning Captain Burton's career, partly through the perusal of the present volumes, in which, as a natural consequence, the various particulars of his life form here and there the thread of the narrative; and partly through our own knowledge that that career has not met the recognition it deserves. Mrs. Burton's book gives, there can be no shadow of doubt, the very best and truest pictures of Eastern life and manners yet written, and there is a freshness about all her word pictures, whether of baren life, of pilgrimages, of home scenes, of desert travelling, of weddings, of bazaars and shoppings, of religious ceremonies, of Dervish dances, or what not, that shows they are painted by a true artist, in native truth, and untainted by artistic license and trickery. She is pre-Raphaelite in her strict adherence to truth in the minutest and most delicate of details, and yet the pictures are so cleverly "glossed," if we may so speak, with the lovely warmth, sunshine, and purity of atmosphere of Eastern life, that they carry with them the conviction that they are painted in words fresh from a loving and warm and generous heart. We unhesitatingly commend the "*Inner Life of Syria*" to our readers; and when we tell them that the volumes are adorned with admirable photographic portraits of the fair authoress and of her noble husband, we shall add considerable interest to that recommendation.

\* *The Inner Life of Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land.* By ISABEL BURTON. London: Henry S. King & Co. 2 vols. 8vo. 1875. pp. 376 and 340. Illustrated.

#### ANTIQUITIES IN THE YORK MUSEUM.

A NEW edition of Mr. Kenrick's admirable "Descriptive Account of the Antiquities in the Grounds and in the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society," has just been issued by Mr. Sotheran, of that city. The new edition contains all the additions which have been made to the collection up to the present date, including those found in recent railway excavations; the incorporation of the Cook collection, and those acquired by gift or purchase. It is a capital Guide and contains a vast amount of important historical and archaeological information.

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#### THE MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB.

THE first volume of the "Proceedings of the Manchester Literary Club" is just issued, under the editorship of its President, and contains many papers of more than ordinary interest. First we have a clever biographical sketch of John Byrom, the Manchester Stenographer, by Mr. J. E. Bailey, whose reputation if it stand alone upon his admirable "Life of Thomas Fuller," is already made; and this is followed by a clever paper on "The Lancashire Dialect considered as a vehicle for Poetry" by Mr. Milner. Next, Mr. Howarth discourses "on the word *Thisne*, in Midsummer Night's Dream;" and Mr. Shields and Mr. Tomlinson on "The works of Madox Brown." The rest of the contents are a namby-pamby article on Swinburne's "Year of the Rose," by Mr. Milner; "On the House Fly," by Mr. Hindshaw; on "The Physiological origin of Metrical Poetry," by Arthur O'Neil; a remarkably clever and useful account of "Book Rarities in the Manchester Free Library," by Mr. Axon, than whom no one is more capable of writing with authority; on "Shakspeare's Country," a pleasant chatty sketch, by Mr. John Mortimer; and a biographical and critical sketch of the late Charles Swain—one of the most brilliant of the members of the Club—by Mr. Nodal. Then come a number of Abstracts of Papers, and other matters connected with the proceedings of the Club, including a list of books and pamphlets by members of the Club. The volume is full of interest, and we heartily congratulate the members on its appearance. The "Manchester Literary Club" is one of the most enlightened and intelligent societies of its kind, and one to which we feel it a true honour to belong, and we wish it every success. The volume is published by A. Ireland & Co., of Pall Mall, Manchester.



#### GUIDE TO THE BARROWS OF BRITTANY.

To the late Mr. F. C. Lukis, and to his son, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, the antiquarian world is indebted for more valuable and important information concerning the antiquities of Brittany and the Channel Islands, than to any other men of this or any other time. Not content with glancing at, and passing by, the remains of past ages existing on the Islands, the late Mr. Lukis excavated and explored them to a marvellous extent, and with results as important as they were interesting, and these he gave to the world through the pages of the Archaeological Journal and otherwise. With these, however, we have, in this notice, nothing to do. All we desire now is to call attention to an admirable little Guide book, written by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, which has just been issued. It professes to be "A Guide to the principal Chambered Barrows and other Pre-historic Monuments in the Islands of the Morbihan, the Communes of Lochmariaker, Carnac, Plouharnel, and Erdeven ; and the Peninsulas of Quiberon



and Rhuis, Brittany ;" and gives an account of the principal Dolmens and stone avenues in the vicinity of Auray, in the Morbihan, Brittany, with plain but ample direction for finding the various monuments which are most worth seeing ; gives an account of what they are known to have contained ; and informs the reader where their contents may be seen. This is done in a pleasant and useful, though, perhaps, rather too brief, manner, and the notes are assisted by two admirable maps, on which the remains are all carefully indicated. We extract the short notice of Gavr' Inis, that we may the more effectually call the attention of our readers to the "Guide ;" and for the purpose of showing the importance of these remains, we add some illustrations from another source :\*—

"Before reaching Gavr' Inis, the island of Ile Longue will be passed, on which

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\* Jewitt's "Grave Mounds and their Contents," pp. 64 to 67.

there is a chambered cairn, in a sadly dilapidated state, presenting some rude sculptures, which are very difficult to be seen at this time, owing to the passage being encumbered with stones. They are upon a few of the supporters and the under surfaces of some of the capstones. The chambered tumulus of Gavr' Inis is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is very complete, and most elaborately sculptured; and the proprietor of the island, Dr. de Closmadeuc, has very properly adopted measures for protecting it from wanton injury and defilement, by closing the entrance with an iron door, the key of which is kept at his farmhouse near the landing-place. The author desires to inform tourists that the proprietor, who is one of the active and intelligent antiquaries of the Department, is most anxious to afford every facility to archaeologists to study this grand sepulchre. The chamber was discovered in 1832 by a former owner, but there is no record of any object having been met with when it was emptied of its contents. The visitor will be greatly struck with the elaborate and rich sculptures with which the whole of the interior, even from the entrance doorway, is adorned; and be arrested by the three enigmatical circular holes hewn in one of the left hand supports of the chamber, the use of which has hitherto puzzled all archaeologists. These are cupped as if they had been intended to hold a liquid. An account of this tomb, written by M. G. de Closmadeuc, was printed at Vannes in 1864. N.B.—Candles and matches must not be forgotten when this monument is visited.

"If from the summit of the cairn he looks southward, he will observe a very small island close below him, separated from Gavr' Inis by a narrow channel of sea. This small island has the appearance of a rock covered with a patch of earth. It is El-Lanic, or Ile du Tisserand, and is worth visiting for the purpose of seeing a portion of a stone circle which the restless waves have encroached upon and partly destroyed; and if the tide should happen to be low, of also seeing upon the beach the prostrate stones of a second circle of equal dimensions, and touching the first, as well as a fallen menhir still further from the shore. Dr. de Closmadeuc has commenced exploring the first circle, and already gathered many flint and other stone implements, fibrolite\* and diorite† axes, knives, scrapers, hammer-stones, animal bones, and in-

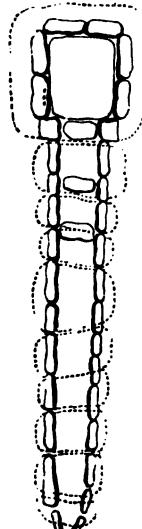
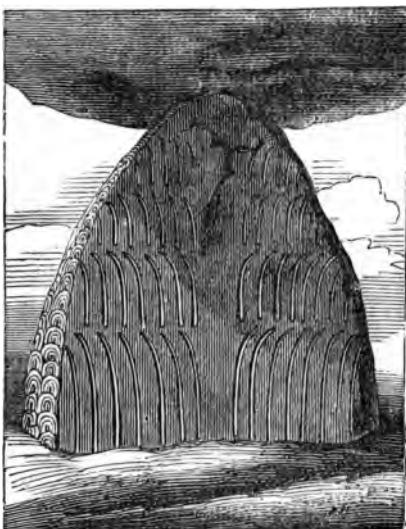


numerable fragments of earthenware vessels. The south beach and the entire island appear to be strewn with similar objects. Instead of the common pattern on Brittany pottery, which consists of horizontal streaks, or bands of diagonal indented lines made with a square-pointed tool, or, it may be, with a revolving toothed disc, the fragments which have been found here have mostly a vandyke ornament filled in with small round dots, artistically and carefully made. The rims of the vessels are also similarly adorned on their upper and inner surfaces.

\* Fibrolite is a mineral which is sometimes of a milk-white colour, and sometimes veined and streaked with various tints, and resembles petrified wood. It is an anhydrous silicate of aluminium, and is said to exist in thin veins in Brittany.—*Damour*.

† Diorite is the name given to a rock which is composed of Amphibole and Feldspar. When the constituent elements are visible to the naked eye, the mineral is called Diorite; but when the same elements are invisible, and only discoverable by means of magnifying power or chemical analysis, it is called Aphanite.—*Damour*.

"It is not improbable that the encroachments of the sea, owing to a change of land-level, have separated Gavr' Inis and El-Lanic from their present respective coast-lines; and that at the period when the monuments were erected, they were no islands at all, but portions of the opposite banks of the river Vannes. The depth of water at low spring tides between these islands and the main-land suggests this, and if it were so, then the difficulty of accounting for the transportation of ponderous blocks of stones to these sites is fairly disposed of. It will be found that between Gavr' Inis and the Pointe de Bolis there is a sand-bank, which at low tide is partly uncovered, and is nowhere more than ten feet under water; and that between El-Lanic and Pen-Ber the extreme depth is only nine feet. To the same gradual subsidence of the land may be attributed the destruction of a portion, and perhaps a considerable length, of the stone avenues of St. Pierre, Quiberon, where they may be traced to the edge of the bay; and where, at low tide, the stones may be detected lying in position upon the beach, until they are lost to sight under the sea. The actual channel of the river Vannes is indicated by its great depth, which, between Gavr' Inis and El-Lanic, reaches nearly seventy feet."



The engravings show some of the sculptured stones, the patterns on which remind one of the tattooed devices on the faces and bodies of New Zealanders; a general view of the south end; and a general plan. The ordinary lines in the latter show the position of the various stones forming the passage, with its closed entrance, and the stones dividing it into chambers; and the dotted lines showing the size and position of the covering stones.

We recommend Mr. Lukis's book to all intending tourists in Brittany; and to all antiquaries, as giving a good insight into the situation of the main points of attraction.

#### ANTIQUITIES IN THE CANTERBURY MUSEUM.

MR. JOHN BRENT, F.S.A., to whom not only Canterbury, and indeed Kent, but the whole antiquarian world, are indebted for many important researches, and for several valuable works, has recently issued an admirable account of "The Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities in the Museum at Canterbury," which will not only serve as a "Hand Book" to that Museum, but as a valuable addition to any archaeological library. The Museum is extremely rich in antiquarian remains of various periods, and these have been described by Mr. Brent in a masterly and very careful manner, and with the addition of many interesting illustrative notes. Altogether the pamphlet is one of considerable interest. It is published at one shilling by Mr. Davey, of High Street, Canterbury.

## LIFE OF MARGARET, COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY.\*

THE late Mr. Charles Henry Cooper, F.S.A. (whose writings graced the earlier volumes of the "RELIQUARY," and whose death was a loss of no ordinary kind to historical students, and to archaeology generally), prepared many years ago, a life of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh, which has remained in manuscript until now. His widow has now permitted the MS. to be printed under the editorship of Mr. J. B. Mayor, than whom no man connected with the University was more fitted for the task. The book has been produced at the joint expense of the two Colleges founded by the Countess—St. John's and Christ's Colleges—and is one of the most important additions which has for a long time been made to our biographical and historical literature. The memoir is carefully prepared and of scrupulous accuracy in every part. It is a valuable book of reference, and ought to be in every library.

*Memoirs of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.* By the late CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. Cambridge : Deighton, Bell & Co., 1874, 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 320.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

## FONTS AT STONEY MIDDLETON AND HATHERSAGE.

WHEN in Derbyshire a few years since, I visited Stoney Middleton, and made a sketch of a font which was in the churchyard there, and was situated opposite to one of the church entrances. It was of octagonal form, the sides having sunk panels in part occupied by raised shields. The pedestal was also octagonal, constricted in the centre, and decorated with plain tracery. It belonged apparently to the middle of the 15th century. On visiting at a subsequent period, the church at Hathersage, I saw that the font there was almost identical with the Stoney Middleton example, there being two points only of difference, viz., the sides being destitute of shields, and the base not being elevated.

Having occasion to refer to the description of Hathersage church in the late Mr. T. Bateman's well known and valuable work on *The Antiquities of Derbyshire*, I was somewhat surprised to find that the engraving (at p. 211) of the font did not represent the one belonging to Hathersage, but depicted accurately the one I had seen and sketched at Stoney Middleton. That it was intended for the latter was still further corroborated by the representation in the engraving of grass and weeds at the base of the font to show its exposed condition, the one at Hathersage being in the body of the church.

The error arose, most probably, from the circumstance that Mr. Bateman was, as stated in the title-page to his work, "assisted by Stephen Glover, author of the 'History of Derbyshire,' &c." The assistance rendered was for the most part confined to the Antiquities of the Mediæval and Ecclesiastical period, and the engraved block of the Stoney Middleton font was supplied by Mr. Glover, who had originally intended it as an illustration for part 2 of vol. 2 of his History of Derbyshire, a work which, unfortunately, was never completed.

*Brookwood, Surrey.*

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

THE KINDER FAMILY.  
[ASHMOLE MS. 788, FO. 164.]

## Genealogia.

Walli i.e. Cambri, qui ad hunc usque diem in vernaculo idiomati' virum Wallensem Kymero Cymro, et Kumeri, linguam itidem Wallicam Kumeræg appellant. Cimbri itidem sunt Dani et Holsatij quorum regio includebat Dacos et Zelandos eoi nöe Cimbros vecatos. Hi ab Urbe C. 640 parato maximo exercitu Romanis, contendrerunt, sed Marius eos fugavit ac castris exiit; erant homines ingenti corpore, horrendis oculis. Feruntur a Valerio Maximo Cimbri in acie gaudio exultare consueuisse, tanquam gloriæs et feliciter vita excessuri, lamentari vero in morbo quæsit turpiter perituri. Holsatia vulgo Juylaland Holstem et Sleswicjæ dicta est.

Dicitus Baro de Kinderton habet itidem in insignibus scutum augmentationis (ni fallor ob Kinderi nomen), eò quod infantulus inest qui apud Germanos Kinder sonat. Hoc autem est, portat in scuto viridi Draconem squamis argenteis tectum, corpus sagittæ argenteæ transfoßum, denorantem infantulum aurej capitis etc.

In agro Herefordensi propè vallam auratam (vulgo ye Gilden Vale) opiduli situm et dictum Kinder Church. Apud Scotos juxta Aberden-Kindor; hinc impetus, nomen de Kinder minimè ignotum aut ignoscibile. Nobile autem à noscibili etymon suum trahit.

Si non imaginum generisque nobilitate, tamen Virtute rebusque gestis insignes aliquot reperies apud Turcas quibus Kinderi nomen inditum. Skindra ac Skander

idem sonat ac Alexander hinc Scander-beg, Alexander magnus, sive Dominus : quam facile autem mollescat (s. liquido liquefacto) Skinder in Kinder. Skinder Bassa fuit mahometici exercitus dux supremus in Europâ tempore Acmethes Turcarum imperatoris octavi, qui conflatâ manu Stephanum expulit, Michnam in Moldavia principatum erexit : Alexandrum ac Boughdanum principes captivos tenuit, nec non Coreiskum principem in vero religionis cultu integerrimum, ac multa passum, quem libertati rebusque suis vindicare constituerat etc. Ac metes floruit A.D. 1610, merito queritur an idem Skinder sit frater Gulielmi Kinder qui peregrinationem suscepit invenis in istas partes, nec unquam revertebatur.

Turcice *Kindi* vesperum significat ex virum hoc e. vir vesperj.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

[fo. 164 b.]

Utcunque Kinderos sive cum Anglis e gente Teutonicâ in Britanniam confluxere, sive cum Normannis debellatis Anglis, sive aliunde nomen sortiti sunt, certissimum est interiores habitandi sedes sortitos fuisse. In cuius rei indicium ad Derbyæ comitatum Aquilonem versus mons ingens et pars ceteris conspicuus per multos vertices in hyemis fastigio fractus gentile nomen induit, Kinderi speculam vulgo *Kinders Scout* nuncupant. Ad summatum montis duo fontes exoruntur,—Alter orientem spectat, alter occidentem, hic primam Scaturiginem superimponit Oceano Hibernico dictus rivus rubens, ille limpida Lympha (Anglice *Redd-brooke*, et *Fare-brooke*) qui proluens in Derwin (i.e. *White water*) in Germanicam Oceanum prolabitur. Ad pedem montis effodiuntur abies que Catachysmo aquarum, usque a diluvio, obrutæ fuerunt sic fama. Ex opposito Kinderi Clivus prominet (vulgo *Kinders Bonke*), colubris scatenis et serpentibus. Hinc Kinderi torris, et Cataracta, ibi caput. Terra satis sterilis et infecunda ad circuitum sexdecem mille passuum. In Umbelico gleba haud ita infelix sedes sua posuit Kinderi familia ; qua ibi per sæcula quamplurima hyemavit, longè ante cognomina in usu fore cooperunt Autochthones et aborigines propè dixerim : Et faxit Deus ut in sæculorum consummationem perennet. Ex hac familia numerosa satis propago exilij, quibus si non omnibus leta arriserat sors : hisce tamen laetior Quorum unus multâ prædicorum portione in Brampton olim databatur. Alter ad Doncaster et pagum Oxspring suo et Uxoris iure amplias sibi terras acquisivit.

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

#### GENEALOGIA FAMILIÆ DE KYNDER.

EX DIPLOMATIBUS, FÆCIALIUM ARCHIVIS, NOTARIORUMQUE, SCRINIJS, TABULISQUE CONTEXTIS.

[Ashmole MS. 788, fo. 163.]

KYNDERORUM masculam stirpem et gentilitium nomen, e Gether-Arami filio tertio, qui fuit semi quinto-genitus prognatam esse haud lecis conjecturâ assequi possumus. Incolæ *Gindareni* memorantur a Plinio lib. 5. nat. hist. cap. 23, linguarum peritus facile capit, quomodo antiqui Vocales et consonantes commutare consueverint ideoque h. facilè in k transfundи queat. Sic a Gomer κύμεροι et καμαρίται et Cimbro proceduntur : Hebreorum voces, cum punctis vocalibus destituta varia possunt enuntiari : hinc tacitè A in E liquescat. Ne mirum si Kinderenè vocula Gindareni coalescat nulla vi. Oppidum Gintharus a Ptolemæo collocatur ad medium Syriæ tractum supra Palmyrenas solitudines : nimium Casiotida et Seleucidem, easdes sedes incolebat Gether, qui et incolis nomen dedit per Epenthesin litoræ N. Astedius Getas ortos esse è Gether Melanthoni et Peuiker visum est : Getas autem postea Gothos nominatos esse, eosque locutus esse linguâ Teutonica antum Philippus : eo quod mixti fuerint genti Teutonicae. Gens et rag è Scythia sive Sarmatiâ Asiatica cum suevis, Dacis et alijs paulatim se in Europam effundisse opinantur. Variae migranti vicesitudines subière quas passim legas, et apud Eugeniam nostram p. 17. tandem Frisiae occupaverunt, et Daniam et Vicinas regiones. Qui litora ad Frisiām usque tenebant Anglos sese nominarunt, in suspectias vocati Angliam traiiciunt. Dania verò Neustriam trajectos collocat. Et hi et illi maturâ migratione Britanniam ingressi sunt.

Alij, quibus latus literarius et nominis notatis cordi est, volunt *Kind* infantulum denotare ERE honorem *Combr: reliqu.* ac si dicas infantulum honoris, vel infantum gloriam. *Kinder* Teutonice infantes significat, plurali numero præ eccellenzia, illustissimum autem semper fuit apud exterios regiam prosapiam sospite patre infantis titulo insigniri. Quid si Kindredum (nomen apud Saxones satis notum) eundem esse dixerim, qui transpositis literis Kinderus hodiè dictus est : sic *mollere* et alijs ophir est Peru regis occidentalis indica per elementorum metathesem.

In Genealogijs nobilissime familie de *Venables* in Comm' Cestriæ armig: reperio insignitum antiquissimo titulo, stilo et statu Baronis de *Cimberton* alias *Kinderton*, ac si Kinder sit a Cimber parum mutatum et corruptum. Cinerij autem et Cimбри delapsi sunt a Geomeritis, qui prosapiam ducent è Gomer filio natu maximo Japheti. Ex his oriuntur Camdeno iudice Britones sive Wallij. W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER.

## THE EARLY POTTERS OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

In the last number but one of the "RELIQUARY," Mr. Goss showed his devotion to his art, as well as his admiration of the great Wedgwood, by proposing to act the part of "Old Mortality," in respect to the worn and nearly forgotten gravestone, which covers the remains of the eminent potter in Stoke-upon-Trent Churchyard; and Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the last number, proposes furthermore to raise a memorial to his memory, and that in *terra cotta*. These propositions lead the present writer to the following remarks, some of which may not be entirely devoid of interest to the readers of the "RELIQUARY."

Few men have been more fortunate than Wedgwood in attaining posthumous distinction, and it was certainly well deserved in his case. His own family raised a fine mural monument to his memory, and another to that of Mrs. Wedgwood, in the aforesaid church; and since then his admirers in his native town, Burslem, aided by a Government grant, have raised a "Wedgwood Memorial Building," elaborately beautified in front by productions in *terra cotta* of no common pretension; whilst the inhabitants of the Pottery District generally have reared his statue in bronze in the Railway Station Square at Stoke-upon-Trent. It matters less where and how our bodies are disposed of, as at no distant time they are resolved into their mother earth

" Imperious Caesar, dead, and turn'd to clay,  
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

But, in verity, the Wedgwood Mausoleum is a very respectable one, surrounded, as described by Mr. Goss, by a strong iron palisading, and not overgrown with grass, though the yellow rocket springs up between the slabs of stone.

The Editor of the "RELIQUARY," amongst others, has written his life, and well written it too; whilst Miss Meteyard has also performed the same task. His career has besides often animated the eloquence of orators from the late Prime Minister downwards. *Palmam qui meruit ferat.*

With respect to the proposition to avail ourselves of the ceramic art, it may be questioned whether a sufficiently long time has elapsed, since any out-door erection of the kind has been raised, to test whether *terra cotta* is a sufficiently durable material for out-door sepulchral memorials, exposed for centuries to rains, frosts, and winds; though it answers admirably for such purposes if destined to remain under cover. In the Museum, about a stone's throw from the Wedgwood Tomb, there is an interesting collection of pottery of all ages, and amongst other things a sepulchral *olla*, or small sarcophagus, in *terra cotta*, with a very graceful reclining figure on the lid, from a tomb at Siena, as perfect as when it came from the hands of the potter; whilst the marble urns from the same tomb are much corroded. Wedgwood himself had an idea of introducing mortuary memorials in pottery. In "Astley Church the monument to William Lord Viscount Chetwynd exhibits in a niche, a fine black funereal urn, from the Etruria Pottery;" and previous to Wedgwood's time, tombstones in pottery were sometimes used in the churchyard in which he himself was interred, as memorials of the rude forefathers of the present generation of potters

In our worship of one great star, we are often liable to overlook the lesser lights, and I think it has been so in the history of the potter's art; though in justice to the Editor of the "RELIQUARY," it should be observed that he has not lost sight of this. Wedgwood exceeded all his predecessors, his contemporaries, and his successors in taste, especially classical taste, and as regards form applied to useful articles; his views, too, were cosmopolitan, and he saw far into futurity. Perhaps Mayer approached him nearest as regards domestic pottery; whilst the Turners, father and sons, were no mean rivals in jaspers; and Neale and Co. in Egyptian black or basalt, previously made by the Brothers Elers, and by Astbury. With respect to the Brothers mentioned, who were foreign refugees from Nuremberg, it is curious what brought them into this then obscure and rude spot in central England; one of the brothers appears to have taken a wife from the district, of a family, one of whom was afterwards partner with J. Turner. The formation of the black pottery, by the mixture of manganese and iron *car* with the clay, seems to have been one of their secrets. The writer of this paper well knew W. Turner, of the second generation, often inspected his drawings, and possesses several of his chemical books, Kirwan, Henckel, &c. Some little jasper beads of his production were pronounced admirable by the late Mr. Minton.

But our further object is to call attention to another individual, an early potter, respecting whom little precise is known, and that little not uncombined with somewhat of the strange and mysterious—I mean Astbury, the introducer of flint into pottery, also of the whiter clays; in fact, one of those who accomplished the capital improvement—the change from the ancient dark bodied pottery to a whiter kind, at first called crouch ware, being glazed with salt, but succeeded by the cream-coloured ware, or as Wedgwood afterwards named it, *Queen's-ware*, after the young Queen of

George the Third. The account of Astbury's discovery of the use of flint from observing its whiteness when calcined, his horse having become blind on a journey to London, and the Dunstable groom having used the flint powder to blow into its eyes, told, I think, for the first time from tradition by Dr. Aikin (Description of Country thirty or forty miles around Manchester, &c., 1795), and the history of his obtaining by more questionable means the secrets of the Dutchmen Elers (Astbury feigning idiocy, or at least indifference, to accomplish his end), are given at greater length in the life of Wedgwood, by Jewitt, and in other books; but curiously enough, the various accounts are not at all in harmony as respects the identity of the man in question. Mr. Jewitt does not give his Christian name at all. Miss Metcalf calls him Samuel Astbury, but gives no authority whatever; though from her expressions appearing to distrust her own conclusion, and seeming to have in view an individual of that name, whose signature is attached to the well-known indenture of apprenticeship of the celebrated Wedgwood. Mr. Ward, in his History of the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, professing to quote Aikin, says that his Christian name was William, but Aikin calls him simply Mr. Astbury. Shaw (History of the Staffordshire Potteries), a rather inaccurate writer, yet well acquainted with the local history, and who seems to have taken trouble in collecting information, calls him John Astbury, and mentions his tombstone in Stoke churchyard. The inscription of this stone, as it is now seen, is as follows:—"Here lieth the body of John Astbury, the Elder, of Shelton, Potter, who departed this life March 3rd, 1743, aged 55 years." The use of flint was discovered about 1720, and the brothers Elers left the district about 1710. He had a son Joshua, of the Folley, who died 1780, and whose memorial record is engraved on the same stone. Another son was Thomas, and we find a second Samuel A., who died in 1781, aged 48, who might have been another, or possibly son to the Samuel above mentioned. John Astbury, the elder, is recorded on his tombstone to have lost a daughter Margaret, aged 6, in 1728, and he had afterwards a second daughter of the same name, who was the grandmother of the present writer, who was also acquainted with one other descendant through the female line, a naval officer, named Smith, who was in his youth patronized by Admiral Jervis, afterwards Earl St. Vincent, together with other youths of the neighbouring district, who evinced a nautical turn. One Twyford shares the credit of worming out the secrets of the foreigners, being a fellow workman, and afterwards a partner of Astbury, and either himself or by his descendants connected with the family; and the name William Astbury Twyford (who died at an advanced age early in this century) which occurs on their tomb, may have been considered by Mr. Ward evidence enough for him to draw his inference as to the prefix name of the Astbury in question. We think that there were descendants bearing the name a few years back, possibly now, though unknown to us.

The inter-marriages of these early potters seem very ramified amongst themselves, and, though the account of them might throw some light on the early history of the art, it could scarcely have any interest for the readers of the "RELIQUARY"—we may suppose that the potters were either somewhat clannishly inclined, or that the district was rather thinly peopled.

R. G.

## A CHRONOGRAM.

IN the Bodleian Library, Oxford, is a small quarto MS. book (Ashmole, 180), containing chiefly nativities, "set by Mr. John Booker," and letters respecting nativities to the same gentleman. Amongst the many curious matters in the book is the following quaint chronogram and verses on the restoration of King Charles the Second.

*CaroLVs seCVnDVs re DVX AngLiæ, SCotIæ  
FranCIæ et II IberIæ ReX etC Vigrat VIVat*

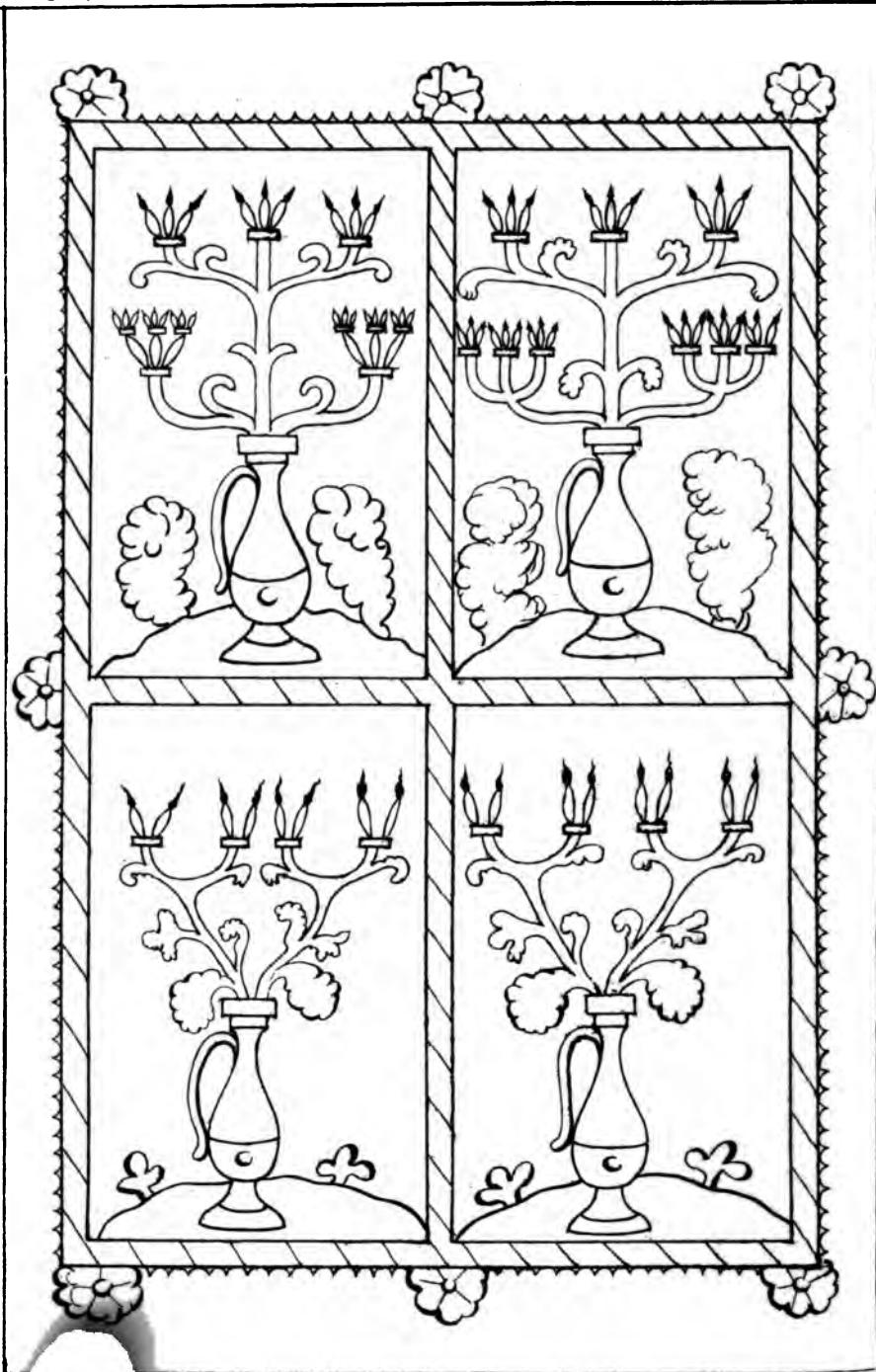
I much rejoice that my dread Soveraigne  
King Charles the secound is restored againe  
Long may he live, secondeous be his raigne  
And let all plots against him be in vaine  
His birth day and his blest return let not  
Or his Amnesty ever be forgott  
May all his yeares be happy ten tymes ten  
Let all Greatre Britaine say Amen Amen.

At one side of the verse is written *J Jm* and on the other, in a more modern hand, the letters of the chronogram have been added up. They give the date 1662, so that this was evidently written on the occasion of the passing the act of "free and general pardon, indemnity, and oblivion."

Queen's College, Oxford.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.





A REPRESENTATION OF FOUR CHANDELIERS.

(Lansdowne M.S. 763, fol. 23)

# THE RELIQUARY.

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JANUARY, 1876.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT MUSIC USED IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.—COLLECTED FROM A RARE MANUSCRIPT, ETC.

BY WILLIAM WINTERS, F. R. HIST. SOC.

(Continued from page 86).

THE author relates the distinction between B flat; and B natural, and explains the nature of mutations, and shows also why notes are placed alternately on lines and spaces of the stave, without which order it would be impossible for the learner to sing correctly, or to make any definite progress in the profession. In treating of the tone of voice, he relates the circumstances connected with the marriage of Jacob, Rachel, and Leah. The writer, in treating of the invention of music, speaks of Jubal, the inventor of musical instruments, such as the "harp," which is rendered "*Kinnor*," and "organ," or "*ugab*"; it is very likely that both words are generic, the former including under it all stringed instruments, and the latter, all wind instruments.\* In this part Wynde asserts a fiction of his own, that he (Jubal) discovered the proportions by the sound of hammers used by Tubal Cain, who was a worker or "instructor of every artificer in brass and iron." He also affirms that S. Ambrose, and Pope Gregory, introduced the modulations of Graduals, Antiphons, and Hymns into the Church, and derives the etymology of the word music from "moys," signifying water. The name of Moses, says Sir John Hawkins,† comes from his being taken out of the water (*Moses, i.e., extractus*). Orpheus in his hymns, or in his Mysteries, gives to Bacchus the name of Mises, and calls him a person "born of waters." Wynde treats at length on the "ditone," the two species of "semitone," the "diatessaron," "diapente," and "diapson," with their several uses, and also shows how the seven different sorts of diapsongs are generated (see Plate XIV). His account of the discovery of the consonances by Pythagoras, with other matter relating to the nature of tones, plagals, modes, &c.,

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\* Dr. Adam Clarke on Genesis iv. 21.

† *Vide Hist. Music*, Vol. II.

seems to have been taken principally from the *Micrologus* of Guido. The short treatise occupying nearly two sheets intitled, “*De octo Tonis ubi nascuntur et oriuntur aut efficiuntur*” (fol. 52), shows how musical tones are assimilated to the sun and planets, which curious system was maintained by Pythagoras. This is followed by a brief tract on the nature of the Guidonian scale, and hexameter verses on the power of harmony, which are said to have been composed by a Mary Magdalene. On the last leaf (53) of this tract, is the name of “KENDALE,” who was probably the transcriber. The rubric heading ascribes it to a monk of Sherborne, who professes to have taken it from the work of the above-mentioned lady. The whole of this appears to be too fictitious to demand further notice. At fol. 55b of this volume commences “*De Origine et Effectu Musice*,” in four parts, the initial words of which are “*Musica est scientia recte canendi, sive scientia de numero relato ad sonum.*” The author here tells us that music is the science of number applied to sound; he grievously complains of the fashionable singers of his time, who corrupt and deform the Diatonic genus, by making the seventh of a key a semitone. To this Boetius says, “all credit is not to be given to the ears, but some also to reason, for the hearing may be deceived. So also is it said in the treatise *De Quatuor Principalium*, cap. lvi., and as a proof thereof, it is farther said that those who follow hunting are more delighted with the barking of the dogs in the woods, than with hearing the office of God in the Church. Reason, however, shows the contrary.” The author in this part treats of the three genera of melody, *De tribus Generibus melorum* (fol. 56), also gives an account of the inventors of the science of music, “*De Musica Instrumentali ter inventoribus.*” On this folio the author gives about twenty lines, commencing—

“ Per Thubal inventa musarum sunt elementa.  
Atque columellis nobis exempta gemellis.”

This is followed by fol. 59b, which contains, "Speculum Cantantium sive Psalmantium." In this tract the author cites similar precepts for singing to those laid down by S. Augustine, S. Gregory, and S. Bernard. There are also some very curious satirical lines made by a monk, under the cognomen of Saint Bernard, upon certain clerical chanters, who, in performing the church service corrupt the singing of Psalms by hurrying over them in a most discreditable manner. Those verses on the office of a precentor are exceedingly curious, fol. 60.

"VERSUS SCI BERNARDI DE REGIMENE CHORI ET OFFICIO PRECENTORIS.

It appears that the choral service of the Church in the middle ages was not confined to persons skilled in the science of music, but lay

singers of very rude caste bore a part in it ; these singers S. Bernard complains of, and distinguishes them by the strange appellations of Janglers, Japers, Nappers, Galpers, Dralbers or Drawlers, Momlers, Forskippers, Ourenners, and Ourhoppers. The author refers to a writer named Tuttivillus for an explanation of these singular names. But Tuttivillus' work on the subject cannot now be found. In fact, Tuttivillus is a name given to a Lollard in one of the old plays performed in the middle ages. Janglers and Jappers are those who talk fast to no good purpose ; some suppose the first of these two words to be a corruption of " Jongleours," synonymous with minstrels, and the second, players on instruments. To jape means to play, or jest.

" Nay, jape not hym, he is no smal fole."—*Skelton.*

The word is used in an indecent sense (see Nare's Gloss.) Junius says jape is an insulting or outrageous vaunting and triumphing over them that are under our subjection. It also means "to yelpe," and is derived from the French *Gaber*. Chaucer in his "persones Tale," remarks that, "After this cameth the sinne of japers, that ben the devil's apes." Nappers are said to be drinkers, from Nappe, the Saxon term for cup. Napery means a kind of cloth, and perhaps the term here used in these verses may refer to clerks or "men of cloth."

" Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free  
From the light burden of his napery."

*Bp. Hall's Satires.*

Nappers may refer to sleepers, and Galpers \* to yawners. Dralbers, probably mean those who sing or read in a drawling manner, very similar to Momlers or Mumblers, those who utter words indistinctly, as observes Gascoigne—

— " He sings the treble part—  
The meane hee mumbles out of tune—  
For lack of life and hart."

Forskippers, Overenners, and Overhoppers may mean those who skip over what they have to read, instead of performing it in a proper manner.

" Metrologus Liber" (fol. 61) is the next tract, which does not treat of time or measure, as the title seems to indicate, but of clefts, intervals, ecclesiastical modes, &c.— " *In Nomine sancta & individuæ Trinitatis incipit Metrologus de plana musica et Brevis. Primo quid est Musica? Musica est pericia Modulationis.*" The author seems to follow very closely the subject treated of by Guido in his Micrologus. The words " *Brevis Sermo,*" in this tract, would have been better expressed, says Sir John Hawkins, by the word " Micrologus, a title very commonly given to a short discourse on any subject whatever." Fol. 68b, " *Explicet liber Metrologus et octo tonorum tractatus metricus. Primus est tonus re la, re fa, quoque secundus.*" This is followed (fol. 69) by " *De origine musice artis quia rudem lectorem vidimus.*" A tract

\* This word is similar to the one mentioned in the vision of Piers Ploughman with reference to gluttony and drunkenness :—

" There was laughing and louring, and let go the cuppe,  
And so sitten they to even-song, and songen other while  
Till Gloton had ingalped a gallon and a gill."

similar to this is said to be in the Bodleian Library, written *circa* A.D. 1350, by one Simon Tunsted. Fol. 87b is illuminated with four pots or vases of flowers, which resemble the form of chandeliers with several branches ; these are enclosed by a striped border of red, green, and blue. The foliage is green, and the pots or vases blue, much faded by age. These chandeliers may be intended to represent light or instruction gained by the study of Metrologus Liber, see Plate XV. This illustration appears to be connected with the following curious treatise on the analogy between music and armorial colours, "*Distinctio inter colores musicales et armorum herorum.*" The author tells us that there are six natural colours from which all other colours are compounded. And there are six "musical colours," the principal of which is gold, the second silver, the third red, the fourth purple, the fifth green, and the sixth black. No one seems able to clearly define the author's meaning in these signs. They are arranged thus :—

Black is the worst .....	Sable is the best and most benign .....
*White better than black .....	Silver second .....
Red better than white .....	Gules third .....
Purple better than red .....	Azure fourth .....
Green better than purple .....	Vert fifth .....
Fire-red better than green .....	Gold sixth .....
Fire-red is the worst colour .....	Gold is the first and most benign .....
White ..... better	Silver second .....
Red ..... better	Gules third .....
Purple..... better	Azure fourth .....
Green ..... better	Green fifth .....
Black ..... better	Sable worst .....

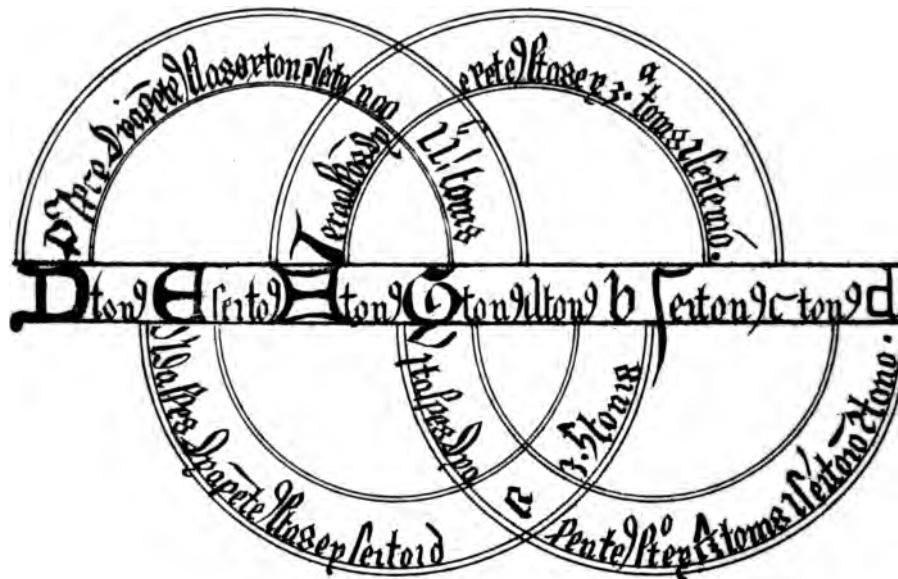
In Music.                            In Arms.

Sir John Hawkins says, "as to the shield it is a poor conceit, and contains nothing more than the six characters used by Cantus Mensurabilis, which might have been disposed of in any other form ; and as to the representation of the three first square figures it speaks for itself." This is followed by a declaration of the triangle and shield by John Torkesey, fol. 89b, "*Declaratio trianguli superius positi et figure de tribus primis figuris quadratis et earum speciebus ac etiam scuti per Magistrum Johannem Torkesey,*" see Plate XX. It is thought that Torkesey was a monk or preceptor of Torkesey Priory, Lincolnshire. At the end of this tract is "J. W." [John Wynde], showing that though Torkesey may have been the author of it John Wynde transcribed it. Fol. 91 "*Octo tonorum proporcio et Grecorum vocabulorum ad predictos tonos pertinencium exposicio. Tonus constat in proporcione sesquiocava.*" Fol. 95, "*Regule Magistri Johannis de Muris.*" This portion of the book is not written by Johu de Muris, as the inscription in rubric implies, but simply contains his principles. De Muris had, says Dr. Burney, written so largely on the Cantus Mensurabilis, that the opinion of its having been his invention was very clearly received. De Muris enters deeply into the mysteries of "ligatures," and gives rules for the "simple," which (affirms Burney), was invented long after the time of Muris (?) Quod J. Wynde is written at the end, showing that the Preceptor of Waltham was either the author or

\* Dr. Burney informs us that the "Greeks have the expression of a *white voice* for a voice that is clear ; and of a *black voice* for the contrary." The voice of Nero is called by Suetonius "a *brown voice, fusca vox.*"



Tonale. Paga. 2.  
Dyapente Dyapente. Dyapente.



### THE DIAPSOS.

(De dyapente et Spēbzenis Capitul. fol. 22-3.)

Lansdowne M. S. 763 fol 23.

transcriber of it. Sir John Hawkins opposes the idea of Dr. Burney respecting De Muris being the inventor of the *Cantus Mensurabilis*, and says in opposition to the evidence just given, "Stands, first, the fact of Franco's having written on the subject of the *Cantus Mensurabilis* in the eleventh century. Next, the commentary of De Handlo on his rules, extant in the year 1326, which is some years earlier than the pretended invention of De Muris." It is not known whether De Muris was an Englishman or not, and like most minor writers of the middle ages the history of his life as yet remains untold.

This tract on the *Cantus Mensurabilis* is followed by a curious treatise on musical notes—"Regulæ Magistri Thomæ Walsingham, *De Figuris compositis et non compositis, et de cantu perfecto et imperfecto, et de modis.*" The author here gives an account of figures or notes, their "perfect" and "imperfect" powers. He introduces five species of character, i.e. Large, Long, Breve, Semibreve, and Minim; to these the musicians of his time added the Crochet. Dr. Burney here remarks, "I do not remember to have seen such light thrown on the subject by any other author before Morley." Some writers have suggested that the author was Walsingham the historian, but neither of the names of Torkesey nor Walsingham have been mentioned by Leland, Bale, or Pits, or in any other of the authors who profess to record the names of early English writers.

There are two tracts in this volume written in English, the first is entitled—"Lyonel Power of the chords of Musick, &c.," fol. 105b. The orthography is very curious, and the shape of the letters show signs of great antiquity. Power informs us that "This Tretis is contynued upon the Gamme for hem that wil be syngers, or makers or techers. For the ferst thing of alle ye must kno how many cordis of discant ther be. As olde men sayen, and as men syng now-a-dayes, ther be nine; but whoso wil syng mannerli and musikeli, he may not lepe to the fyfteenth in no maner of discant; for it longith to no manrys uoys, and so ther be but eyght accordis after the discant now usid. And whosover wil be a maker, he may use no mo than eyght, and so ther be but eyght fro unison unto the thyrteenth. But for the quatribil syghte ther be nyne accordis of discant, the unison, thyrd, fyfth, syxth, eyghth, tenth, twelfth, thyrteenth, and fyfteenth, of the whech nyne accordis fyve be perfyte and fower be imperfyte. The fyve perfyte be the unison, fyfth, eyghth, twelfth, and fyfteenth; the fower imperfyte be the thyrd, syxth, tenth, and thyrteenth: also thou maist ascend and descend wyth all maner of cordis excepte two accordis perfyte of one kynde, as two unisons, two fyfths, two eyghths, two twelfths, two fyfteenth, wyth none of these thou maist neyther ascende neyther descende; but thou must consette these accordis togeder, and medele (mingle) hem wel, as I shall enforme the. Ferst thou shall medele wyth a thyrd a fyfth, wyth a syxth an eyghth, wyth an eyghth a tenth, wyth a tenth a twelfth, wyth a thyrteenth a fyfteenth; under the whech nyne accordis three syghtis be conteynyd, the mene syght, the trebil syght, and the quartribil syght: and others also of the nyne accordis how thou shalt hem ymagyne betwene the

playnsong and the discant ; here folloeth the ensample. First, to enforme a childe in hys counterpoyn, he must ymagyne hys unison the eygth note fro the playn-song, benethe hys thyrd ; the syxth note benethe hys fyfth ; the fowerth benethe hys syxth ; the thyrd note benethe hys eygth, even with the playne-song ; hys tenth the thyrd note aboue, hys twelfth the fyfth note aboue, hys thyrteenth the syxth aboue, hys fyfteenth the eygth note aboue the playne-song." The name of the author of this tract is cited by Morley in his "Plaine and easy Introduction to Practicall Musicke," 1597 folio. This course of instruction finishes at fol. 113, "And her an End. But who will Konne this Game wel & the ymaginacions ther of & of his a cordis, and sette his pfeite a cordis, w<sup>t</sup> his Impfite a cordis as I have reherised in this Tretise a fore, he may not faile of his Contnpoint in short tyme Q'd lyonel Power."

Fol. 113b. Her folwith a litil tretise according to the ferst tretise of the sight of Descunt ; and also for the syght of counter and for the syght of the contirtenor, and of Faburdon. This tretise which occupies a page in the MS., explains the "sight of descant" by the "nine accordis" mentioned in Power's tract. The author then tells us that "it is fayre and meri singing many imperfyte cordis togeder—also as many syxts next after a eygth—this maner of singing is mery to the synger and to the herer." We are here informed that "two perfyte accordis of one nature may not be sung togeder in no degree of Descant." The author gives rules for the treble descant, and the "quadrible," the descant is to be sung by a man, and the "quadrible" by a child. The "Faburdon," Dr. Burney states, originally implied extemporary discant, in a succession of thirds and sixths.

This is followed by a lesson on the Faburden (fol. 116), "The sight of ffaburdon with his a cordis. For the leest processe of sightis natural and most in use is expedient to declare the sight of Faburdon, the whech hath but two sightis, a thyrd aboue the playne-song in sight, the which is a syxt fro the treble in uoice ; and euen wyth the plain-song in sight, the whech is an eygth from the treble in uoise. These two acordis of the Faburden must rewle be the mene of the plain-song, for whan he shal begin his Faburdon he must attende to the plain-song, and sette hys sight euyn wyth the plain-song, and his uoice in a fyfth benethe the plain-song ; and after that, whether the plain-song ascende or descende to sette his sight alwey both in reule and space aboue the plain-song in a thyrd, and after that the plain-song haunteth hys course eyther in acutes, fro G SOL RE UT above to G SOL RE UT benethe."

*(To be continued.)*

## THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

IN submitting this Roll, under the guise of modern blazon, to such of the public as are by distance or circumstance precluded from consulting personally the transcripts of it which alone are now extant, we must express our great regret that it did not lay in our power to publish it "in fac-simile," since by the method we have been compelled to adopt we can only hope to give, at best, a more or less superficial idea of its peculiarities, and the great value attaching to its contents. It is, we believe, the earliest authority among the *Rolls* of arms for the form of ancient charges, being illustrative in especial of that peculiar style of design adopted for the lions rampant, which superseded the fashion in vogue during nearly the whole of the reign of Henry III., and characterises many of the heraldic records of that of his successor. The only Rolls affording information as to design which approach it at all closely in matter of date are the "St. George," "Charles," "Camden," and "Segar" Rolls, all of which, however, seem to be somewhat, if not indeed a great deal later in date. The two first are generally supposed to have been completed in the middle of Edward the First's reign, and they *cannot* have been finished much earlier, for the coat of Fitz-Alan as "*Earl*" of Arundel occurs in both, a combination certainly not dating from very long before that period. On the other hand we are inclined to think, for reasons to be stated hereafter, that the "Dering" Roll was finished if not before the death of Henry III., at least early in the reign of Edward I. The "St. George" Roll, too, possibly affords internal evidence that it is subsequent to the "Dering" Roll in point of time, because we find in it the family of Sudeley represented by John of that name, who was son and heir to the Bartholomew de Sudeley of the earlier Roll; the Agilons figure in it solely in the person of Robert Agilon, who was heir to his brother William, together with whom he appears in the "Dering" Roll; Elias Giffard of the latter is replaced by his son and heir John in the "St. George" Roll, and so on. As a *general* authority for the primitive drawing of charges in this country, the "Dering" Roll is only, to our knowledge, preceded by the heraldic collections attributed to Matthew Paris in his "Historia Minor," and elsewhere. The *Rolls* which are anterior to it in date, in no way rival it as an authority in the matter of design, because they exist now only in old French blazon, hence its invaluable character as the first landmark of the heraldic period to which it especially applies cannot be too well appreciated.

The document from which the copies now in existence were taken, was in Philipot's time in the possession of Sir Edward Dering, the eminent antiquary in the reign of Charles I., but may in reality have been nothing more than a transcript of the original, made at a much later date, like the "Charles" Roll now in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries. If, however, such a transcript, there can be little doubt that, as is likewise observable with respect to the transcript of the "Charles" Roll, the forms of the charges and peculiar features of the original were faithfully reproduced in it. This is not the case though with all like copies. A transcript on vellum made in the time of

Henry VI. (?) of an extensive collection *temp. Henry III.*, which we have recently examined,\* is executed in the drawing of the later period, a circumstance which detracts very much from the value of its contents. Sir Edward Dering's original Roll, or transcript, whichever it may have been, appears to have entirely disappeared. We are aware of no mention of it, as being in the library of the Derrings, at Surrenden, since the publication of the "Villare Cantianum;" and we have satisfied ourselves, by the courtesy of the authorities, that the National Collection, which some time back acquired many of the Surrenden muniments, was not enriched by this valuable record. Our text, therefore, is based upon a version given in trick in the Harleian Manuscript, No. 6137, from fo. 89b to 97b. There are known to us, however, in addition, five other authorities (one a fragment), for the contents of this Roll, and they are cited by us under the letters of the alphabet from A to E. From these we have been enabled to supply several names, tinctures, and charges, which are wanting in the Harleian MS. 6137. Information is also supplied, in brackets, as to the instances in which any of these copies differ, with respect to tinctures, &c., from the version which we have made the basis of the present publication, in order, first, that inquirers may be aware of the fact that such differences do exist, and, secondly, that being so aware, they may decide for themselves as to the respective merits of the conflicting statements. The transcript in Harleian 6137, was made in the time of James I., probably in the early part of that reign, and soon after a year mentioned elsewhere in the MS., i.e., A.D. 1607, which was the year when the equally celebrated Harleian Manuscript, No. 6589 (containing a very similar collection of early Rolls of arms) was completed by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald. There is, however, a much earlier transcript (that which we distinguish by the letter A), dated 1563, and taken, as it informs us, by Ralph (Brooksmouth, *alias*) Brooke, who, in the title, cleverly ascribes it to the year of the siege of Acre by Richard I. (A.D. 1189), following for the nonce, after the custom of his time, the praiseworthy example of Mr. Hugh Cotgrave, that erudite herald, who must needs assign to another Roll, which goes by his name, an antiquity of more than a century in excess of the truth. The Roll last referred to, and this copy of Brooksmouth's (the so-called "Acre" Roll), were at that date the property of a Mr. Hugh Fitzwilliam, of Sprotborough. The latter is now in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford (MS. No. 1120), Black's catalogue of which tells us that it is likewise in trick but comprises only 318 coats, i.e., the number of those only to which names are annexed in the Harleian 6137, and other versions, six coats being deficient in this respect, which coats appear to have been omitted because for that reason they would not tell in with what professed to be a list or bead-roll of the names of the Acre combatants. We unfortunately have not had opportunity of examining this particular transcript for ourselves, as we should have preferred, being desirous of noting whether the trickings

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\* It is not thought necessary, here, to anticipate a full account of this and other important records, at present but little known, which we hope to publish shortly in a list, descriptive of all the earliest authorities for *ancient* coat armour, with references to their present whereabouts.

essay to preserve the features of the original in the manner that the Harleian 6137 copy does ; and have any pretensions to being placed on a par with it in this respect, as an authority for the drawing of the charges, or whether, like the Vincent version to be noticed directly, the trickings are slight and hurried, as is the case with many of the heraldic manuscripts of that period.

We have elected to follow the Harleian 6137 copy throughout, notwithstanding a palpable corruption, which is pointed out in its place, because it is the only one of all those with which we are acquainted that does, on the face of it, undoubtedly labour to convey to us an accurate knowledge of the peculiarities of the original. It has, moreover, evidently been accomplished by one well versed in Kentish matters,\* since the majority of the names are extended in a manner which clearly demonstrates close acquaintanceship with the genealogy of that and the immediately surrounding counties during the period which the Roll treats of. That the names were written in a very contracted manner in the document formerly in Sir Edward Dering's possession is, we think, sufficiently evidenced by the fragment (D) bound up in Harleian MS. No. 6589 (fo. 322 and 323), which gives very slight trickings (that omit some of the minor details) of forty-nine out of the sixty shields in Harleian 6137, from fo. 92, space 11, to 93b, space 9, inclusive. And Strangman, in his copy, writes certain of the names in what we take to be the contracted forms of the Roll, though, generally speaking, he has doubtless extended the contractions in a greater or less degree as accorded with his own opinion of the meaning of them. The lacunæ which occur here and there in respect of these names in the Harleian 6137 copy, may owe their origin to the fact of the Roll not having been so complete as to preservation when it was made as when Brooke's and certain of the other transcripts were taken. On the other hand, it is just possible that some of the authorities in one or two instances inserted surnames, though left blank in the original, when they were aware to what family the coat had in ancient times appertained. It may be mentioned here that the Harleian 6137 copy preserves a peculiarity of the original which the existing transcript of the "Charles" Roll, as Mr. Spencer Perceval has pointed out, does likewise ; that is to say, the lines of the ordinaries, in respect of bends, bars, fesses, and saltires, are in many cases *curved*, to indicate the convexity of the shield.

The copy (C) made about 1590,† by James Strangman, to which we have already alluded, affords much valuable and corroborative information, but is merely in blazon. It was made when the Roll had got into the possession of a Mr. Knevett (a Kent name be it observed), and the duration of Strangman's opportunity for taking notes of the contents seems to have been very restricted, indeed he omits the blazon of all well-known coats, of some speaks in language which heralds alone would understand, and with respect to the two (impor-

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\* If not indeed Philipot himself, to whose handwriting we trace a resemblance which is still more striking in the short (unfinished ?) Kent Roll following it in the MS.

† William Scarlett, too, much about the same time, tricked many of the most important coats in the "Dering" Roll in his heraldic collections. See British Museum, Additional MS. No. 4965.

tant) concluding coats, breaks off abruptly with "and two others" (as though he could carry in his mind what they were till he had time to set them down but never did?). This copy of Strangman's, which occurs in the Lansdowne MS. No. 260, fo. (in pencil) 216 to 220, is probably preceded in date by one (B) preserved among Vincent's collectors in the College of Arms, to which we have had access by the courtesy of Somerset. The reference to it is vol. 164 of those collections, in which it occurs from fo. 135 to 145<sup>b</sup> inclusive, comprising sixteen shields ( $4 \times 4$ ) on each fo., excepting one which is cancelled, and five on the last, in all 325—that is 324 (as the version now printed) really, for the coat of William Crepin is given twice, namely on fo. 144<sup>b</sup>, space 2, and the last fo. and last space respectively. The execution of the trickings is, as we have said, meagre, and certain of the names present every appearance of having been mis-read.

The authority which we have distinguished by the letter E, now demands some little preliminary notice at our hands. It exists in blazon in a volume of the Harleian Collection, No. 1068, to which little attention seems to have been paid hitherto, and is divided into two sections by several blank leaves intervening (not folioed by the Museum authorities), as though each were a separate affair, although it turns out upon inspection that both are part and parcel of the same collection. Possibly this has been occasioned by the document from which it was taken having been on two un-attached membranes, the transcriber, by the leaving of blank folios, intending to signify that he was unaware whether or not any portion was missing. According to the title of the first section, fo. (in pencil) 156 to 168<sup>b</sup>, it gives the arms of "Knights that were in the tyme of Kinge E y<sup>e</sup> 4," but the greater part of this section, from the first coat, is taken up by the "Second Calais" Roll, *i.e.*, of A° 21 Edward III. (than which, besides that by Nicholas Charles in Harleian 6589, we know of no other version), followed by what, there can be no matter of doubt, are chiefly extracts, seemingly taken at random, from the "Dering" Roll. This leads us to infer with every degree of probability, we estimate, that the transcriber, in the reign of Elizabeth, was mistaken in supposing that the arms were those of persons living *temp.* Edward IV., merely because he was cognizant that the authority he was copying from was *written* at that period. And the second portion, that from fo. (in pencil) 169 to 183, consists in great part of coats evidently extracted from our Roll, with the addition of others of similar date, principally foreign arms, and closely allied to several of the coats which form the concluding entries in the "Dering" Roll. Like arms, too, are found side by side with "Dering" coats in the first section. From this we are justified, we think, in assuming that when the coats in the first section, exclusive of those belonging to the "Second Calais" Roll, and those in the second section,\* were taken out of the "Dering" Roll in the time, say, of Edward IV., it was not only in much more perfect condition, as the evidence of these extracts shows, but of *greater length*. We are not going to hold up the contents of this collection as very

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\* With the exception of a few in both, which appear to be coats of a date quite as late as the reign of Edward IV., and possibly introduced when the collection was made.

reliable authority, in fact, the names are generally corrupted, perhaps from the fact of their being misunderstood, and hardly to be depended upon unsupported, still it is of great value for comparison, having been made, probably, so long back, and for that reason alone, irrespective of the unique (?) foreign coats it furnishes, seems worthy of publication verbatim. We have now given some idea of the extent of the materials which exist for the corroboration, correction, and extension of the contents of the "Dering" Roll, as represented to us in the Harleian MS. No. 6187. It behoves us in the next place to state what our opinions are as to the date at which the Roll itself was compiled, that is, the period during which the collection of the arms recorded in it was made, or, if possible, the earliest and latest dates which can definitely be assigned to the commencement and completion, respectively, of such collection. As to the era at which it was compiled, we do not seek to show that it is a contemporary record strictly speaking, neither have we any desire to lead people to imagine that it is possible to fix the date of its compilation to a particular year; for, at most, it is only an approximation which may be to a greater or less extent correct that, after careful weighing of each of the entries and comparison together, we feel justified in submitting as the result of our researches in this respect.\*

In estimating the date at which the collection of the arms comprising the Roll was *commenced*, we have not much choice; for, in the first place, the identification of the majority of the personages with those of like Christian and surname in the history of the times, leads to no other conclusion than that there were, comparatively speaking, very few of them that flourished much before, or after, the latter part of Henry the Third's reign; and the inclusion of the shields of Robert de Crevequer, Hamon de Gatton, and Roger de Lewkenor (all renowned persons in respect of Kent and neighbouring counties, about whose identification there can be no question), necessitate our adopting a later date for its commencement than inter A°. 35—38 Hen. III. The first mentioned person—son of Hamon de Crevequer, Junior (*ob. vita patris*)—succeeded to his grandfather Hamon de Crevequer, Senior (the great Crevequer), at his death in A°. 47 Hen. III. Robert

\* It should always be remembered that most of the Rolls, as we now possess them, are only transcripts of others, made by heraldic students of the end of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries. And we are by no means certain that the Rolls, their authorities, were in fact the actual originals; for it is patent that in more or less ancient times copies were taken of the collections then extant, and it may have been but some of these versions which Charles and others laboured to reproduce for posterity, either in trick or blazon as they were able. And these versions may have included coats of later date than the original, either inserted by the transcriber at the time they were made, or which he found already interpolated in the authority he was copying, and in his turn actually incorporated into the record; which coats would even after in such versions present the appearance of being part and parcel of the original authority, and, of course, in like manner be handed down to us by the antiquaries above alluded to. The earliest and most reliable copy of the Parliamentary Roll (Cottonian MSS. Caligula, A. XVIII.) is so interpolated and augmented; and these corruptions, in similar manner, have in course of time become included in most of the versions of that valuable record. So much can be advanced in respect of many existing Rolls of Arms, and in such cases the difficulty of assigning any precise date in respect of entries collectively, which upon examination are found to be entirely out of keeping one with another will be very apparent. There does not appear, however, to be any grounds for supposing that the "Dering" Roll was so interpolated or enlarged.

de Crevequer was then but twenty-four years of age, and, even taking into consideration the very early age at which youths entered the field in those days, his arms could not, we estimate, have been included in any Roll of earlier date, than say, A<sup>o</sup>. 35 Henry III. The occurrence of the names and arms of Hamon de Gatton, and Roger de Lewkenor, in same way, bring down the earliest possible date of the commencement of the Roll a little later. Hamon de Gatton was aged only twenty-two when he succeeded his father, Robert, ob. 48 Hen. III.; and Roger de Lewkenor aged but twenty-six when he took the estates of his father, Nicholas, ob. 52 Hen. III. The conclusions to be drawn from these cases of Gatton and Lewkenor will, we think, be obvious; either of them, indeed, seems to fix the earliest date for the Roll as certainly not anterior to A<sup>o</sup>. 38 Hen. III. There are, however, indications of a still later date for it, which, if they could be depended upon, would necessitate our assigning to the commencement of the Roll no earlier date than one inter A<sup>o</sup>. 47—52 Hen. III. These indications are comprehended in the *apparently* significant circumstances that in each of the cases above cited there is no appearance in the arms of label or other difference to indicate that their fathers, whom they eventually succeeded, were yet alive. We have not attached very great importance to this circumstance, nor have we based any definite conclusions upon it, because it might be advanced, and with reason, that possibly these differences may have been omitted through inadvertence; and, again, we are by no means certain it has at any time been positively shown that at the early date to which the Roll belongs, the use of the label or other differences was either general, or in any way compulsory.

The task of attempting to fix with any degree of certainty the date when the collection, assuming it to have been some years in course of formation, was brought to a conclusion, is, however, less easy of satisfactory demonstration. As we have said, the majority of the persons commemorated lived as contemporaries, or in fact "flourished" as we might term it, prior to the close of Henry the Third's reign, at which date many had already deceased. And there is indeed, so far as we can see, little in the Roll to justify the assignation of a later date as that of its completion, than one anterior to the death of Henry III. It is just possible, however, that the Roll was not actually completed, or its coats of latest date added, until Edward I. had been some little time on the throne. And perhaps the "Charles," "St. George," "Camden," and "Segar" Rolls, though not finished till a much later date, were already in course of preparation when the compilation of the "Dering" Roll was nearing its completion.

Fifteen\* of the Kent names refer to persons who filled the office of Sheriff for that county; and of the general names one, Bartholomew de Suley, held the dignity in respect of Herefordshire; but we cannot identify any more of the latter as connected with this high office, in that or other counties.

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\* i.e., Apulderfield (Henry), Bourne, Cobham (Henry and John), Criol (Bertram), Gatton, Hever, Huntingfield (Peter), Leyborne (Roger), Malmais (Henry), Penchester, Scotto, Tilmestone, and Valoigns (Waresius and William).

THE CHESTERFIELD BELL FOUNDERS AND FOUNDRY.—  
A NOTICE OF THE HEATHCOTE FAMILY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

ABOUT two years ago I had the gratification of making known the discovery of a till then unknown Derbyshire bell foundry, concerning which I had succeeded in getting together some highly interesting information. I now proceed to put on record some few particulars concerning this interesting matter, and I shall hope in a future supplemental paper to give yet further details. The bell-foundry in question was at Chesterfield, in this county, and I hope, in the following notes, to be able to show that it was continued in regular succession for, at all events, pretty nearly a couple of centuries; to be renewed again some fifty or sixty years since by a totally different family, and in quite a distinct manner. The main family about whom I have to write is that of Heathcote, five or six members of which carried on the business of brazier and bell-founder; and I wish at the outset to acknowledge my indebtedness for much of the information I am about to give, to Lady Heathcote, who has been indefatigable in her researches into the history of the family, and into various matters connected with their occupations. The following notes I believe in the main to be tolerably correct, but they are, of course, matters of such intricacy and obscurity as to be open to correction.

The family of Heathcote is one of very considerable antiquity in the county of Derby; having been settled at Chesterfield and its neighbourhood for, at all events, between four and five hundred years, and having had amongst its members men of the highest note in various walks of life.

The first of whom there is any distinct record, was Ralph Heathcote, who, probably about 1480, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tomson or Thomason, brazier, of Chesterfield, and evidently succeeded to his business. The will of John Tomson is dated 7 Oct., 1496, and under it "Elyn my wife and Rawfe Hethcot my son" are appointed executors.

This Ralph Heathcote was a "brazier" in Chesterfield, and by his will, dated 1502, he bequeathed his tools, &c., to his son, William Heathcote. "Fyrst I will that William my son have my warkhouse and all Towls that long thereto and a shop in the Bochery the which I boghte of Thomas Say of Lyncolne" and so forth. He names in his will six sons, viz., William, Thomas, George, Roland, Ralph, and John; and four daughters, viz., Christian, Joan, Anne, and Margaret. In 1500-1 he is described in a letter of attorney of Thomas Calcroft, and in a receipt of the same period, as "Ralph Heathcote, of Chesterfield in co. Derby, Brasier."

Of William Heathcote, brazier and bell-founder, who succeeded to his father's "warkhouse and all Towles that long thereto," we have no further notice; probably he died early. His brother "Ralph Hethcote, Belfounder," released to his son George Hethcote, houses

and lands in Chesterfield and Tapton in 1524. He (Ralph) appears to have died in 1525, the inventory of his goods being taken on the 23rd of March in that year.

George Heathcote, another brother, was also a bell-founder. His will is dated 4th of August, 1558, and in it he bequeaths his dwelling house at Saltergate-head, and other property to Margaret his wife, and then says, "I give and bequeathe to Raffe Hethcott my sonne and Heyre all my Lands and aliso I bequeathe to the same Raffe my sonne all my Moldes and Towles all Brass and Bell metell and all other thinges in my workhowse apperteyning to my Occupation for and in recompence of a certaine summe of moneye which I the said George doe owe unto him." Besides Ralph he had six married sons and daughters, viz., George, Alice, Mary, John, Thomas, and William; and he had two sons-in-law, John Asshe and John Cheworth, and a godson (also of course his grandson) George Asshe. The inventory of his goods was taken in 1558.

This Ralph Heathcote, who inherited all "the mouldes and Towles all Brass and Bell metell," etc., of his father, in 1599, is described as "Radus Hethcote nup de Chesterfeld bell-founder," and again is in 1565 described as brazier. "Renold Lee of Tapton co. Derby, husbandman to Raphe Hethcot of Chesterfield in ye same co. Brasier" lease of land at Tapton. And again in 1567, "George Heathcote, of Chesterfield, Draper, to Ralph Hethcott of ye same place Brasier, his brother," a release of a messuage in Saltergate. He was in his father's will described as his "sonne and heyre;" had besides the tools, molds, etc., all the lands of his father; had also one of his best garments; and was joint executor of the will with his mother.

The George Heathcote here named (who was evidently a son of George and brother of Ralph) had, jointly with his brother Ralph, interest in leases by his father's will; had a share in the residue of his property; and was unmarried at the time of his father's death. He was a draper in Chesterfield, and by his wife Agnes, had issue, and became founder of the Hursley and other branches of the family, of which separate particulars will sometime, hereafter, be given.

The last named Ralph Heathcote was buried at Chesterfield, 31st March, 1577, and was succeeded by his son, Godfrey Heathcote, "Bellfounder of Chesterfield." He had, besides Godfrey, three sons, George, Thomas, and Francis (married to Jane Renshawe).

Godfrey Heathcote is described as a brazier and bell-founder, in several documents. In 1588 (30 Eliz.) Thomas Leeke and others leased a cottage and land in Tapton to "Godfrey Hethcot of Chesterfield, brasyer." In 1598 is an assignment of a bond of 1584, "given by George Heacote the elder of the Lodg in Brampton in the said County of Derby, Yeoman, to Godfrey Heathcote of Chesterfield, Brazier," to George Heathcote the younger of Brampton aforesaid, Yeoman. A very interesting document relating to this Godfrey Heathcote, is the articles of agreement between him and the Churchwardens of Wirksworth, on the 10th of October, 1610, for the casting of a bell for that church. It is as follows:—

Articles of Agreement made & agreed upon the 10<sup>th</sup> day of October in the yeare of our Lorde God 1610 Between Godfrey Heathcote of Chesterfield within the countie of Darbie Bellfounder on the one partie & John Noton, Edward Moore, William Hill & John Bradshaw wardens of the parish Church of Wirksworth in the said Countie on the other partie touchinge the castinge of one Bell comonlie called or knowne by the name of the thirde bell of Wirksworth the Churche as p-cell of the goodes thereof beinge, & the founding or castinge of the thirde Bell instead thereof in maner & forme followinge. First it is agreed betweene the said parties that they the said Churchwardens or some of them upon the 16<sup>th</sup> day of this instante October by 10 of the clocke in the forenoone shall deliv<sup>r</sup> the said Bell to the said Godfrey Heathcote at his new dwellinge house in Chesterfield then & there to be made & so to be founded & caste. And being there founded & cast the said Bell to be weighed ageane w<sup>t</sup> if it be more in weighte they said Churchwardens to pay for everie pounds nine pounds prouyded always that their be not above a hundred weight more than the oulde Bell now weigheth, And if it be lesse then the said Godfrey to pay eighte pence for every pound. Also it is agreed upon that the said Churchwardens shall pay unto the said Godfrey for the castinge of the said Bell the full acc<sup>t</sup> & some of fyve Pounds.

Also the said Godfrey shall enter into bounde at the recevings of his money & stande bounden unto the said Churchwardens in the some of Tene pounds of lawfull money of England to uphold the said Bell soleme, sound, sweete & tunable for a yearre & a day nexte after the deliverie of the same Bell or else to reforme the same Bell to become tunable & sounde & to agree in good musicke w<sup>t</sup> the rest of the bells of the said Church of Wirksworth or else to caste it ageane of his owne p'per costes & charges w<sup>t</sup>thin two monethes nexte after he shall be requested, thereunto caryinge or recaryinge onlie excepted. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these p<sup>t</sup> Indentures enterchangeably have sett their hands & sealtes the day & yeare first above written.

Signed                    JOHN NOTON  
                            EDWARD MORE.

In 1622, a "Barne, Kiln and land in Chesterfield" were conveyed by deed, dated May 27 in that year, to "Godfrey Heathcote, of Chesterfield, Bell-founder;" and by deed dated Nov. 14, in the same year, other lands were also leased to the same "Godfrey Heathcote, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, Bell-founder." In 1626 occurs a bond from Anthony Eyre, of Rampton, to "Godfrey Heathcot, of Chesterfield, Bell-founder," for £400. Under date 1628 is a conveyance of house and lands in Whittington, from William Cooper, of Mosbro', to "Godfrey Heathcotte, sen<sup>r</sup>, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, Bell-founder, and Godfrey Heathcotte, jun<sup>r</sup>, his heir."

This Godfrey Heathcote, "of Chesterfield, in the County of Derby, Alderman," died in 1643, and by his will, dated May 17th, 1638, leaves bequests to his wife, Frances Heathcote, and makes his son, Ralph Heathcote, his sole executor. Also bequests to his daughters, Frances Higgins (and her children Thomas, Elizabeth, and Francis); Anne Hill (and her daughter Elizabeth Hill); to Ralph, the son, and Dorothy, the daughter, of his son Ralph Heathcote; to his brother, George Heathcote; to Francis, son of his brother Thomas; to Dorothy, daughter of his brother Francis; and to others. The inventory of his goods was taken on the 30th of May, 1643, and contained among its items—

It. 5 & 2 stone of pot mettle in the Shop at 56 p c.	.....	14	14	0
It. 1 & 2 stone of Flanders Mettle at 12 per lb.	.....	7	0	0

He was married three times, first to Anne ..... who died in 1605; second to Anne Allen, who died in 1624; and third to Frances Crawshawe, who survived him, and is the one named in his will. By his first wife he had issue two sons, Godfrey and Ralph, and two daughters, Frances, married to Thomas Higgins, and Anne, wife of

Godfrey Hill. His eldest son, "Godfrey Heathcote, Junior," named in a lease of 1628 as "son and heir of Godfrey Heathcote, Senior, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, Bell-founder," probably pre-deceased him, as by his will of 1638 he is not named, and Ralph is made sole executor. To this Ralph, then, the "pott mettle," "Flanders mettle," tools, mould, etc., would pass, and, judging from dates in which his mark occurs, he continued the bell-founding business.

This Ralph Heathcote was born in 1592, so that he was forty years of age when his father died. He was married twice; first to Katherine ....., who died in 1630, and by whom he had issue one son, Godfrey, and one daughter, Dorothy; and, secondly, to Mary Brailsford, of Ankerbold, in the parish of North Wingfield, by whom he had issue one son, the Rev. Ralph Heathcote, Rector of Staveley. She died in 1654.

Godfrey Heathcote, the son of Ralph, died in 1651, leaving issue by his wife, Mary, two twin daughters (born in 1648), Mary, married to ..... Fletcher, and Frances, married to Francis Parkes; and a posthumous son, Godfrey Heathcote, who died unmarried in 1684.

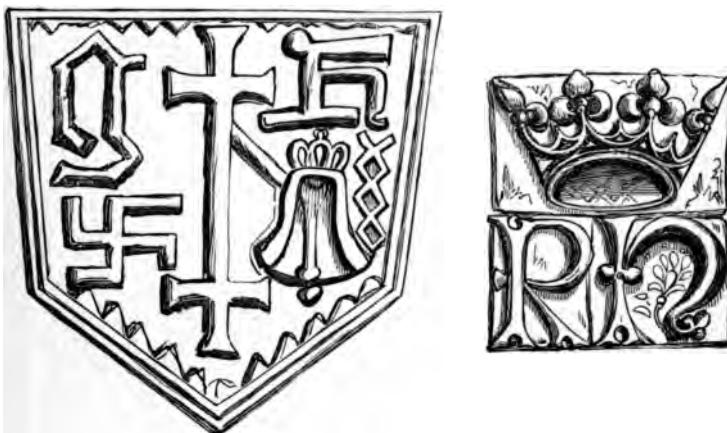
The Rev. Ralph Heathcote, Rector of Staveley, was born in 1633, and died in 1715. He was three times married. First to Grace Bate-man, of Hartington, who died in 1674; second to Abigail Hall, of Dronfield, who died in 1703; and third to Jane Branker, of Maccles-field, who survived him, and after his death became successively the wife of Richard Brailsford, of Staveley, and Samuel Dowker, of Chesterfield; whom also she survived. By his first wife he had issue a son, the Rev. Ralph Heathcote, Rector of Morton, and of Sutton-cum-Duckmanton, who was born in 1664 and died in 1738. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James West, of Aston, co. York, and by her had a numerous issue, one of whom was a son, the third Rev. Ralph Heathcote, whose son married Margaret Mompesson.

It remains now only to epitomise the data regarding the bell-founders of this family, and to attempt to appropriate to each the marks which they used in their trade.

- circa*  
 1450 William Forneday, Brasier, of Chesterfield. In 1483 (1 Ric. III.), is a surrender to of a house in Saltergate, of William Forneday and Margaret, his wife, by 1483 Ralph Hethcote, their Attorney, to the use of John Tomson of Chesterfield, and Elene, his wife.  
 1483 } John Tomson or Thomason, Brasier, of Chesterfield. John Tomson or "Tho-  
 to mason, brasier," whose will was dated Oct. 7, 1496, died in 1500, his executor  
 1496 } being "Ralph Heathcote, of Chesterfield, in co. Derby, brasier;" His will,  
 although it contains no reference to bell founding, is curious. It runs thus:—"In the name of God Amen. The 7th day of the monethe of October  
 the yere of our Lord God 1496 I John Tomson of whole mynde dredyng the  
 uncerteoun hour of dethe make my Testament in this forme. Fyrst I be-  
 queythe my saule to God Almyghty to our Lady the Quene of Heven, and  
 to all his Sants, my body to be byryd in the Kirk of Allhallowe of Chester-  
 field. Moreover I bequethe for my principal my best beest. Also to the  
 Chyrche wort 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> and 4 pound of wax to be burning abouyt my body in the  
 day of my buryyng. Also I will that my Executors cause a stone of Alla-  
 blaster to be laid over my grave. And my Byrynges and ooder costs per-  
 tenyng to me to be done after the discretion of myn Executors. Also I will  
 that they gif to the Hye Aut for Tythinges forgotten 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Also I bequeythe  
 in wax to the Gild of the Cross & to the Gild of our Lady in Chesterfield 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
 equally to be delt. Also I will that my Executors gif to the four children

of ..... \* Hethcot and Elizabeth my daughter viz. to John, Henry, William and Elyn four pound of lawful money to be payed to them by even portions when they be of twenty yere of age, or if any of them be sooner married every one to hafe theyre part. The Residue of my Goods not bequeythed I Gif to Elyn my wife and Rawfe Hethcot my son, whom I ordayne and make my trew Executors that they may dispose for the whayle of my Sawle as they wold shuld be disposyd for thyre Sawls. These witness Mayster James Berysford, Syr John Pypin,† Syr Thomas Harper, John Bygot & oodera. Gyffyn the day and the yere abou sayd." I believe a founder's mark of occassional occurrence in Derbyshire I shall yet be able to prove to be his.

- 1496 } Ralph Heathcote (son-in-law and successor of John Tomson), Brasier, and  
to } Potter.  
1502 }  
1502 William Heathcote, son of Ralph, who bequeathed him his tools, &c., in 1502.  
1524-5 Ralph Heathcote (brother of William), Bell-founder, of Chesterfield. Inventory of his goods taken 1525.



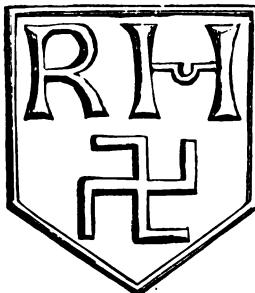
1525 } George Heathcote (brother of William and Ralph), Bell-founder, of Chester-  
to } field. Inventory of goods taken 1558. I believe the founder's mark, fig. 1.  
1558 } to have been the one used by George Heathcote.



\* Qy. Ralph.

† Probably Pepys, whose monument is in the church.

- 1558 } Ralph Heathcote, Brasier and Bell-founder, of Chesterfield, son and heir of  
 to } George Heathcote, who bequeathed to him "all his mouldes and towles, all  
 1577 } brass and bell metell and all other thynges in my wrokewhouse apperteynyng  
       to my occupation." He died 1577. I believe the founder's mark, fig. 2, to  
       have been the one used by this Ralph Heathcote.
- 1588 } Godfrey Heathcote, Bell-founder, of Chesterfield, son of Ralph Heathcote.  
 to } Inventory of goods taken 1643. I believe the founder's marks, figs. 3 and  
 1643 } 4, to belong to this Godfrey Heathcote



- 1643 Ralph Heathcote, son and sole executor of Godfrey Heathcote. I believe the  
 founder's mark, fig. 5, to belong to this Ralph Heathcote.
- 1804 J. and E. Smith and Co., Bell Founders, Chesterfield.  
 to  
 1813

It is worthy of remark that nearly the whole of the marks which I have now endeavoured to appropriate to the Heathcotes, bear the Fylfot Cross as a prominent part of their design. On one very striking series of bells bearing the above G H and R H marks with the Fylfot (the series on which the inscription GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO occurs), the initial G of Gloria also contains the Fylfot as here



shown. Other marks containing the Fylfot I have strong reason to believe belong to the Heathcotes, but these I shall reserve for the present.

Of other bell marks, which probably are connected with the Chesterfield foundry I shall also yet have occasion to speak; but I have thrown together the few foregoing particulars, so as to place on record the—so far—result of my researches, and for the purpose, by directing attention to the matter, of evoking further information.

*Winstor Hall, Derbyshire.*

## ON THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF CHURCH VESTMENTS.

BY THE REV. W. F. HOBSON, B. A.

AUTHOR OF "VESTMENTS AND LAW," ETC.

[The following paper, from the circumstances of its preparation as an answer, step by step, to Dean Stanley's lecture at Zion College, and in the *Contemporary Review* for February last (which sorely pained many by its contemptuous treatment of things that have *sacred associations*), has a strong controversial tone, but the Dean had the first *innings* at banter, &c., and he is too amiable not to allow the same measure toward himself. Dr. Littledale anticipated this paper in the *Contemporary* for March, but his track and mine are not the same].

THE Dean of Westminster is a confessed master of the picturesque. Anything, however common, a potsher'd or an old shoe, he can transform through the kaleidoscope of his imagination into a word picture, an essay, or a prose poem. Not long ago the Dean, (in the "*Contemporary*") treated the Vestment question in such a way as to suggest that he had "requisitioned" Wright's "History of the Grotesque in Art," where the origin of tail-coats, clerical bands, and other fashions are funnily depicted. Such historical notes are not without interest, but they should be exact to be valuable. The Dean's main position is that "the colour and form of dress was in the beginning the same for ecclesiastics and laymen," and that ecclesiastical vestments, when adopted, "had their origin simply in the fashions common to the whole community of the Roman Empire during the first three centuries," and that there was "no distinction between the dress of common life and that used in public ministrations of divine service." These are questions of fact, but the argument enforced therefrom is, that "the dress of the clergy had no distinct intention—symbolical, sacerdotal, sacrificial, or mystical." The force of the argument resting upon the lowly origin of ecclesiastical Vesture is very slight, even if the facts were so: the garments of kings are of like relation to common clothes, and even with the Jews two specially *priestly* robes, the *Meil* and the *Ephod*, were worn by other than priests at times, and yet the priest's own robe in each case had marks of difference. Royalty still wears the distinctive *Dalmatic*, however vulgar it may have once been thought and whatever its origin.\*

If it were a fact that "the colour and form of dress was at first alike for all," as the Dean asserts (quoting *Bingham* and *Sirminius* the Jesuit, from *Mariott*), yet a difference of material only, or some other mark or sign added, would suffice to distinguish a sacred from the common use; this is patent enough, but the fact is not picturesque, and it is ignored.† "It is therefore probable that the peculiarity of the High Priest's Ephod did not consist in its being of a *different shape* from that which was worn by other persons, but in the richness of the materials of which it was made, and the fine embroidery and jewels with which it was adorned, insomuch that it might properly be called the Ephod, *καρ' εξοχην*."‡ "We have abundant evidence to show that at Rome almost every modification of the ordinary dress had a certain well-understood significance in the eyes of men."§

The Dean's "Antiquarian Investigation" has a prevailing weakness or fallacy throughout, in that the names given to the different parts of the dress of his "*lay figure*" are supposed to prove that things bearing the same name must always be identical, and have the same origin and uses; as if a stick might not serve to beat a dog and also be a courtly symbol, a "single stick," and also a "gold stick." There were many varieties in the Roman tunic; one for the poorer class, another for the well-to-do, for knights and senators, but all tunics; and so with the *pallium* and *palla* which would mean a cloak, and also a *little cap* for sick people (how did the Dean miss this point?), and how many kinds of hats are there, from the high chimney-pot to the low Quaker's broad-brim; from the poor working curate's, through the decanal or archidiaconal to the baronial bishops! and as to boots "which, sir (says your man), Hessian, Wellington, High-lows, Balmoral, or spring-sides?" Having worn a *cap* and *gown* in College, does not convict a merry-making Dean of wearing women's garments. Then, from this sort of generic use of words it is often difficult (specially in

\* A writer of much research and accuracy gives some curious instances of ecclesiastical vestments being worn by Emperors, as showing a certain *sacred* idea pertaining to royalty. This reference may lie against Dr. Stanley's notice that Charlemagne wore "sheep and otter skins," as did also early bishops.—*Vide* Bryce's *Holy Roman Empire*.

† "But as almost all the vestments of the Israelites greatly differed from those of the priests, although they went by the same name, so also the *Ephod* of the people was wholly different from that of the High Priest."—Braunius, p. 601.

‡ Jennings' *Jewish Antiqs.* vol. i. p. 227.

§ Mariott, *Vest. Christ.* xxxviii.

ancient writers), to make out what is the exact peculiarity of garment meant; the material, "the colour and form," the prevailing cut and fashion, are all vaguely included and concealed under one general name—there are "Vestments and Vestments," "Tunics and Tunics," just as there are varieties of deans. Who would draw a real working pattern, for a tailor, of a bishop's special rochet merely from the word itself? it is not really described by calling it a "rock or little coat," a rockelaure and a "reding-cote" were varieties. Luther translates even Exod. xxviii. 4, by *leibrock, seiden-rock, and engenrock*?\* but he does not mean to degrade robes made so anciently "for glory and for beauty" by using this word.

It may be worth while to illustrate this last point by an historical example. The LXX. in translating the description of the *sacred* Vestments of the Jewish priesthood uses the names of the common Greek secular dress χιτών, διπλάσιος ἐπωμίς, &c., and so, more than three hundred years later, does Josephus. Now here it is undeniably certain that the later things and words did not really describe or exactly identify the earlier, but were merely an instance of application or analogy; things and words well known in common life were used to signify—from some point of resemblance—other things that had many points of difference; the Greek under garment, *Chiton*, answered to the priest's under garment, and the outer, *Eponis*, to the priest's outer robe, but the things were not the same. Josephus indeed says only that the ephod "resembles the eponis of the Greeks," † and Jerome says "the sixth vestment of the Jewish priest is called in Hebrew the ephod; in the LXX. *eponis*, i.e., they call it a *superhumeral*. Aquila has *ependuma*. We put *ephod* under its own designation, "and wherever in Exodus or Leviticus there occurs *superhumeral*, we understand that in the Hebrew the word is *ephod*." ‡ A few lines further on he speaks of the ephod as "catching the eye with its splendour *after the manner* of our caracalla, but without the hood."

We may go a step further, and claim that even when the Hebrew and the Greek word was the same (*chetoneth* and *chiton*), yet garments not identical were denoted by the same word. If the things were identical then the later Greek secular robe had its origin in the earlier Hebrew sacred Vestment! S. Jerome, we see, in like manner with Josephus, makes the same Greek words and the dress of his day serve for naming the sacred Vestments of the Jews. So the garments of Adam and Eve, and Joseph's coat of many colours are described by one word in the LXX., *chiton* (merely the Hebrew word there, written in Greek letters), which afterwards with the Greeks did service for both male and female garments. A few things in the "Antiquarian Investigation" require special comment (1) as to the narrow conception of the field of inquiry, and (2) as to the accuracy of what follows in regard to the things investigated.

The bluntness with which the Investigation starts with a picture of the *secular* habits "at the time of the Christian Era," strikes one at first.§ Why should not the Investigation, especially being antiquarian, have begun, say, with an inquiry into the real history of the robes named? Why should it be assumed that, in the East especially, all the long heritage of religious habits had vanished, and the very idea had perished? as if the "ordinances of divine service" (which our LORD, and His Apostles after His Ascension, observed till Jerusalem was destroyed) had left no responsive chord of memory with the Jewish Christians and the Christian Church, which had all the Old Testament Scriptures and their minute reflection in the Epistle to the Hebrews on the topic of the priesthood and divine worship. Even Milton (who is an authority precious to Dr. Stanley), for "his splendid invective against the English clergy," saw, with his wider thought and poetic insight, that "Aaron's wardrobe or the Flamen's vestry," the *ecclesiastical* rather than the *secular* element, was the most likely quarry of Christian Vestments of divine service.

Then, why was the Investigation confined to the "Vestments chiefly of the Latin Church?" One who has written a book on the Eastern Church must be supposed to be probably aware that there is early evidence of a special dress for the clergy, with a "distinct intention" in the East—irrefragable evidence, in ancient art as well as in literature. There are some mosaics in Santa Sophia at Constantinople, (A.D. 532—538), which show bishops of the fourth century dressed in white Vestments, *sticharion*, *zhanolit*, and *omophorion*. The fourth Council of Carthage (end of 4th century), orders the alb to be worn by deacons at specified times only.|| The direction in the Clementine Liturgy will be referred to hereafter.

Even in the West also, before the clergy and Laity dressed differently out of doors, there were Vestments proper for church service. Stephanus, 24th Pope (A.D. 263—257) ordered that "priests and Levites should not employ their *sacred* vestments in

\* Braunius, p. 546.

† Lib. iii. cvii. § 5.

‡ Ep. ad Fab. vol. i. 1094.

§ Looking at Marriott, it is only fair to acquit Dr. Stanley of any originality on the point in the text. It may be noticed, too, that almost every point of the ridiculous caught at by the Dean is culled from this book, where of course things are seriously put.

|| Marriott, lxxv. and liv.

the ordinary usage of daily life, but *reserve them exclusively for church.*"\* The Council of Narbonne (A.D. 589) ordered that deacons or subdeacons should not presume to take off their *alb* until mass was ended.† At the Council of Toledo (A.D. 633), it was ruled that offending clergy on being restored should, "if a bishop, receive the orarium (stole) ring and stuff; if a presbyter, the orarium and planeta (chasuble)" and so with the lower orders.‡ So much for the assertion that the *chasuble* "was not adopted as a vestment for sacred services before the 9th century!" It was then that the word *chasuble*, in the West, superseded the word *planeta*, the things themselves being identical, as Marriott proves. The "Investigation" bears little proof of original research, it is *crambe recocata*, but spoiled in the cooking; the real antiquarian taste is missing, and it has the style and tone of an advocate rather than of a real digger in old fields for true treasure. Thus the Dean confounds two questions which are entirely distinct, viz. (1), whether the clergy had outside the church a distinctive dress; (2) whether they had such for ministering in the church? He avers that in no case was there a distinction, whereas both Binham and Marriott are against him. The former says, "That the clergy had their particular habits for ministering in divine service, at least in the beginning of the fourth century is not denied, but will be proved, but that any such distinction was generally observed *extra sacra*, in their other habits in that age is what does not appear."§ Whilst "our own lamented Wharton Marriott," says "On every ground then we may accept without hesitation a conclusion, in which all our best authorities on the subject are agreed, and hold that *white* was the colour *appropriated* in primitive times to the dress of the Christian ministry."—(P. xxxiv).

1. With this preliminary objection to the Dean's proposal to "strip the ancient Roman to his shirt," as not being likely to be of much use in an exact investigation, it is to be noticed that Dr. Stanley says of the first or inmost garb that "in classical Greek" *chiton*, in Latin *tunica*, was a *woollen*|| garment; but surely in a real Antiquarian Investigation it should have been noted that the word is really of Hebrew origin, with some thousand years of history before the "Christian Era." Of the two roots assigned to the word, one *chatan* or *chautan* to cover, gives no idea of shape or material, but the other (preserved in our *cotton*) was the name given to *linen* garments. Josephus, a Jew and priest, says "we call linen *chetoneth*," and if it had come to a baser use or material at the Christian Era, yet was its first workmanship divine for "God made — coats (chetones) of skins, &c., ¶ and afterwards it is the very name given to the vestment divinely appointed for priests only, although "shirts" in some sort or shape, were probably worn before the *Law*. Things that are common can be glorified by dedication to a holy use; a principle strikingly shown as to *words* in the New Testament and as to things universally.

Now, with the large Jewish element in the early church, it is surely hard to believe that the heathen and hated Roman robe of secular life should command itself for divine service rather than the native Jewish. The Jew, as such, was not given to adopt Roman habits, and his *chiton*, even after he became a Christian, was more likely to be that of his "own nation" than of his conqueror's, even if the name did not come into the Christian church with the special significance of a ministering garment.

The "coat" or *chiton* which JESUS wore, and for which lots were cast, was certainly not the Greek or Roman garment, but the ancient Hebrew garment of flax or linen woven throughout, or "without seam" (Exod. xxxviii. 22), and this, its special character, suggests that it may have been a sign of His real priestly office.\* St. Jerome says (*in Matthew* ch. xxvii). "When JESUS was scourged and spit upon and mocked He had not on His own garments but those which He had taken on account of our sins, but when He was crucified and the scenes of His mockery and derision were over, then He received His ancient vesture (pristinas vestes), and assumed His own attire (proprium assumit ornatum), and immediately the elements were disturbed and the creation gave witness to its Creator."

2. "The second part of the dress was a shawl or blanket, wrapped round the shoulders over the shirt; in Greek *himation*, in Latin *toga* or *pallium*. This is what appears in the early part of the 4th century as the dress equally of ecclesiastics and laity." As before this robe had a claim, in an antiquarian inquiry, to have its ancient history told. The robe worn over the *chiton* by the Jewish priest (the *messil*) is translated by *pallium*.† Long the distinguishing robe of the high priest (LXX. ποδήρης) it was also worn by kings, prophets, and nobles. The *himation* (pallium) was the robe that our Lord wore, and which the soldiers divided amongst them, the outer robe over the seamless one. It is so named in the New Testament, and occurs

\* Marriott, P. lviii. † Marriott, P. liv. ‡ Marriott, p. 75. § Vol. ii. p 217.

|| One *chiton* was cotton—the Ionic.

¶ Gen. iii. 21.

\*\* Whilst writing this article, I see in a thoughtful and learned paper in "*Fraser's*" (Feb.) a statement that JESUS wore both the royal and sacerdotal robes.

† Braunius, Lib. ii. 546.

in the twenty-second Psalm, which the Evangelist applies to the act of the soldiers, "They parted my garments among them, and upon my Vesture did they cast lots."

It is perhaps allowable to call the himation (or *himatismos*) which JESUS wore "a shawl or blanket," but in the LXX. it is usually a *splendid* or shining garment (Ps. xlv. 9), a robe of some distinction, answerable to its Hebrew prototype the *meil*. Whether the *himation* was exactly represented by the toga or by the *pallium*, or not, it is in the way of caricature to call the archbishop's pall or pallium "only the string which held it together," or "the broad stripe on its surface." The Eastern Church has its representative in the *omophorion*, reaching down to the feet, and so far at least answering to the *podēres* of the LXX., and in the description of our LORD in Rev. i. 13.

3. "The third part of the ancient dress, and that from which the larger part of the ecclesiastical vestments are derived, was the over coat; in Latin *lucerna* and *pænula*; in Greek *phælonē*; what had once been regarded only as a *rough* soldier's garb unsuitable to the city came to be worn everywhere."

This sort of description or expression is used in the way of vulgarising the Vestments of the church. The description, however, only applies to the *lucerna*, for the *pænula* was not properly a soldier's garment. If it were an *ecclesiastical* garment in the Western Church, which is perhaps doubtful, it was yet of Eastern origin, and there it was, in the Church of the East and in secular life, not a *rough* garment. It had from its derivation probably more *sheen* than roughness in it. The Greek Church, in the changeless East, retains the classic word *phælonē* under the form *phanōlion* or *phenoleon*, and the ancient shape, but there is no history of its origin, or whence it came; it is said to have been a *vestimentum clavatum*, with an opening for the head, and it may generically include the Dean's (or rather, as usual, Marriott's) *poncho*, or *cape* or *burnous*, and other varieties.

The Dean is welcome to his tracing of the origin of the cassock for what it is worth, and to his connection of the chasuble through *casula* with a cottage or hut, but the Vestment existed long before it was called *casula*, under its Greek name of *planeta*. Things after long use often take new names, just as the Dean's "tile" is a late application to the hat whose origin is far away, being at first the *hood*. The "lady's riding habit" lingering in the bishop's satin robe will pass as another of the many small facets of the Dean, but it does not much aid the Antiquarian Investigation, and the veiled reference to a personal visit to Russian museums, made to degrade the ecclesiastical mitre, is of no value; it is only amusing as calling to mind the appearance of the English Dean, as the pictures showed him, in the midst of the really dignified pontificals of the Russo-Greek Church. No one will suppose that the mitre of *early* days came out of Russia, then unchristianized and uncivilized.

The first appearance of ecclesiastical vestments proper is really involved in obscurity—if St. Paul's cloak, *phælone*, be not one\*—but it is remarkable that they unquestionably appear, by the consent of the best authorities, just as the cloud of heathen persecution began to roll away in the fourth century. The Christian priesthood was often disguised under "vile raiment," when a distinctive public habit would have been death to the wearer. It is at least not difficult to imagine that a Christian instinct, grafted upon the tradition of divinely appointed robes, might, in defect of special appointment, give rise to the actual robes of ministry—that when the ephod (*λόγιέτον oracle*) had fallen from the shoulders of the Jewish priesthood it came through our LORD, the true oracle, to be the ideal inheritance of HIS Church. His shining raiment at the Transfiguration was not likely to be forgotten, and perhaps the Apocalyptic vision of his *priestly* dress—for so it is—was affected by what the Apostle who wrote it had seen in Him, and what he owned Him to be in reality, the "Great High Priest" and so, when the times became favourable, the idea took form in the church—the Vestments appeared.

Is the *phælonē* the ephod, in its Christian use and shape? the word *shining* belongs to each; the feminine form *phenolis* is "*splendide apparens*":† between the two, is our LORD's shining vestment and the rubric of the Liturgy of St. Clement, which directs the use of a "*λαμπρὰν εσθῆτα*" for the Minister of Divine Service. Of course it is easy to dismiss this primitive witness as being "saturated with interpolations." It is allowed that the antiquity of the rubric may be doubtful. Marriott names this, but rather to dismiss it as proving nothing as to *coloured* vestments, because he insists on the word "*λαμπρὰν*" meaning only *white*; and yet one word may be worth noting in favour of the antiquity of the rubric; it certainly *seems* to have taken the New Testament impression, with its very word, whereas if it were a late rubric, after *coloured* vestments were in common use, it is most likely that it

\* Marriott says, "the question of a dress proper to the Christian ministry must first have been practically determined in the *first* century."—p. vii.

† Hederic's Lex.

would have reflected the later use, and have adopted a more definite word—say παικέλην, as the LXX. calls Joseph's coat χιτώνα παικέλον.

The word *phænolion*, or *phænole*, or *phænolis*, was older than the Christian Era, and when—if it were so—some outermost garment, over all, so far answering to the ephod, was adopted by the early Church, the old word was ready to be applied to it, say from some point of likeness as usual. Jerome, being a Latin, says the ephod struck the eye by its *splendour* or *brilliancy*, “just as our *caracalla* does.”\* The Greek word agrees with this appearance, and so probably it was adopted. It is not meant to be insisted that the Aaronic ephod was adopted literally or purposely, but starting from the fact of the early use of the word *phænolion* in the church, I see in it a not improbable reflection of the older robe, according to Hooker's principle “the Gospel albeit it hath no proper sacrifice yet hath that which is *proportionable* thereto.” The LXX. when not writing “ephod” translates it by διπλοῖς and ἐπωμίς, words denoting the *special outer covering of the shoulders and breast* (whatever were the varieties of material, length, &c.), and what in classic dress was nearest in *form* and bodily position to the ephod,† whilst *phænolion* would include both its position on the body and its adornment, colour or brightness. That classical words were merely an *adaptation* to ecclesiastical dress is certain as to the Jewish Church, and that they were so, and no more, in the Christian Church, seems far more probable than that the things were identical. The Eastern Church afterwards used later words to describe her specialized dress, *epitrichelion*, *omophorion*, *orarion*.‡ *stoicharion*.

3. The “Antiquarian Investigation” being dismissed, Dr. Stanley proceeds to consider the “Transformation of Ecclesiastical names and garments.” He mentions that “even in the 9th century there were eastern clergy who celebrated the Eucharist in their common costume,” his authority is Marriott, but Marriott only quotes a saying of Rabanus Maurus, whilst his own language and judgment are given, in speaking of the dress of S. Cyprian when led out to death, thus “That dress, of course, was not that which he would use in offices of holy ministry, but the seemly attire which he would wear on other occasions.” Marriott knew very well that S. Jerome records his having received from his friend “*the present of a tunic for the altar.*”—Tom. i. 30 B.

After this there follows an example of the Dean's too little care and accuracy of knowledge when he is “doing” the picturesque. “In the original Benedictine rule (he says) the conventional dress was so well understood to be merely the ordinary dress of the neighbouring peasants that the monks are —— represented in blue, green, or black, with absolute indifference,” so that the Dean seems to think that all monks were clerics, and the dress of their order was a dress of the *ministry*!

Again, he asserts that the clergy and laity, “early Christians,” attended their “public assemblies” (church) in their *ordinary* clothes, and to prove this he quotes (referring to Marriott again) S. Clement, whose words do not prove anything more than that Christians should dress “in a garb befitting the *sobriety* of Christians.” Marriott says (for himself) “In a few words one who examined those early monuments of the primitive age, with a competent knowledge of the habits and the associations of colour characteristic of that time, would see there a garb which thus far differed from the dress ordinarily worn, that by its *form* and *colour* it would at once suggest the solemn office of those who wore it, whether as drawing near on behalf of GOD's people unto GOD, or as His servants and messengers delivering to His people the messages of the Divine word and the sacraments of His grace” (p. xxviii).

The Dean's small pleasantries about wigs, and the allusion to bands and the surplice are weak against the instinct that a man's dress is indicative of something—whether he mean it or not—and against the fact that the principle of some *moral* meaning in ecclesiastical dress was very early recognized. In the above quotation, S. Clement may be read as saying, “the *sobriety* of Christians is shown in their dress,” and he does say “there is a dress *befitting* soldiers, sailors, and magistrates.” In fact, the principle is of universal application in army, navy, and civil offices, nay even in sports, to signify something by distinctive dress. It was divinely sanctioned when “*HOLINESS TO THE LORD*” was ordered to appear on Aaron's mitre—the holiness, or setting apart, referring to the whole of the distinctive dress—and in the New Testament the words “the fine linen is the righteousness of the saints” (Rev. xix. 8), is another sanction of it. Against all this, the mere pecking at an early or modern mistaken symbolism about bands, and the surplice, &c., is idle.

\* Epist. and Fabiola, Tom. i. p. 1091.—“Prostingens fulgore oculos in modum Caracallarum.”

† Compare the sketch of the ephod in Braunius' frontispiece and the ἐπωμίς in Smith's *Dict. of Antiqs.*

‡ Dr. Stanley in his vein of vulgarizing every vestment, is not content to call this a handkerchief, but adds “*for blowing the nose!*” so the surplice is a “*frock or pin-apron!*”

Dr. Stanley professes to consider what he calls "the only indications" of a distinction of dress for clergy and laity, but he omits to name the white linen vesture said by Hegesippus to have been worn by S. James the Just,\* and the tradition, preserved in the earliest Christian art, that *there was a robe peculiar to the Apostles*.

St. Jerome is handled in the Dean's usual light-handed way. This Father's saying that "divine religion has one habit in service, another in use in common life," is dismissed with the remark that "he is here speaking of the *trowsers*, &c., of the Jewish priests," not that Jewish priests wore trowsers, but the word suggests plausibility. Now Marriott, carefully examining the passage and comparing it with others of his (Jerome's), concludes that the reference is "to the usages of the Christian Church in his own time, as well as to those of the Jewish priesthood in times past" (p. xxix.); and he adds "the utmost the passage will prove is, that there was a difference of some kind between the habit worn in ordinary life, and that which was recognized as proper to services of holy ministry; and this I for one should regard as so self-evident (I might almost say) as to require no proof from isolated passages such as this" (pp. xxix. xxx.)

Another passage of the same Father the Dean says "means only that the clothes of Christians in public worship should not be *dirty* (!) but clean;" but Marriott says that Jerome, by the word *mundus* here, "uses the characteristic epithet for the dress of the Christian *ministry*," and as to what that dress then was (the close of the 4th century) he quotes Jerome's query against Pelagius "what offence were it to God if one should have a somewhat *handsome tunic* (*tunicam mundiorum*), or if, in the administration of the holy things, bishops, priests, deacons, &c., should come forward dressed in white garments (*candida veste*)?"

Moreover the Dean, whilst handling, *more suo*, S. Jerome, says that there is not "in his comments, or in his letter to Fabiola, one which points to the *sacerdotal* character of the Christian ministry." This brave assertion implies, one would think (or will be so taken to mean), that Jerome does not anywhere point to a sacerdotal character of the Gospel ministry, but the contrary is the fact unquestionably, as no one who has turned over the Father's works can be ignorant of. One of Jerome's Treatise-Letters † is "de septem gradibus ecclesiæ," and the sixth grade is the "*Sacerdotum ordo qui presbyteri dicuntur*." A letter *de oblationibus altaris* ‡ is in the same vein, and is striking as to the distinction between clergy and laity. Here are one or two further extracts for truth seekers.

*"Absit ut de his quidquam sinistrum loquar qui Apostolico Gradui succedentes, Christi Corpus Sacro ore Consecrant, per quos et nos Christiani sumus, qui claves celorum habentes, quadam modo ante Judicii Diem judicant."*

*de laude Vita Solitaria Ep. i.*

*"Si Monachus reciderit, rogabit pro eo Sacerdos, pro Sacerdotis lapis quis rogaturus est?"*

*Ibid.*

*"Recordetur semper quid Apostolus Petrus precipiat Sacerdotibus pascite eum, qui in vobis est, gregem Domini."*

*de vita Clericorum, Ep. i.*

Dr. Stanley's assumption that he has shown "that the *significance* of these (ecclesiastical) dresses rests on no historical foundation," can claim very small respect, but he bravely proceeds at once to add, that "there is this wide distinction between the origin of the ecclesiastical vestments of the Christian and of those of other religions; the Christian dress was intended in its origin (we thought he had said that there was no intention at all) not to separate the minister from the people, but to make him in outward show and appearance exactly the same." Again, we are told that "in the early church there was no distinction between the clergy and laity, between common and ecclesiastical life." The truth is probably that "though the dress of the Christian ministry was not modelled in detail upon the dress of the Aaronic priesthood, there were features of analogy between the two types of dress," and the association of the New Testament pictures with those of the older vestments would of itself, in the absence of any specific directions by Apostles, soon make to be felt the fitness of a distinctive dress of the ministry. The fact of this distinction has sufficient "historical foundation" for a really candid mind, in both literature and early Christian art, but the opposite "intention" (the Dean's mere assertion), has no foundation at all, nor any semblance of proof; whilst the distinction of "bishops, priests, and deacons" from the laity is as early in literature as the immediate successors of the Apostles—as early as Ignatius and Polycarp.

Lord Macaulay said of Whiston that he would believe anything except the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, and Dr. Stanley's prepossessions seem almost as strong. But truth, like the quest of the Sangraal, demands mental purity, first, of all her knights.

\* Jerome's Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers, Tom. i. 346.

† Ad Rusticum, Tom. iv. p. 800.

‡ Ad Damasum, Tom. iv. p. 1028-9.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆOLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 96.)

130.—TALLAND (4 bells).

1. I . P 1804 O  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. ∵ EDWARD RUNDLE AND SAMUAL PRYNN C . W : I P AND CO 1773.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. BENEDICTUS SARGENT : C : W I : : P 1804.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
4. NATHANUEL HEARL & CHARLS TURNER : : C . W I . P : : C . P : :  
1788 : : : :  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

The tower of Talland church, like that of Gunwalloe in the Lizard district, is built against the side of a hill, the natural rock having been utilized to form part of the walls.

131.—ST. VEEP (6 bells).

1. I . P . : : AND CO 1770.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. I . P AND CO 1770.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. I . P AND CO 1770.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. W. WYMOND I. BURN : : C . W I . P AND CO 1770.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
5. WILLIAM WYMOND AND IOHN BURN C . W ∵ I . P 1770.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
6. WILLIAM PENWARNE VICAR : : : I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD  
TO GRAVE.  
On a second line,  
I . P AND CO . 1770.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches. William Penwarne was instituted to the vicarage of St. Veep on Oct. 23, 1733.

The following extracts from the parish books refer to the bells of a former peal:—

“Mem: That on June 3rd 1678, There was a 4th Bell, a new Treble added, made by John Pennyngton of Bodmin, 684 lbs., which came to one & thirty Pounds and fourteen shillings. John Teage, Stephen Harris, Ch. w. Sam. May vicar.

“Mem: that March 28th, 1682, were cast the Treble and second Bells by Edward Pennyngton of Bodmin, and this Treble Bell then being weighed came to five Hundred and three Quarters. The second Bell also then weighed, came to six Hundred and three Quarters, wanting Eight Pounds.

“Mem: Also that May 22, 1682, were cast by the said Edwd. Pennyngton, the third Bell, wh. being weighed came to Nine Hundred twenty and five pounds and more 33 lbs., in all nine Hundred fifty and Eight pounds. The said Edward Pennyngton was paid for his labour in casting the said three Bells, in all Nine Pounds and two shillings; Besides five shillings upon every Hundred for wast of old mettal; Twelve pence for every pound of new mettal; wood ffuell, Attendance, and all other things ffound & provided at the Charge of the Parish. The said Edwd. Pennyngton Recd. for his acct. in all £17 . 01 . 0.”

132.—WARLEGGAN (1 bell).

1. . : : JOHN PROVT : : R A . MVNTON : WARD : : 1718.  
In broad and flat Roman capitals, about 1½ in. high. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

The tower of this church was struck by lightning on March 14, 1818, and much injured. Two or three of the bells are said to have been sold soon after this occurrence.

## 133.—ST WINNOW (5 bells).

1. I . P AND CO. 1771.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. SAMUEL THOMAS C . W O C . P : I . P . 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. G. MEARS, & CO., FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1864  
And on the wrist,  
INTENDE DEI HONOREM. G . HILL, VICAR, ION<sup>N</sup> THOMAS, J. KNIGHT, CHURCH-WARDENS.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. : IOHN CAREY RECTOR : WAREK HOKEY . ESQ : R : HENRY MOON : C : W :  
C : P (skeleton of a bell) 1754.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches. All the N's are reversed.
5. THOMAS . ADAMS . RICHARD STEPHENS WARDENS I . P AND CO - - - 1771.  
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.

The following highly interesting entry may be found in the parish register (see *Liskeard*) :—

“ In July Anno Domini 1714, by the consent of Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Vicar of the Parish of St. Winnow, & others the Inhabitants of the said Parish, were by one Thomas Bekam, bell-founder, cast five new Bells, at the charges of the said Parish, & forthwith hung up in St. Winnow Tower :—each weighing as underwritten.

	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
The Treble being .....	3	8	21
The Second .....	4	3	2
The Third.....	5	2	9
The Fourth .....	6	1	6
The Fifth.....	9	0	6
The whole being about .....	29	2	16

Edmund Dyer, John Searle, Churchwardens ; Per me Tho. Curteys, clerk.”

## HUNDRED OF TRIGG.

In the schedule of church bells and plate appertaining to the parish churches within the hundred of Trigg, made by William Carnsew and Henry Cheverton, in the reign of Edward VI., the following items occur :—

- Bliston* ..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.
- Bodmyn*..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.
- Bruurde*..... Itm in thor towre iiiij belles.
- Egoshayle* ..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.
- Delyn* (Endellion).... Itm in ther towre iiiij belles.
- Hellonde* ..... I:m iiiij belles yn ther towre.
- St. Kue* ..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.
- St. Maby* ..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.
- Mynuer* ..... It. iiiij belles yn the towre.
- St. Teth* ..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.
- St. Tudye* ..... It. iiiij belles in the tower there.

None of the bells here scheduled remain at the present day.

## 134.—BLISLAND (6 bells).

1. C . P : I . P : 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.

- . C . P : I . P : 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
- 3. C . P : I . P : 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
- 4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD : C . P : I . P : 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
- 5. JOHN ROGERS AND WILLIAM LEAN : C . W : C . P : I . P : 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
- 6. REV. WILLIAM PYE : C . P : I . P : 1790.  
Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches.

According to the diary of John Rogers, one of the churchwardens, the above peal was rung for the first time on Dec. 23, 1790. The cost of casting amounted to £68. Formerly the tower had four bells, the largest or tenor bearing the inscription—

SOLI DEO DETVR GLORIA 1612,

while the first and second of the old peal were made in 1632, as we learn from an entry in the parish register, which states that they were cast between "the howers of fower and five of the clocke in the afternoone, by Robert Penyngton, nono die Marchii, 1632. The price paid, five pounds. Robert Robyns, collector; and Humfry Pryce and John Chapman, churchwardens."

#### 135.—BODMIN (8 bells).

- 1. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING (border ornament) 1767 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
- 2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1767 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
- 3. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING 1767 (border ornament).  
A running ornament encircles the haunch of this bell immediately below the inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
- 4. THOMAS RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1767 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
- 5. PROSPERITY TO THE TOWN OF BODMYN (border ornament) T (a bell) R 1767 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
- 6. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1808 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
- 7. JOHN POMEROY ESQ.R : MAYOR (border ornament) T (a bell) R :  
Immediately below on a second line,  
WILLIAM STACEY & NICHOLAS CRADDOCK CHURCH WARDENS 1767 (ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches.
- 8. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1767.  
Diameter at the mouth, 45½ inches. The weight is said to be about 15 cwt.

Before the Reformation this tower possessed a peal of bells. In 21 and 22 Henry VIII., one of them was sent to a founder at Bristol to be recast. Charges occur in the accounts of the receivers general of the borough for the carriage of the bell from Bodmin to Padstow, and again on its being brought back from Padstow to Pendevy and thence to Bodmin. There were four bells here in the reign of Edward VI. Subsequently this number was increased to five, for on Jan. 18, 1691, the mayor and common council contracted with Christopher Pennington to rehang the five bells in the tower for the sum of £10, and to keep them in repair for a yearly payment of 20s. Eight years later, when the spire was struck by lightning and the bells, planchings, and beams of the tower all broken down, there was a peal of six. There can be but little doubt that through this catastrophe some or all of the bells were broken, as soon afterwards the sum of £77 was paid to the bellfounder, Christopher Pennington, for putting them in repair. In a terrier of the vicarage and parish church, taken on April 25, 1748, the bells are thus set down—

"In the tower six bells, and one small one in the church."

The small one here referred to was fixed over the west door of the church, and was called the "Tinking Bell." Since 1814 it has been hanging in Minster church-tower (see post).

In the autumn of 1872, under the guidance of the Rev. W. Iago, of Bodmin, I was shown a curious old bell hanging in the roof of the new market-house, but which formerly belonged to the corn market, once the refectory or church of the Grey Friars. It is now used as a market bell, and is suspended by means of iron rods passing through the crown, the canons having been broken off. The diameter across the mouth is 16 inches. This bell is evidently of considerable antiquity, but whether designed for ecclesiastical or secular use is open to conjecture. An engraving of the bell is given by Sir John Maclean in his *History of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 193.

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136.—ST. BREWARD (5 bells).

1. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD AND PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1758.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
2. F . A . P . F : 1758 O O  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
3. FITZ ANTHONY PENNINGTON CAST WE FIVE IN 1758.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
4. JNO BENNETT : VIC : SAML MICHELL ESQ : WM HOCKEN AND WALTER SYMONS :  
C . W : 1758 . F . A . P .  
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE I SUMMON ALL.  
Diameter at the mouth about 40 inches. This bell is broken.

The old peal of four bells, said to be the same as those scheduled in the reign of Edward VI., was recast into the above set of bells in 1758. "The bells were recast in a small garden just outside the churchyard fence, due east of the church. It was afterwards called the 'Bell Garden,' and is shown on the parish map as No. 498. Within the last twenty years, however, considerable alterations have been made in the enclosures near the church, and the 'Bell Garden' has been absorbed into the field numbered on the map 497." \*

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137.—EGLOSHAYLE (5 bells).

1. WHEN YOU US RING WE'LL SWEETLY SING A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1756.  
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1756 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R (fig. 9) (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
4. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY ABEL RUDHALL 1756 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 36½ inches.
5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1756.  
Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches. The weight is said to be about 12 cwt.

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138.—ENDELLION (6 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1734 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R 1734 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. This bell is broken at the haunch, and a band of iron covers the inscription.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY A : RUDHALL 1734 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
5. JOHN COCK CHURCHWARDEN A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1734 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
6. I To THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE Do SUMMON ALL  
A (a bell) R (of the same design but rather smaller than fig. 9) 1734 (border  
ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches. The weight is said to be  
about 8 cwt.

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\* *History of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 372.

## 139.—ST. ENODOCK.

ACCORDING to a parchment terrier, apparently of the time of Elizabeth, the chapel of St. Guinodoc (St. Enodock), in the parish of St. Minver possessed two bells. In a terrier of that parish dated 1727, the "north chapel" (so called to distinguish it from that of St. Michael in the same parish), is said to have had "two bells but none in use." Subsequently both were sold, apparently before 1746, as no mention is made of any bells in the terrier of that date. Davies Gilbert, in his *History of Cornwall*, states that the sale was undertaken in order to defray the cost of repairing the chapel, and that one of them was inscribed with the name of *Alfredus Rex*. A tradition to the same effect is still current in the neighbourhood. It is said that when the bell bearing the name of Alfred was conveyed across the river Camel to Padstow, the boat was nearly swamped, which was considered by many as a sign condemnatory of the sacrilege. The bell was, in fact, bought by a Mr. Rawlings, a merchant at Padstow, and by him broken up and sold as old metal. Some years ago a bill of the sale of this bell was amongst other papers in the parish chest, which was then kept in one of the St. Minver chapels, but the chest has since been removed, and the papers probably destroyed.\*

At the present time, the chapel of St. Enodock, though restored, has no bell.

## 140.—HELLAND (1 bell).

1. EDMUND GILBERT RECTOR . WILLIAM NEIKELL : AMBROSE MANATON C . W  
       . . . I . P . 1805 .  
     Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.

## 141.—ST. KEW (6 bells).

1. JOHN : RUDHALL : FEC# 1818.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.  
 2. I RUDHALL FEC# 1818 KEEP ATTENTIVELY YOUR TIME.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.  
 3. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1869.  
     Immediately below,  
       "EVERY SABBATH MIND TO CHIME,"  
     Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.  
 4. An iron band encircles the haunch, partly covering the upper inscription  
     which is  
     JOHN : RUDHALL : FEC# 1818 : REV. J : POMREY : VICAR.  
     Immediately below,  
       RING CHANGES OFT IN PROPER SEASON . . .  
     Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.  
 5. I . RUDHALL FEC# . . . ABM HAMBLY & RICH# WORDEN CHURCH-  
     WARDENS 1818.  
     Immediately below,  
       NEVER DRINK TO HURT YOUR REASON.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.  
 6. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1845.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 40½ inches.

## 142.—ST. MABYN (6 bells).

1. I . P : C . P . . . 1787.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.  
 2. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1854.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.  
 3. I . P : C . P . . . 1787.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.  
 4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD I . P . . . C . P . . . 1787.  
     Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.

\* From information kindly furnished by the Rev. Richard Tyacke, vicar of Padstow.

5. JOHN BAWDEN SAMUEL PHILP I . P : C . P . . . . 1787.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
  6. JOHN SLYMAN & ANTHONY GUY : C . W I . P : C . P . . . . 1787.  
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.
- On each of these bells the figure 1 in the date is turned upside down.
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## 148.—ST. MICHAEL, PORTHILL (1 bell).

THE chapel of St. Michael, Porthilly, in the parish of St. Minver, possessed two bells in the reign of Elizabeth, according to a parchment terrier of that date. Both have since disappeared, and recently on the restoration of the chapel a new one was placed in the belfry, inscribed with the makers' names—

MEARS & STAINBANK FOUNDERS LONDON 1867.  
Diameter at the mouth, 19 inches.

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## 144.—ST. MINVER (5 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD I . P . . . 1814.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
  2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH (border ornament) 1727 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches. This bell is cracked.
  3. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND (border ornament) 1727 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
  4. IN<sup>O</sup> COLLINGS & IN<sup>O</sup> BLAKE : C . WARDENS CALEB BONEY FECIT 1802.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31¼ inches.
  5. ROBT : BLAKE & WM : WEBBER CHVRCHWARDENS 1727 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
- 

## 145.—ST. TEATH (5 bells).

1. ROBERT STAINBANK, FOUNDER, LONDON, 1868.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
  2. ROBERT STAINBANK, FOUNDER, LONDON, 1868.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
  3. PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND A (a bell) B (fig. 9) 1756 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
  4. ROBERT STAINBANK, FOUNDER, LONDON, 1868.  
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
  5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL 1756.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches. The weight is said to be about 8 cwt.
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## 146.—TEMPLE.

THIS church, now in ruins, formerly possessed a bell, which was stolen soon after the building became disused for divine worship.

*(To be continued.)*

## A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

(Continued from page 52).

**YLLINGWORTH.** *Argent*, a fesse *or* (*gules*?), flory counterflory *sable*, between three escallops of the last. (Harl. MS. 1555).

**IRETON** (of Attenborough; originally of Little Ireton, in the co. of Derby). Of this family was Henry Ireton, the Regicide, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell). *Ermine*, two bends *gules*. Crest. A squirrel *sejant* cracking a nut all *proper*. Motto. "Fay ce qui je doy, advenne que pourra."

**IREMONGER** (of the town of Nottingham). *Sable*, on a chevron *or*, between three boars passant *argent*, as many eagles' heads erased *gules*.

**JACKSON** (of Mansfield). As borne by the Right Reverend John Jackson, D.D., Lord Bishop of London). *Sable*, a cross pâtee between three pheons *or*.

**JAQUES** (of Toton). *Argent*, on a fesse *gules*, three escallops-shells *or*.

**JAY** (of Selston). *Gules*, on a bend *argent*, three roses *gules*, barbed *vert*, seeded *or*. (Formerly in the windows of Selston church).

**JEBB** (of Woodborough). Quarterly *vert* and *or*, in the first quarter a falcon close *argent*, barded of the second, in the fourth quarter a hawk's lure of the last.

**JEKYLL** (of the town of Nottingham). *Or*, a fesse between three hinds trippant *sable*. Crest. A horse's head couped *argent*, maned and bridled *sable*, the bridle studded and tasseled *or*.

**JENISON** (of Marnham, and Newark-upon-Trent). This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1602). *Azure*, a bend wavy *or*, between two swans *argent*, beaked and legged of the second. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a dragon's head *azure*.

**JOHNSON** *Argent*, a chevron between three lions' heads erased *gules*, ducally crowned *or*. Crest. A lion's head erased *gules*, ducally crowned *or*, between two ostrich feathers *argent*.

**JOYCE** (of Burton Joyce). Paly of six *or* and *gules*, on a bend *sable*, three water-bougets, *argent*. (An ancient sepulchral effigy, exhibiting these arms upon a shield, still remains in the parish church of Burton Joyce).

**KELHAM** (of Bleasby. As borne by Robert Kelham, of Bleasby, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1874). Per pale *gules* and *azure*, three covered-cups *or*, on a chief engrailed of the last as many estoiles *sable*. Crest. A demi-eagle displayed with two heads *azure*, semée of ermine spots *or*, charged on each wing with a covered-cup of the last. Motto. "Bene-ficiorum memor."

**KELSALL** (of the town of Nottingham; descended, through a younger branch, from the Kelsalls, of Kelsall, in the co. of Chester). *Ermine*, a bend engrailed *sable*. Crest. An eagle's head erased *sable*.

**KERCHIVAL** (of Orston). *Gules*, three horses courant *argent*.

**KINDER** (of Sneinton, and of Cotgrave; originally of Kinder and of Hayfield, in the co. of Derby. Of this family was Philip Kinder, the antiquary). *Or*, a column *gules*, between three Cornish choughs *proper*. Crest. Upon the top of a column *gules*, a Cornish chough *proper*.

**KIRBY**. *Argent*, two bars *gules*, canton of the last.

**KIRKBY** (of Kirkby-in-Ashfield). *Azure*, a fesse between two chevrons *ermine*.

**KIRKE** (of Mirfield. As borne by John Henry Kirke, of Mirfield, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Argent*, a chevron between three boars' heads erased *sable*. Crest. A boar's head erect and erased *sable*.

**KIRKETON** (of Kirketon). Barry of six *ermine* and *gules*.

**KNIGHT** (of East Retford). *Sable*, on a fesse *argent*, three quatrefoils of the field, in chief a horse's head erased of the second. Crest. A goat's head *or*, attired and erased per fesse *gules*.

**KNIGHT** (of Warsop. As borne by the late John Gally Knight, of Langold, in the co. of York, Esquire, High Sheriff of the co. of Nottingham in 1819). *Or*, on a chief *sable*, three griffins segreant of the field. Crest. Upon a ducal coronet *or*, a game-cock *argent*, beaked and membered of the first.

**LANGFORD** (of Mansfield, and of Sutton-in-Ashfield; descended, through a younger branch, from the Langfords of Langford, in the co. of Derby). Paly of six *or* and *gules*, on a bend *argent*, an annulet *sable*. (Harl. MS. 1555).

**LASCELLS** (of Elton). *Argent*, three chaplets *gules*, a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a griffin's head *vert*.

- LASSELLS.** *Argent, six cinquefoils gules, three, two, and one.*
- LATCH** (of Elston). *Argent, on a fesse azure, between three escutcheons, gules, as many lozenges or.* Crest. A lion's head erased or, gorged with a fesse wavy azure.
- LAUNDER** (of the town of Nottingham). As borne by Cornelius Launder, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1775). Per saltire sable and gules, three mullets of six points in bend or, between two bendlets dancettee of the last.
- LAYCOCK** (of Southwell, and of Woodborough. Confirmed November the 12th, 1613). *Argent, a gauntlet sable, studded or, a crescent of the second for difference.* Crest. A cock *argent*, combed and wattled *gules*, supporting with the dexter claw a gauntlet *sable*, studded *or*. Motto. "Verus honor honestas."
- LEACROFT** (of Southwell). *Ermine, a cross patée throughout gules.* Crest. A cubit arm erect, vested *azure*, cuffed *argent*, holding in the hand *proper*, a chaplet *gules*.
- LEE** otherwise called **LEIGH** (of Southwell, and of Norwell). *Azure, on a fesse cotised or, three leopards' faces gules.* Crest. A demi-Moor vested *gules*, sleeves, *argent*, wreathed round the temple of the second and *azure*, having round the neck a collar *or*, and holding in his dexter hand a gem-ring *proper*.
- LEECH**. *Ermine, on a chief indented gules, three ducal coronets or.* Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a cubit arm erect *proper*, grasping a leech entwined around the arm *vert*.
- LEEK** (of Leek). *Sable, nine annulets, four, three, two, and one, or.* (Thoroton).
- LEEK** (of Leek, of Halam, and of Newark-upon-Trent; the last branch created baronet December the 15th, 1663). *Argent, upon a saltire engrailed sable, nine annulets or.* Crest. A peacock's tail erect *proper*, supported by two eagles with wings expanded *argent*.
- LEEK** (of Kirketon, in the parish of Screveton). *Argent, upon a saltire engrailed sable, nine annulets or, within a bordure engrailed of the second, charged with eight crosses patée (sometimes crosses crosslet) of the third.*
- LEIGH** (of Annesley). *Gules, a cross engrailed argent.* Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a ram's head *argent*, attired of the first, holding in the mouth a sprig of laurel *vert*.
- LEVETT** (of Normanton). *Sable, a fesse embattled counter-embattled between three wolves' heads erased *argent*.* (Harr. MS. 1555).
- LEWES** (of Headon). *Sable, a bend ermine, between six owls *argent*, beaked and legged *gules*.* Harr. MS. 1555).
- LEWIS** (of Stanford; originally of the city of London). *Argent, on a fesse *azure*, three boars' heads couped *or*, in chief a lion passant *gules*.* Crest. Out of a mural coronet *or*, a boar's head erect *ermine*, langued *gules*.
- LEXINGTON** (of Lexington—now called Laxton). *Argent, a cross patonce *azure*.*
- LINDLEY** (of Skegby; originally of Lindley, in the co. of York. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1614). *Argent, on a chief *sable*, three griffins' heads erased of the field.*
- LISTER** (of Bawtry). *Ermine, on a fesse *sable*, three mullets *or*, in chief a fleur-de-lys of the second for difference.*
- LLOYD** (of Mattersey). *Argent, three lions dormant in pale *sable*.* Crest. A dexter cubit arm in scale armour *proper*, cuffed *argent*, grasping in the hand *proper*, a lizard, in bend sinister *vert*.
- LOCKO** (of the town of Nottingham). *Argent, a bend between two water-bougets *sable*.*
- LONGDEN** (of Bramcote; originally of Ashbourne, in the co. of Derby. Granted to the late John Sherwin Longden, Esquire, who assumed the name and arms of Sherwin in 1818, and was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1829, and who assumed the name and arms of Gregory in 1860). *Argent, on a bend engrailed *azure*, between two bucks' heads cabossed *proper*, an eagle's head erased between two escallop-shells *or*.* Crest. An eagle with wings displayed *proper*, charged on the breast and on either wing with an escallop-shell *azure*, supporting with the dexter claw a buck's head cabossed *proper*.
- LONGVILLIERS** (lords of Rampton). *Sable, a bend between six crosses crosslet *argent*.*
- LOVEL** (created a Baron, by writ, January the 26th, 1297, and Viscount Lovel, January the 4th, 1483). *Barry nebulee of six *or* and *gules*.*
- LOVETOT** (feudal lord of Worksop). *Argent, a lion rampant per fesse *gules* and *sable*.*
- LOWDHAM** (of Lowdham. Of this family was Godfrey de Lowdham, who became Archbishop of York in 1258). *Argent, on a bend *azure*, five crosses crosslet *or*.*
- LOWE** (of Highfield; originally of La Lowe, in the co. of Chester. Now represented by Edward Joseph Lowe, of Highfield, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham). The ancient arms of the family were *Gules, two wolves passant *argent**; but this branch now bear—*Argent, on a*

bend engrailed *azure*, three wolves' heads erased of the first, within a bordure also engrailed of the second. Crest. A wolf passant *argent*, collared and chained *gules*, the chain reflexed over the back. Motto. "Innocentia quamvis in agro sanguinis."

**Lowe** (of Southwell, and of Oxton). As borne by Sherbrooke Lowe, of Southwell, Esquire, High Sheriff for Nottinghamshire in 1785, and by Robert Lowe, of Oxton, Esquire, High Sheriff in 1802. Now represented by Henry Porter Sherbrooke, Esquire, who assumed the name and arms of Sherbrooke in 1847). *Gules*, two wolves passant *argent*. Crest. A wolf's head erased *argent*.

**Lewis**. Per pale *or* and *sable*, a chevron between three escallop-shells countercharged.

**Lukin** (of Sookholme). *Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, over all a bendlet compony *or* and *azure*. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *gules*, gorged with a collar compony *argent* and *azure*.

**Lutterell** (lords of West Bridgeford and elsewhere; summoned to Parliament as a Baron, June the 24th, 1295). *Azure*, a bend between six martlets *argent*. (These arms remained in ancient stained glass in the windows of the parish church of West Bridgeford until the recent "restoration" of that fabric, when they disappeared).

**Machin** (of Gateford. As borne by John Vessey Machin, of Gateford, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Gules*, a fesse vaire between three pelicans' heads erased *argent*, vulning themselves *proper*. Crest. A pelican with wings expanded *argent*, vulning its breast *proper*. Motto. "Auxilium ab alto."

**Makerel**. *Gules*, three mackerel haurient *argent*.

**Magnus** (of Newark-upon-Trent). Bendy of six *gules* and *vert*, upon a fesse *or*, a lion passant guardant between two cinquefoils of the first. Motto. "As God will."

**Mallet**. *Gules*, a fesse *ermine*, between six square buckles *or*. (Harl. MS. 1555).

**Mallovell** (of Hampton). *Vert*, three hounds courant in pale *or*.

**Mansfield** (of West Leake). This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662). *Argent*, upon a chevron between three maunches *sable*, as many bezants.

**Markham** (of Markham and Cotham). *Azure*, on a chief *or*, a demi-lion rampant issuant *gules*. Crest. A lion of St. Mark, sejant guardant, winged *or*, circled round the head with a nimbus *argent*, supporting a harp of the first.

**Markham** (of Ollerton). *Azure*, on a chief *or*, a demi-lion rampant issuant *gules*, all within a bordure *argent*.

**Marmion** (of Cossall). *Vaire*, a fesse *sable*. (Harl. MS. 1555).

**Marshall** (of South Carlton and elsewhere). Barry of six *argent* and *sable*, a canton *ermine*. Crest. A demi-man in complete armour *proper*, over his dexter shoulder a scarf *azure*, fringed *or*, on his sinister shoulder a bunch of ribbons *gules*, on his helmet plumes *argent*, and holding in his dexter hand a marshal's bâton *proper*.

**Martell** (of Chilwell and Ruddington). *Argent*, three hammers *gules*. (These arms were formerly in the windows of the old hall at Chilwell; and the same coat with the colours reversed was likewise formerly in the windows of the old hall at Gotham).

**Martin** (of Colston Bassett. Now represented by Henry Martin, of East Bridgeford, Esquire). *Argent*, two bars *gules*. Crest. An ape, seated upon the stump of a tree, and admiring himself in a mirror all *proper*. Motto. "Sans tache."

**Mason** (of Morton. As borne by George William Mason, of Morton, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1872). *Or*, a lion rampant with two heads *azure*. Crest. A mermaid with comb and mirror *proper*.

**Maxey** (of Halloughton; descended through a younger branch from the Maxeys, of Higham Ferrers, in the co. of Northampton). *Argent*, a chevron between three crescents *gules*. (Harl. MS. 1555).

**Meadows** (now called Pierrepont). *Gules*, a chevron *ermine*, between three pelicans *argent*, vulning their breasts *proper*, on a canton of the third, a lion sejant of the first, over all a label of three points *azure*. Crest. A pelican *argent*, vulning its breast *proper*. Motto. "Mea dos virtus."

**Mee** (of East Retford). *Azure*, a chevron *ermine*, between three roses *argent*, on a chief indented of the last, as many crosses crosslet fitchee of the first. Crest. Between two branches of oak, a stag's head erased, all *proper*.

**Mellish** (of Hodsock; formerly of Blyth, and originally of the city of London. As borne by Henry Mellish, of Hodsock, Esquire, a minor). *Azure*, two swans in pale *argent*, between as many flaunches *ermine*. Crest. A swan's head and neck erased *argent*, ducally gorged *or*.

- MELLOR** (of the town of Nottingham. Of this family was Dame Agnes Mellor, who founded the Free Grammar School at Nottingham in 1518). *Argent*, three blackbirds *proper*.
- MERING** (of Mering). *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, three escallop-shells *or*. Crest. A nag's head erased *sable*, bezantee, holding in the mouth an annulet *or*. (These arms appear upon an ancient stone screen in the parish church of Sutton-upon-Trent, and also in the parish church of Newark-upon-Trent).
- METHLEY** (of Elston). Barry of six *sable* and *argent*, on a chief of the last three mullets pierced of the first.
- MIDDLETON** (of Sibthorpe). *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, debruised by a bend *azure*, charged with three escallop-shells *or*. (Thoroton).
- MILLINGTON** (of Felley. Of this family was Gilbert Millington, the Regicide, so well known as the chairman of the committee for plundering ministers). *Argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*.
- MILNER** (of Aslacton; subsequently of Burton Grange, in the co. of York). *Sable*, a chevron between three horses'-bits *or*.
- MILNES** (of Beckingham). *Azure*, on a chevron *argent*, three mill-rinds *sable*, on a canton *or*, a trefoil slipped of the third. Crest. An elephant's head erased *proper*, gorged with a ducal coronet *or*.
- MILWARD** (of Thurgarton Priory). *Ermine*, on a fesse *gules*, three plates. Crest. A lion's paw *sable*, grasping a sceptre *or*.
- MILWARD** (of Thurgarton). Granted to Richard Parkinson, Esquire, on his assuming the name and arms of Milward in 1844). *Ermine*, on a fesse *gules*, between two cotises inverted of the last, an annulet *argent*, between two plates. Crest. A lion's paw, *sable*, grasping a sceptre, *or*, entwined with a wreath of laurel *vert*.
- MOLYNEUX** (of Hawton and Teversal; descended from a common ancestor with the noble family of Molyneux, Earls of Sefton. Created a baronet June the 29th, 1611). *Azure*, a cross moline quarter-pierced *or*. Crest. A chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, adorned with a plume of peacock's feathers *proper*.
- MOLYNEUX**. *Azure*, a cross moline *or*, within a bordure *argent*.
- MOMPESON** (of Eakering and of Bilsthorpe. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662). *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, charged upon the shoulder with a martlet *or*. (Thoroton).
- MONAX** (of Gonalston, and of Wootton, in the co. of Bedford; originally of the city of London. Created a baronet Dec. the 4th, 1660). *Argent*, on a chevron *sable*, between three oak-leaves *vert*, as many bezants, upon a chief *gules* a dove between two anchors of the first. Crest. A turtle-dove *argent*, holding in the beak three acorns *or*, slipped and leaved *vert*.
- MONBOUCHER** (of Sutton). *Argent*, three water-pots, *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, bezantee.
- MONBOUCHER** (of Gamston). *Argent*, a chevron between three water-pots, *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, bezantee.
- MONCKTON** (of Serleby; created Viscount Galway, in the peerage of Ireland, July the 17th, 1727; now represented by the Right Hon. George Edward Arundell Monckton-Arundell, sixth Viscount Galway). *Sable*, on a chevron between three martlets *or*, as many mullets of the field. Crest. A martlet *or*. Supporters. Two unicorns *ermine*, crined, armed, and unguled, *or*, each gorged with an eastern diadem of the last. Motto. "Cruce dum spiro fido."
- MONNOX**. *Azure*, on a chevron embattled *or*, between three herons *argent*, a leopard's head between two fleurs-de-lys *gules*. Crest. A demi-heron *argent*, with wings expanded *gules*, holding in the beak a flower *or*, slipped and leaved *vert*. (Harl. MS. 1400).
- MONTAGU** (of Papplewick. Now represented by Andrew Montagu, of Melton, in the co. of York, Esquire). Quarterly: first and fourth, *Argent*, three lozenges conjoined in fesse *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, for Montagu; second and third, *Or*, an eagle displayed *vert*, beaked and membered *gules*, for Monthermer. Crest. A gryphon's head couped *or*, beaked *sable*, with two wings of the last.
- MONTGOMERY**. *Or*, an eagle displayed *azur*.
- MOORE** (of Ruddington; a younger branch of the Moores, of Appleby Parva, in the co. of Derby. As borne by Thomas Moore, of Ruddington, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1831). *Ermine*, three greyhounds courant in pale *sable*, collared *gules*, on a canton of the last a lion passant guardant *or*. Crest. A moor-cock *ermimes*, with wings displayed, holding in the beak a sprig of heather *proper*.
- MORE** (of Kirklington). *Sable*, a cross *argent*. Crest. A Moor's head side-faced *proper*, on the head a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*.

(*To be continued.*)

## THE TOMB OF JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, ETC.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS, ESQ.

THE communication which appeared in the "RELIQUARY" for April last on the above subject, has been already happily fruitful in eliciting the very interesting paper signed "R. G," which appeared in the last number, entitled, "The Early Potters of Staffordshire." That article enumerates the posthumous honours already accorded to the memory of Wedgwood, and declares them to be deservedly accorded. And it is because the great merits of Wedgwood as an improver of English art-manufacture and commerce have been so splendidly recognised—because he has been honoured by a grand memorial structure, by a statue in bronze, and a beautiful monument in marble, and because his name is already immortalised in verse and in prose—that I think his grave in Stoke churchyard should no longer remain uninscribed and unnoted. It is true, as the writer referred to observes, that "it matters little where and how our bodies are disposed of, as at no distant time they are resolved into their mother earth." Or at least are reclaimed by active nature to be re-utilized in new forces, and re-modelled into new forms of life and beauty. Yet it is not the custom of mankind to lose sight of the verified spots of the earth where the remains of their distinguished ones were deposited.

There are certainly some (in Nazareth) who profess no great admiration for Wedgwood and his productions. There are even Staffordshire potters who have declared their opinion that "too much fuss has been made about Wedgwood." These same men have grown wealthy by means of potting, and I need only reply to them that but for the genius and enterprise of Josiah Wedgwood, which created a new industry, improved and extended an old one, and drew the attention of the world to North Staffordshire as the market for all kinds of ceramic productions, they—the said wealthy potters—would, as likely as not, at this moment have been mere labourers or flunkeys, as some of their ancestors were until the extending ceramic industry absorbed them. Others, to some extent leaders of taste in Art, have declared their indifference to Wedgwood-art on the ground that there is too much "modernism" in it, "which, compared with ancient work, hardly deserves a thought." In the name of Jerusalem! if that is ancient enough, what art can be more severely classic than Wedgwood art? It combines all the purity, grace, and beauty of the best Grecian and Italian ceramic forms, with the improvements of better finish, finer and more enduring materials and colours, and far more extended utility. But why should *I* say a word in praise of Wedgwood, since his "Life" has been so well written by the Editor of the "RELIQUARY," and as the writer on "The Early Potters" says, "his career has often animated the eloquence of orators from the ex-Prime Minister downwards."

I find that by some it is supposed that a mere family monument over the grave is the thing suggested. The family monument, a very fine one, already beautifies the chancel of Stoke church. The tomb is left conveniently bare for a noble communal monument. I say conveniently bare because, luckily, there is no family erection to be

removed from it to make place for a more important communal structure. Josiah Wedgwood was not only the father of the Wedgwood family, but one—and the chief—of the fathers of English potting. Therefore all potters may claim to aid in distinguishing worthily the tomb of their benefactor and ancestor in art.

As to the suggestion of Mr. C. Roach Smith, made in the last "RELIQUARY" but one, that terra cotta would be the most appropriate material for such a monument, it would indeed be so if our climate were suitable to its preservation ; and it is very much to be regretted that there is an obstacle to the use of that material for out-door monuments. Nothing of a porous nature like terra-cotta, so exposed, would long enough withstand the disintegrating influence of an alternately moist and frosty climate. With mere moisture and warmth marble would be corroded sooner than well-burnt terra cotta ; but with moisture and frosts the latter would be disintegrated sooner than marble. A granite obelisk, simply inscribed, would be the most enduring memorial.

The writer of the article on "The Early Potters of Staffordshire," aptly observes that "In our worship of one great star, we are often liable to overlook the lesser lights. There is especial aptness in this remark, so far as it refers to Wedgwood and his contemporary, "Astbury, the Potter," whose inscribed grave-stone in Stoke churchyard the above writer has discovered, and respecting whom and whose family he furnishes some very interesting matter. The lesser lights which surrounded the great star were, however, with the exception of Astbury, principally planetary or reflected lights, since they were imitators of Wedgwood. Astbury, on the other hand, was an important harbinger and preparer-of-the-way for Wedgwood. He was the inventor of English earthenware, and the compounder of that material on which Wedgwood's genius was to operate in the creation of things of beauty. Astbury's discovery of the value of ground calcined flint in the composition of earthenware, was of far greater importance than Wedgwood's discovery of the value of barytes in the composition of jasper. Yet until, only the other day, the writer above referred to made the most interesting discovery of the inscribed grave-stone of "John Astbury, the Elder, of Shelton, Potter, who departed this life March 3rd, 1743, aged 55 years ;" even his Christian name was a mystery. The two historic potters were contemporaries : fancy the possibility of so much uncertainty attaching to the Christian name of Wedgwood, that some writers should call him Samuel, and some William, and some John, while others dare not give him a Christian name at all ! Yet so it was with Astbury the Forerunner. The descendant at last rescues the prefix from oblivion, and it is undoubtedly John. Besides the histories and memoirs mentioned by the above writer, as containing mention of Astbury, he is alluded to by Samuel Parkes, a writer on chemistry and manufactures ; and he, too, omits the Christian name, which is remarkable, seeing that he lived at Stoke at a time when many of Astbury's contemporaries must have been living.

I will mention, in passing, for the information of future Staffordshire antiquaries, that Samuel Parkes, F.L.S., and F.G.S., having been born at Stourbridge in 1759, carried on during several years the

business of a soap manufacturer in High Street, Stoke-upon-Trent, within the enclosure now used and known as the Parish Offices. Ultimately the soap-boiling at that place was pronounced a nuisance, and the works were removed to the canal-side towards Newcastle-under-Lyme. A friend of mine possesses, if he has not lost it, the day-book of Samuel Parkes, the soap boiler, of High Street, Stoke, containing entries of sales for the year 1790. How long Parkes remained at Stoke after that I have not at present been able to learn, but he mentions in one of his works that he resided there altogether several years, and it is probable that his essay *On Earthenware and Porcelain*, and *On Barytes*, and his copious notes on the same subjects in his *Chemical Catechism*, were written at that time. He removed thence to London, and for some years, including 1815 and 1816, was proprietor of a chemical works in Goswell Street. He died in the year 1825. Besides the works above-mentioned, he wrote others, viz., *On the utility of Chemistry*; *On Temperature*; *On Specific Gravity*; *On Calico Printing*; *On Carbon*; *On Sulphuric Acid*; *On Citric Acid*; *On the Fixed Alkalies*; *On Glass*; *On Bleaching*; *On Water*; *On Sal-ammoniac*; *On Edge Tools*; and *Rudiments of Chemistry*. Copies of all these I possess, and he may have written more.

Returning to Astbury, the writer of "The Early Potters of Staffordshire" says, "We think there were descendants bearing the name a few years back, possibly now, though unknown to us." A loving friend of my boyhood, in London, more than a quarter of a century ago, he being then a white-haired elderly man, was Mr. William Copeland Astbury. He told me that he was the grandson, or great-grandson, I forget which, of Astbury the potter, who first used flint in earthenware. Mr. W. C. Astbury was a man of liberal education, great refinement, and one of the most humane I have known. He followed no other business or profession than that of endeavouring to benefit his fellow-creatures—and was always engaged in aiding religious and educational institutions, especially Sunday Schools, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society; and was particularly emphatic in his advocacy of kindness to dumb animals. He was first-cousin to the late eminent potter, Mr. William Taylor Copeland. The last communication I had with him was in 1867, when he remitted to me a subscription for the Talke-o'-th'-Hill Relief Fund, which was acknowledged in his name in the *Staffordshire Advertiser*. I have since learned from Mr. Wm. Hitchin, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that Mr. Astbury was known to be living on the 3rd January, 1868, when he paid his last subscription to that Society, and on the 14th November of the same year the Society was advised that he was dead. It is, probably, too late to recover any memoirs of "John Astbury, the Elder, of Shelton, Potter;" let us therefore atone past neglect by making record of one of his worthy descendants.

And the memory of "Astbury, the Potter," will be honoured ever hereafter in the fame of another of his descendants, not however bearing his name, the record of whose high merits, and learned labours, will certainly not be omitted from the future history of the great men

of Staffordshire. His additions to scientific literature are decidedly important. And it will be recorded of him, that whenever he spoke on science, the learned and the unlearned listened with pleasure and profit. For it may be said of him, that with extensive knowledge "he spake of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." As to the "three thousand proverbs," we are not sure of the exact number, but he is great in that line also. And this learned and good man is now revealed to us as the grandson of Margaret, the second daughter so named, of "John Astbury, the Elder;" and is the author, under the initials "R. G.," of the article in the "RELIQUARY," on "The Early Potters of Staffordshire," to which I have so much referred.

I have ventured the opinion that the "lesser lights" of Wedgwood's time were reflected lights. That opinion is borne out by the manner in which those lights so rapidly declined when Wedgwood disappeared. The very good imitations by Mayer, Turner, Spode, and others, were soon discontinued, and at the hereditary Etruria Works the manufacture of copies from Josiah's originals continued only in a reduced degree. For want of the original genius in potting, the declination of taste in the manufacture became general, and very soon positive ugliness succeeded generally to the brief reign of beauty. In domestic pottery the shapes adopted became hideously shapeless, and the prevalent decorations were copies of the very worst of Oriental patterns. A *renaissance* slowly resulted from the later influence of the Prince Consort, acting principally through the Society of Arts, and the Schools of Art. Emulation was aroused and encouraged among the potting firms of Copeland, Minton, Worcester, Ridgway, Pratt, Coalport, Alcock, and others. Mr. Hall, countenanced by the Prince, selected examples, month after month, of the most successful results of this competition, and illustrated and commented upon them in the pages of the *Art Journal*; the anticipation of which honour acted with some as the laurel prize acted with the contenders at the ancient games. At length the rude Chinese and Japanese patterns, which had been generally adopted, once more gave place to a better taste.

I was struck with a beautiful passage which appeared in a leader, on Schools of Art, in one of the great London dailies, not many weeks ago. It is in harmony with the views which I have expressed, of the brilliant isolation of Wedgwood's genius, and with the Editor's permission I will transfer it from its original prominent but ephemeral place to the more permanent "RELIQUARY." It is this:—"The example set by Wedgwood, splendid and individually triumphant as it was, did little, it is curious to remark, for general decoration. The great potter was but an ABIEL, faithful among the faithless; or rather a shooting star, making the firmament radiant for a moment, and then disappearing to leave it murkier than before."

*Stoke-upon-Trent.*

## Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

### MESSRS. PERKES AND CO'S. ENGRAVED GLASS.

AMONGST the most beautiful productions in table glass which have come under our notice, whether for beauty and intricacy of design, scrupulous nicety and accuracy in the minutest detail, or delicacy of touch in engraving, some specimens which have been submitted to us by Messrs. Perkes and Co., of the Borough Glass Works, Stoke-upon-Trent, take a very foremost and enviable rank. To these we purpose directing special attention, feeling that such beauty of design, and such excellence of workmanship, deserves to be extensively known. Mr. Perkes has carried on the business of glass-making at Stoke for many years with marked success, and has recently taken into partnership his old friend, Mr. John Northwood, one of the most gifted and skilful artists in the trade, and the manufactory is now carried on jointly by them. From such a combination of skill and enterprise, great things in the Art-decoration of our table glass may confidently be expected. Mr. Northwood has the proud distinction of being the inventor of a delicate and unerring machine for tracing the beautiful patterns on the glass preparatory to etching—a machine that in such hands as his, and guided by his fine taste, has created an entirely new era in the ornamentation of this lovely and fragile, but indispensable material. Unfortunately through not patenting his machine, Mr. Northwood has allowed others to reap the benefit of his skill and industry.

Machine tracing is, of course, done by many firms, but nothing that has yet been produced equals in precision and delicacy of workmanship Mr. Northwood's own manipulation, which is characterized by the finest taste, the quickest penetration, and the almost painful accuracy of every detail.

Some of the glasses which we have seen, decorated by the process invented by this firm, are encircled by borders more or less intricate, entirely produced by the machine; others, in which two kinds of acids are used, have their outlines traced by the machine and finished with what is technically called "bright acids," while the remainder of the pattern is deadened with the same effect as "ground glass," by what is called "dead acid." Others again have these two processes admirably and effectively combined with actual and literal engraving, done on the engraver's wheel. Again, these are, with still more marked effect, combined with the simpler and totally different art of glass cutting. The effect is rich in the extreme—more especially in those varieties in which the bright and the dead are blended to form one harmonious whole.

Of the patterns themselves it is, of course, unnecessary to speak—their number is so great, and their changes, according to the taste of the artist, so rapid, that to describe any or all of them would be but to give a faint idea of their variety. It is enough to say that whether the pattern consists, as in some instances, of simple and exceedingly minute scales, or of the Key or Grecian pattern only, or combined with others; or of classic foliage, or of "fortification" lines; or whether of festoons, foliage, flowers, drops, or what not, they all are alike beautiful, and all alike characterized by the utmost accuracy, precision, and good taste.

Mr. Northwood has already achieved some wonders in glass decoration. One of these (and it is one upon which if it were his only work, an undying fame is raised), is a two-handled vase, fifteen inches high, which occupied his whole leisure time for nine years of his valuable life. On the upper part of the vase a surrounding band or frieze, studied from the "Elgin Marbles," as they are now called, is introduced. This is in relief, and every detail has been cut—for it is literally sculpture in glass—and carved with scrupulous nicety and painstaking precision. The gradations of relief, and the features, the hands and feet, and the drapery of the human figures, as well as the anatomical nicety, even to the veins of the horses, are marvels of art, and are true and exquisite cameo. The entire surface of the vase, exclusive of this equestrian band, is covered with minute ornamentation in horizontal bands, each band different from the other, and all equally beautiful in design and manipulation. This exquisite specimen of glass engraving has been presented by Mr. Stone, its fortunate possessor, to the Birmingham Gallery of Art, where it forms one of the most attractive features. Mr. Northwood is now, at the present time, we believe, engaged on a copy in its own material, of the famous Portland vase, which is expected to be the most perfect and exact copy ever made. Of this we shall probably say more when the tedious work is completed.

We close this brief notice of the productions of Messrs. Perkes and Co., by expressing our opinion that although they have achieved so much, they will yet achieve much more; and that as their examples of glass engraving (we allude to table glass which alone we have yet seen) now rank among the best in the kingdom, so they will continue to maintain their prominent position. We shall hope yet again to revert to other varieties of their productions in a future article.

## MESSRS. STEEL AND GARLAND'S INDEPENDENT STANDARDS.

THE art-productions of Messrs. Steel and Garland of the Wharncliffe Works, Sheffield, not only for their beauty of design, but for massive character and for their admirable finish, deserve special mention at our hands. The firm has, by its later productions, succeeded in thoroughly blending Art of a high character with objects of stern utility, and thus has made a very important advance in manufactures. The objects to which our attention has been directed, and which we have with so much pleasure examined, are "standards" for fire-irons—not strictly "fire-dogs" whose function was to support the billets of wood on the wide fire-hearths of our ancestors; but ornamental rests for the fire-irons at the sides of the ornate fire-places of our own day. These are objects which give scope to the designer's taste and the modeller's skill, and are capable, according to the style of the building, the character of the decorations of the room, or the taste of the artist, of being produced in endless variety. We have recently had submitted to us a selection from the newest of these designs, and have no hesitation in expressing our approval and admiration of them. To some of these we purpose directing attention, simply premising that the whole are produced in an excellent manner, and that the surface of the metal is, in most cases, smooth and clean; and the workmanship, even to the minutest detail, sharp and well defined. Some of the Standards are of the old fire-dog shape in general form, but worked up and altered in numberless ways. Others, and it is to these that we desire to call attention, are animals and human figures so arranged as to meet all the requirements of the purpose for which they are intended, and to form, apart from that purpose, ornamental bronzes for decoration.

One of these is a well modelled stork grasping in one foot an eel, which it is preparing to dart at with its beak. Another is a griffin, *sejant*, of classic form, with wings closed and arched over the head; the rest being at the back of the wings. As might naturally be expected, the Lion enters somewhat largely into the design of these useful articles; hence Messrs. Steel and Garland have, among others, a noble lion couchant on a massive base—the very personification of majestic power and repose; and another, a lion *sejant*-affronte grasping in its paws the bar or rest; these are particularly successful. In like manner the Sphinx is utilized in a variety of ways; two which have come under our notice being admirably modelled, and of very effective and massive proportions. Another strikingly effective design is a griffin *sejant*, the dexter front paw resting on the base, and the sinister raised and grasping a flaming torch, from the top of which the rests project. This is powerfully conceived, and the modelling is of remarkable excellence; it is one of the most effective of the series. Another pretty and pleasing design is a cupid with the arms uplifted, bearing on his right shoulder a Grecian vase, from which spring the rests. The figure is well formed, the modelling easy and graceful, and the whole contour pleasing and satisfactory. Let us, with regard to this figure, throw out a hint to the firm. By removing the rest from the top of the vase and substituting for it branches and nozzles, a very effective and "taking" candelabra might with ease be produced, and thus the design utilized in another and very pleasing manner; it would form an excellent candelabra for side table, chimney piece, or pedestal. The double-headed eagle, or "eagle displayed," or "spread eagle" as commonly called, is also another good and effective design; the outstretched wings, of course, forming the rest.

The whole of these designs, and a large number of others which we have not specified, are produced by the eminent firm of Steel and Garland, in electro bronze, ormolu, or Berlin black; or in very effective combinations of all or part of these, and bright polished steel. Of course it will be well understood that in speaking of the modelling and execution of these standards we speak of their art quality in so far as regards the special object for which they are intended—not as finished bronzes for the cabinet. In some the workmanship is sharp and clean as need be, and the details well defined; in others this is not so apparent; but in all the designs are effective and good, and such as stamp the firm as among our successful art producers.

The firm of Steel and Garland, who are renowned as Stove Grate and Fender Manufacturers, and who have, we believe, patented a special construction of Grate which is said to possess many advantages over other makes, was established about 1855, and from that time forward its success has been marked and important. The goods produced by this firm are, as will have been gathered from our remarks, characterized by a cleverness and boldness of design; a happy blending of art with stern usefulness in heavy goods; a wise attention to surface; and a general excellence of workmanship. Their "Independent Standards" are suited alike for the moderate sized "home," and for the most costly and extensive mansion. Of their fenders and fire-grates we may yet perhaps have an opportunity of speaking in these pages.

## THE CLUB BOTTLE HOLDER.

MESSRS. MAPPIN AND WEBB, of 76, Oxford Street, London, and the Royal Cutlery Works, Sheffield, are, as usual, the first to supply a desideratum long felt by hundreds of private households, as well as numbers of clubs and public institutions, and we therefore have again pleasure in calling attention to their inventions. The article to which we now desire to direct especial attention, is a bottle-holder of simple but faultlessly effective construction, which they have lately introduced and named the "Club Bottle-Holder." In it no screw or other fastening is needed, and its perfect simplicity of construction is its greatest charm. For the purpose of explaining this

construction we have prepared two small engravings, and on reference to them the wonder that will naturally arise in any one's mind is, that so plain, simple, and effectual a principle should not long ago have been brought into use. The "holder" consists, as will be seen, of solid strong bottom; a band to encircle the neck of the bottle; and a strong handle connecting the two together. This handle, designed in the severe style of Art, and very firm to the hold, is divided into two parts, down the middle, and made to fit together with mathematical nicety. The bottom, and the rim, are also made each in two pieces, in like manner, the two halves of each being attached together in front by a

hinge. This being the case, the "holder" opens for the admission of the bottle, as shown on the second engraving, and the bare act of closing and holding the handle for pouring, completely and effectually secures the bottle. Nothing could be more satisfactory or perfect in action than this simple invention, and no accident can possibly occur in its use. Messrs. Mappin and Webb produce this useful and desirable holder in electro-silver on the best nickel, and at a price that will ensure its acceptance. It is one of the most useful inventions of late years, and we cordially commend it.

MESSRS. W. AVERY AND SONS "EASEL" NEEDLE CASE.  
IN a former article (See page 53) we wrote at some length upon the very artistic and beautifully designed needle cases of Messrs. W. Avery and Sons, of Redditch. Since then this energetic firm, with its usual good taste, has produced a new and very tasteful design, which they have kindly forwarded to us. It takes the form of an artist's easel, upon which rests a charmingly modelled portfolio. The front of this on being unfastened at the top, falls down and displays, in place of sketches, a selection of packets of needles, such as will delight the eyes and employ the busy fingers of our fair friends for many a month to come. The easel and its useful load are beautifully ornamented, and being finely and substantially made, and trebly gilt, will last for years, and always be a pleasing object for the work table, drawing room, dressing table, or elsewhere. Messrs. Avery are imbued with a right spirit in all their Art-productions; and all their "cases" are characterized with good taste, strict utility, and faultless workmanship.

## Christmas Novelties.

## MESSRS. DEAN &amp; SONS' CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

IT is always a pleasure to us to receive, and notice with commendation, Messrs. Dean & Sons' productions, for they are always characterised by good taste in design, clearness of execution, and ingenuity in arrangement. Among the novelties just produced by them are some clever Christmas cards and satchets, games and puzzles, almanacks, surprise picture books, toy and nonsense books, etc., all of which are good and clever. One Christmas card bears, within a charming wreath of raised flowers, a sweetly pretty verse, and this being drawn aside discloses a "herald angel" bringing "tidings of glad joy" as she descends from the "star-spangled firmament," which is exquisitely shown by semi-perforations behind. Another, by an ingenious and mechanical arrangement, contains a series of revolving pictures, which by simply drawing down a small holder, pass in succession behind the opening, like a diorama, and are as easily returned to



CLOSED.



OPEN.

their original position. Another, in form of a triptych, bears in its centre "a seasonable compliment," and on its folding leaves a series of charming juvenile figures. Another—a satchet—is a pretty combination of "quilted" white satin, embossing in gold and silver, and artificial leaves and berries.

The Almanacks for 1876 are, if possible, even more elegant than in former years. One of the prettiest is the "*Surprise Bouquet Almanack*"—a charming bouquet of flowers, from the holder of which hangs a silk and silver cord and tassel, by pulling which a calendar appears among the flowers, and instantly closes up again on releasing the cord. Another is the "*Perfumed Fan Calendar*," full of beautiful designs in colours; and another, "*The Circle of the Year Almanack*," which embraces, printed in gold with chromo cover, all the usual information contained in almanacks, a considerable deal of amusing reading, tables of wages, money, &c., and a fascinating "language of flowers," which will be coveted by its fair possessors.

The "*Money Bag Puzzle*" is one of the most clever of the many puzzles we have seen, and is just the thing for a gift—it will be a source of endless amusement for winter evenings. "*The Bird's Party*," a card game, is on the usual quartett principle, but is one of the pleasantest we have seen—being entirely birds. It will form a very acceptable gift to juvenile friends.

Messrs. Dean & Sons also send us three of their new amusing gift books, which we cordially recommend to our readers. "*Lily's Garden*," by F. M. C., is a lovely little book, illustrated with exquisite coloured plates of groups of flowers, true to nature in their drawing, and executed in the best style of art. "*Sense and Fun*" will please all the "wee" people to whom it is given, and so will the surprise picture book of "*Clown and Pantaloons*." If our readers will take our advice, they will send up and get a good selection of Messrs. Dean & Sons toy books, Christmas cards, games, and puzzles, for giving away broadcast among their friends during this giving-away season. They could not do better.

#### MESSRS. MULLORD'S NOVELTIES.



MESSRS. A. AND H. MULLORD (London: Penn Street, Hoxton), have produced some striking novelties for the season which are likely to become very popular, and have a good "run" amongst all who care for elegancies of a superior character. One of the most amusing card games of the present season—or of any season—is the "*Game of the Willow Pattern Plate—A Tale of Love and Old China—The History of the Weeping Willow*." The game consists of thirty very cleverly drawn and marvelously droll designs by Charles Endé, printed on as many cards with "willow-pattern" borders, and each accompanied with a characteristic verse. It is a game of numbers, and an excellently designed "willow-pattern" pool—a flat dish which might easily be taken, as it lies on the table, for one of genuine earthenware. It is just the thing for a merry party, and will create much harmless amusement. It is one of the best "got up" of card games we have seen. Another novelty forwarded to us by this firm is the "*Tramway Needle Car*"—a case in form (and remarkably well executed too), which is so ingeniously arranged that each one of the half-dozen people riding on the roof rises up, and is found to draw out a packet of needles; thus the car is freighted with very useful passengers, which will keep employed the delicate fingers of our fair friends. It is one of the most ingenious of inventions for the purpose, and forms one of the prettiest and most useful of souvenirs for Christmas and the New Year. Another needle case of very pretty design is the "*Shield Needle Case*"—red velvet, silver, and white silk fringe—which forms a lovely little gift. We have pleasure in calling attention to Messrs. Mullord's productions, to which we hope on another occasion to return. They produce many novelties, and our friends will do well to order a selection for gifts.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Two years of loving keeps  
One a making year of pleasure

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



## MR. RIMMEL'S NOVELTIES.

As usual, we devote some space to the lovely and never-ending profusion of novelties introduced year after year by Mr. Rimmel, of 96, Strand; and we do so with more than usual pleasure, because his productions this year are of greater beauty than ever. A few months ago, as our readers will remember, Mr. Rimmel's grand establishment in the Strand was destroyed by fire, and thousands upon thousands of his matchless elegancies were totally destroyed. Phoenix like, however, Mr. Rimmel has risen from the flames re-invigorated, and asserts himself a greater "Master of Arts"—the Arts of producing pleasing novelties, and of wedding and welding Art to every object, however small, he undertakes to produce. Truly there is no one, either in England or on the Continent, who has so versatile a genius for invention, so innate a love for the beautiful, and so happy a knack of turning that love to good account as he; and there is no one who has done so much to improve and educate the public taste for the elegancies of life as he has. To him more than to any other living person are we indebted for improvements in design, in manufacture, and in adaptation to various wants of numberless objects which attract and gratify the eye, wherever we turn. His productions gratify every one of the "five senses," and lend a peculiar charm to our surroundings. The sense of "*seeing*" is abundantly indulged, and gratified by the manifold beauties of the thousand and one articles which attract the eye; that of "*hearing*" has its indulgence in the melodious notes of the musical-box albums; that of "*smelling*" is gratified with the luscious perfume that pervades every article like "odour of Arahy," and in the various bottles of scents that "tempt the nose to ecstasies"; that of "*tasting*" has the delicious sweets of the bonbons to feast and pall upon; and that of "*feeling*" has the jets of rose water, the tablets of delicate soaps, and other things to exercise it. Thus, as we have said, the five senses—hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and feeling—each owe to Mr. Rimmel a special indulgence, and these he has brought to perfection by the aid of the other principles—the four elements!

Some of the most striking novelties of this season we have engraved on Plate XVI. for the use of our readers in making their selection of gifts and souvenirs. Fig. 1 is a charming bouquet of embossed flowers, from which, by simply pulling a silken cord, rises a floral fan bearing a suitable motto. Fig. 8 is another fan—a fan almanack—on each fold of which, and on either side, is depicted a juvenile group of exquisite beauty. It is one of the most charming of almanacks, and forms a delightful New Year souvenir. The Comic Pocket Almanack (fig. 4), is a true artistic treasure. The figures, forming a continuous group or rather procession, are admirably drawn and full of droll and merry conceit; it is the best we have seen. "Rimmel's Almanack" proper, is another artistic production of great merit. It bears emblematic and floral representations of different countries, and is faultless in all its details, both artistic and literary. One of its pages is shown on fig. 3.

A striking novelty is the new Gushing Rose, engraved on fig. 7. It is a rose, true to nature in its every fold, but so arranged with tube and ball, that when placed in the button-hole is made to emit a jet of rose-water into the face of any one who has the temerity to approach near enough to smell at it. It is one of the prettiest of "tricks," and provocative of much amusement. Fig. 10 shows one of the innumerable crackers, and fig. 2 one of the amusing devices hidden in its inmost recesses. These crackers—whether floral, having in each a choice perfumed flower for the hair or button-hole; conversational, some containing questions and others answers; costume, in which each one contains some article of clothing; oracular, by which fortunes are disclosed; fans, in each of which a "surprise fan" is enclosed; scent, each containing a bottle of choice scent; or rosewater, with jets enclosed—are produced in endless variety, and in the most tasteful and brilliant arrangement of colours. Another novelty is the new Perfume Diffuser (fig. 5), for dispersing perfumes and scented waters in the minutest of spray, for purifying and rendering the air of apartments delicious in scent. In construction of the glass this little instrument is delicate and admirable in the extreme—indeed it is quite a *chef-d'œuvre* of glass blowing art.

Then Mr. Rimmel has produced charming tiny little hampers and baskets of wicker-work, straw, pith, or wood, and other materials, each of which holds a bottle of delicious scent; boxes of every conceivable size, shape, and construction, containing scents, toilet soaps, and sachets; expanding glove and handkerchief boxes; handkerchief sachets and music rolls; caskets of lovely form, and elegant finish, filled with bottles of perfume; and hundreds of other elegancies, besides Christmas and New Year cards, sachets, and souvenirs. Never in the whole world's history has any one person produced such quantity and such elegant variety of articles suited for presents as has Mr. Rimmel, and we strongly advise our friends to send up their cheques, for any amount they may be disposed to lay out, to him at 96, Strand, and they may leave it to his judgment to send such a selection as cannot but give pleasure and satisfaction.

## MR. SULMAN'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have more than usual pleasure in calling attention to the new series of Christmas cards and greeting cards for the New Year, produced by Mr. Sulman, of the City Road, London, because they are all far above the average in general merit, while those of the mechanical series are perfectly unique in their arrangement, and of exquisite beauty in their design. Mr. Sulman is one of the largest producers of these charming essentials of the season, either in this kingdom or abroad, and all his productions are characterised with a purity of taste, and a faultlessness of "finish" that is quite refreshing. Of the extent to which his operations in this particular line are carried, it may be well just to remark, that we happen to know that for the present season alone Mr. Sulman has produced upwards of three hundred different series of cards, each series comprising from two to eight different designs. Thus, taking the average of designs in each series to be five, we have the surprising fact before us that, this season alone, some fifteen hundred different designs have emanated from his manufactory. The outlay in producing these must have been something enormous—the four mechanical specialties, viz.—the "Bower," the "Balloon," the "Shell," and the "Emblem"—the outlay alone, we are told, has been some four thousand pounds. We have briefly alluded to these points so as to bear out our remark that Mr. Sulman—who, we have much pleasure in adding, has the honour of supplying the Princess of Wales with Christmas and New Year's cards for royal use—is one of our most extensive as well as successful makers of these beautiful articles.

For Juveniles, in the selection before us, Mr. Sulman has been a lavish and happy caterer; the single figures, daintily drawn, and neatly printed in colours, those on which the youngsters surround the good things of the season, and those in which robins figure so plenteously in being fed, are all that can be wished for. Another very "taking" series is that in which country scenes are "frosted" by a peculiar process, which imparts a sparkling naturalness to them which no other process could obtain. Another lovely series has angels introduced in a variety of ways, and these we very especially commend for the good taste shown in the designs, and for the pure and loving feeling they display. Many of these have a groundwork of gold, on which the design in bright and well harmonised colours is wrought with all the beauty and force of the best of our mediæval illuminators. These are all thoroughly good, and of a class that cannot be too widely followed. Art, when expended in this direction becomes, through these trifles, a potent and important teacher of Christianity, and a furtherer of all the best impulses of our nature. The receipt of a card such, for instance, as that where two angels are bearing an inscribed ribbon, or that on which the words beginning "God's angel stooped in bright array" occur; or of any of the series where scenes in the life of our Saviour are depicted, cannot fail to induce a train of healthy thought, and awaken feelings that must have a lasting influence for good on both heart and mind.

Another extensive series is that on which flowers and leaves, and fruits and berries, true to nature in form and colouring, are arranged with appropriate lettering, in the manner, and with all the richness, of the finest illuminated MSS.; these are exquisite in the extreme, and unsurpassed by any other house. Another mediæval series is of the same general character as those drawn by Marks, and first introduced at Belfast; these, by Mr. Sulman, quite equal them in design and in arrangement of colour. Next we have a couple of cards specially designed for friends in, or of, the "sister isle." "God bless ould Ireland, and send you a Happy New Year, darling," is the hearty wish on one—a wish that will find an echo in thousands of loving breasts.

One of the most lovely series, and one that especially commands itself to our taste, is that on which the Cross forms the most prominent feature. The designs of all these are particularly good, and are such as cannot too generally be used. One of these, in which a chaplet of roses hangs on a cross of ivy leaves, the whole surrounded by a wreath of flowers, and lying on a ground of quilted satin, is beyond all praise. Other cards give the double effect of ordinary coloured view pictures, and illuminated scenes; in others, by a simple arrangement, where the "waits" figure in the foreground, throw open the windows, filled with listening guests, while the door of the mansion also opens and the footman brings out refreshments; and in others again revolving and sliding scenes are well introduced. Of the four *specialities* to which we alluded in the first paragraph of this notice—the "balloon," "shell," "bower," and "emblem," it is impossible to accord too much praise. They are so perfectly novel in principle, so ethereal in appearance, so exquisite in arrangement, so charming in design, and so delicate in manipulation, that nothing we have ever seen can approach them. They are simply perfect in mechanism, and marvellous in beauty. We trust Mr. Sulman will receive a full meed of support, for his enterprise and skill demand it. If he receives the support he deserves, no family will be without examples of his beautiful productions this Christmas.

## MARCUS WARD &amp; CO.'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

If anything were wanting to prove the truth of our remarks in former seasons, in these pages, as to the pre-eminence of Irish Art over that of all other countries in the designs and the workmanship of illuminated printing, as applied to Christmas and New Year's cards, we need only point to the productions of Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., of the Royal Ulster Works, Belfast, prepared for the present season, which are as far in advance of their former achievements as those former ones were ahead of all their competitors. None that have issued either from Continental firms, or from those of our own country, so far as we have seen, are at all comparable in point of excellence of workmanship, arrangement of colour, richness of effect, tastefulness of design, truth to nature in drawing, or happy blending of gold and silver with colours, as those produced this season by that eminent firm. To some few of these we cannot resist the temptation of calling special attention. The floral series is one of peculiar beauty and richness; the flowers, true to nature in every detail, are all artistically treated. Some of these, especially those with a groundwork of black, are among the most effective yet produced; the primroses, roses, hair-bells, red hawthorn, ferns, and other plants and flowers having all the effect, by their being thrown out from the black, of the flowers themselves laid on the surface of the card. Another series, on which leaves and berries—oak-leaf and acorn, hawthorn and haws, rose-leaf and hips—are represented in all their richness and beauty on a ground of gold, are peculiarly novel and pretty. Another series, whose designs vie in richness and purity, as well as in intricacy, with best and most elaborate of our mediæval illuminated manuscripts, deserves the highest praise it is possible to give; of these we specially call attention to those which bear the words, "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people;" "Unto you is born this day a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord;" and "The Day-spring from on high hath visited us." These are faultlessly beautiful, and are such as cannot but be the greatest pleasure to all who receive them.

Others, which may be best described as being in form of the ancient diptychs and triptychs, have all the richness of the finest and most elaborately enamelled altars; they are works of high art—we allude especially to those bearing on the outside a Gothic design, with cherubim, and the words, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy," and another with a cross on the outside. The juvenile series is marked this year with many striking novelties, some of which—notably those with figures of darling chubby little children in the centre, surrounded by a border of toys—are the most attractive and pleasing yet produced. Another striking novelty among the more costly of the cards are what may be appropriately termed revolving cards. The arrangement of these is very ingenious and striking; by gently pulling down a slide one picture disappears and another supplants it, while at the same time additional pictures rise and exhibit themselves both above and below.

Another novelty is that in which a vista of scenes is produced through an expanding, or "bellows," arrangement, which, when opened out, shows groups of figures, trees, houses, and distant landscape, as though produced on the stage. The idea is nothing new, but the elaborate treatment of the figures, the admirable arrangement of the mechanical appliances, and the varied and pleasing effect produced, are far beyond what we have before seen.

We repeat, that for originality of design, precision in printing, richness in colouring, and general excellence in every detail, Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. stand pre-eminent in the manufacture of these lovely souvenirs. Our readers cannot do better than ask for *their* cards at the stationers'.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD & CO. have also recently turned their attention to the production of high class writing papers, and have succeeded admirably in their endeavours. These papers are of two distinct classes, the "Royal Irish Linen Paper," and the "Pure Flax Paper," and both, judging from the samples we have seen, are equally good both in quality, in tone of colour, and in surface. Instead of being made as most papers are, of old worn-out clothing—the rags collected by "rag-gatherers" from every conceivable hole and corner in the land—and the refuse of fabrics of multitudinous kinds, the paper we are speaking of is made wholly and solely from the pure unworn linen cuttings of the famed linen factories of Ireland, which are specially kept for that purpose. The materials are in all cases, therefore, new and unworn, and possess, in consequence, all their original strength, tenacity, freshness, and purity of colour. The paper is of the very highest and best quality—indeed we have seen none to equal it—and it is made of different thicknesses and tints, and in all the most fashionable shapes and sizes; with envelopes to match each size and kind. No inferior qualities are made, and in this Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. show their usual wisdom and judgment; whoever purchases their paper (and it is all marked with the name in water lines), is sure to have what is thoroughly good.

## STEVENGRAPHS.

We have had the pleasure on more than one previous occasion, of calling attention to the marvellously beautiful loom-pictures and other productions of Mr. Thomas Stevens, of Coventry, and we have now the pleasing task of chronicling even greater strides in Art than any other season has produced. We know of no textile articles so appropriate for gifts, whether for Christmas time, the New Year, birth, or wedding-day, or indeed any other season or anniversary which are so beautiful, or so pleasing as the book markers which, in such lavish profusion issue from the "magic looms" of Mr. Stevens; they are beauty personified, and are charming in the extreme. Mr. Stevens is always foremost in matters of this kind, and is perfectly unapproachable in beauty of design, in harmonious and brilliant arrangement of colours, in appropriateness and purity of feeling in mottoes and verses, and in delicacy and precision of manipulation and general workmanship. One of the most effective examples of woven pictures and verse, is a group of the emblems of *Faith, Hope, and Charity*. It is a lovely design, striking in its arrangement, rich in its colouring, and lovely in its accompanying verse:—

*Faith* grasped the Cross and cried,  
"Here is my trust, in nought beside;"  
*Hope* joined in full accord,  
And sweetly sung of Heaven's reward;  
*Charity*, greatest of the three,  
Smiling said, "Come, follow me."

Another, equal to this, and peculiarly appropriate as a present, has an exquisite initial letter and border of convolvulus, with richly illuminated ornaments. It is headed "Mizpah," and bears the loving and prayerful words "The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another." One of the most appropriate and charming series of book-markers to which Mr. Stevens has turned his attention is that for birth-days, and of these we have four pleasing examples. Unlike many of the nick-nacks intended for birth-day remembrances, these, produced by Mr. Stevens, bear, thanks to his good taste, simple and brief expressions of love and good wishes, and are such as cannot fail to be given and received with true pleasure.

The Christmas, New Year, and birth-day cards and sachets this year issued by Mr. Stevens, who is indefatigable in his endeavours to produce beautiful novelties, are even more elegant and elaborate than those which have characterised former seasons. The combinations of woven loom-pictures with perforated, embossed, gilt and silvered cards and paper; with quilted and plain satin; with exquisite paintings, chromos, and other coloured pictures; with inlaying of delicate ribbon and an endless variety of other ornaments, are marvellous in the extreme; while in some are entirely new feature—that of enclosing with the card or sachet a massively woven and elegant tie—is introduced. Thus the gift becomes one of actual and acceptable usefulness. In this latter series Mr. Stevens produces a considerable variety of ties both for gentlemen and for ladies, all of which are of equal beauty of design and excellence of workmanship. We unhesitatingly affirm that for whatever season of the year, or whatever occasion, it would be impossible to find more pleasing, more elegant, or more useful trifles than those that emanate from these works.

Mr. Stevens has, very wisely, given a name—a lasting and strictly appropriate name—to the process of producing textile pictures which is his sole and original invention. The name he has adopted is that of "*Stevengraph*" (which name is registered), and his productions will therefore be known as "*Stevengraphs*" in the future. For the purposes of his manufacture Mr. Stevens has just completed the erection of a magnificent pile of buildings in Coventry, about which we shall take another opportunity of writing. We quote the following brief note upon this new building:—"Situate in Cox-street, and surrounded by a garden of about two acres, they consist of a basement and two rooms, each 182 feet in length, by 40 feet in width, and 18 feet in height. There are also workpeople's dining and breakfasting rooms, engine and boiler houses, &c., the whole forming one of the largest and most complete piles of manufacturing premises in the city. The various departments are well lighted, there being in the two large rooms about eight thousand feet of glass. Ventilation is effected by means of 60 ventilators specially designed by the architect, which are found to work most satisfactorily; while in the centre of the roof is one of Watson's large syphon ventilators, which rapidly carries off all foul air. In fact the ventilation is thorough, and must materially add to the health and comfort of the workpeople. The building is of red brick, with dressings of blue brick and stone, with a neat front to Cox-street, from which the works are entered by a spacious hall laid with Minton tiles. About half-a-million bricks were consumed in the building, and the total cost of the works is upwards of £10,000."

## MR. CANTON'S CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we call attention to the purely English Christmas and New Year Cards produced by Mr. Canton, the oldest and one of the most renowned makers of these beautiful productions, of Aldersgate Street, London. We have frequently had occasion to chronicle improvement after improvement, and beauty after beauty in the development of designs for these now *essentials* of the household for every season of the year, but have not till now had the opportunity of calling attention to the untiring labours of Mr. Canton in bringing about that state of constant and unrelaxing improvement. Christmas cards, as we have before named, are of modern introduction into England, and, like Christmas trees, have had their origin in Germany, from whence they made their way to our country, where they have naturalised themselves and become permanent institution among us. To the Prince Consort—"Albert the good"—we are mainly indebted for the introduction into England of the humanising and loving customs of sending Christmas cards to our friends, and assembling our young people around Christmas trees, and a happy introduction it has been! Old and young, married and single, of both sexes and of every condition, now not only send but expect to receive these pretty and graceful souvenirs of friendship and affection, and year by year they increase in number and in beauty. Among the first to enter into the manufacture of these Christmas cards in England was Mr. Canton, who being himself a practical colour printer and a man of energy and consummate taste, entered into the matter with a determination to produce in this country cards whose design and workmanship should at least equal, and probably far surpass, those imported from the continent; he now, we believe, employs some forty or more presses all the year round, in their production alone—to say nothing of artists, and a large staff of makers-up in every department. He has been followed in his trade by many other houses, whose beautiful and indeed very charming cards we have on many occasions spoken of in terms of the highest praise, but he has the credit of producing the most truly English, and therefore appropriate, character of designs of any one.

The variety of Christmas and New Year cards for the present season, issued from the press of Mr. Canton, numbers more than two hundred distinct designs, many of which are of a very complicated and elaborate character, and others simple and beautiful in the extreme. Some of these are composed of several scenes, one behind another, forming unsurpassed vistas of beauty, the mechanical arrangement of which is faultless and the effect striking and pleasant to the eye; in one instance especially, no less than half a dozen scenes—each beautiful in itself—are ranged in regular succession to form one grand and pleasing whole. Others, opening like the tryptychs of old, disclose in their internal folds lovely pictures or calendars for the coming year. Another pretty arrangement is the drawing back of curtains, by the movement of which the scene-work is thrown backwards, forming a pretty garden scene in the manner of theatrical representations, with groups of figures, flowers, borders, and everything to render the scene a Watteau-like creation.

The juvenile series—that in which little children, always pleasing, form the main feature—is, without exception the most attractive, most artistic, and best executed of any yet produced by any house. The pictures, in colouring have a murillo-like effect, and the lights and shades are exquisitely managed. We have seen many series of "juvenile" designs, but none to equal those of Mr. Canton. Besides the series we are speaking of, his "Red Riding Hood" is the best, most natural, and most pleasing yet issued anywhere.

One series which especially deserves our commendation, as being purely to our taste and more than usually appropriate to the season, is that on which the cross and similar emblems forms the most prominent feature. Among these is one having the appropriate words—

"Nothing in my hand I bring,  
Simply to Thy cross I cling,"—

which is beautiful in its utter simplicity. Another, in which the cross forms the conspicuous feature when closed, forms when raised up a kind of corona surrounding a pleasingly drawn picture of our Saviour entering Jerusalem. It is a pretty combination, and will, no doubt, be a great favourite with people of taste. One of the prettiest however, though most simple, is a group of roses, forget-me-nots, lilies of the valley, and other flowers, over which the cross is shown as though thrown upon it in transparent light, the flowers seen through it with a charming effect. Others are clever and effective combinations of painting on satin, velvet with metallic mountings, and the ordinary, but elegant, sachets and cards; they are striking novelties. Another novelty (not a novelty in arrangement, but in homeliness and purity of sentiment in design) is the panoramic book of "How I spent a Happy Christmas." It is a happy conception, and bears all the elements of success thick upon it. We predict that it will be one of the most popular of the season—simply because every picture is conceived in pure taste and the whole presented without a fault or blemish in

picture or in word. We strongly commend Mr. Canton's cards as far above the average of merit, and as being eminently English in thought, sentiment, and work.

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### AN OLD STORY ; A TEMPERANCE TALE IN VERSE.\*

ONE of the most heaven-sent missions on which man can enter is that of reclaiming his fellow-man from the dread vice of drunkenness, and making his future holy, good, and pure. Far better than missions for converting the Jews or for proselytising those of any one religious creed and turning them to another, and probably equally erroneous one; far better than even thrusting civilization down the throats of New Zealanders, or tribe after tribe of Indians, at the point of the bayonet; better, infinitely better, than forcibly taking the birthright of the native with one hand and giving him civilization, Christianity, and a bullet, with the other—is the mission, the pure and holy mission, of converting to temperance those whose lives have been deeply dyed with one of the most deadly of the seven deadly sins. It is an indisputable fact wherever European so called "civilization" has been carried on, questionable European habits and European vices, sins, and abominations, including intemperance, have been firmly grafted on the habits, and minds, and persons of those natives who have come under its baneful influences. Whenever we go abroad among the simple aborigines of the land—wild, uncouth, and "barbarous" (as we falsely call them) though they be—we leave them worse than we found them, for we give them filthy habits unknown to them before, and promote to a terrible degree their moral degradation. In our own highly-civilized country we have thousands upon thousands of more barbarous, more unenlightened, more wild, more uncouth, and more filthy people in mind, body, and pursuits, than could be found among all the wild, unclad, and "savage" races of the world—and these it is who require reclaiming and bringing back to their proper places in society.

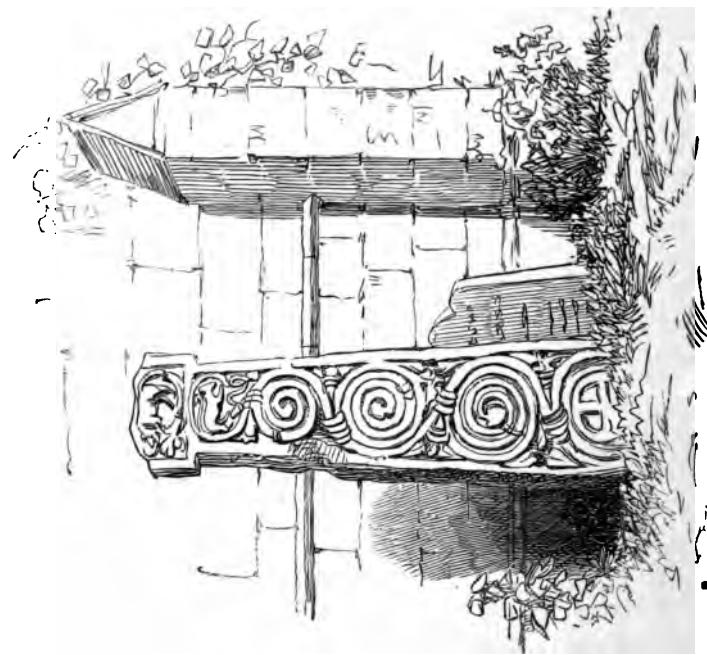
It is a fact—and facts are stubborn things, however much we may try to twist and turn them or gloss them over—that nearly every crime in the whole calendar of transgressions may in many, if not in most, cases be traced to intemperance and its deeper phase, drunkenness. Murder, wife beating, starvation of families, breaking up of homes, assaults, robberies, gambling, embezzlement, forgery, blasphemy, and that horrible phase of society, the "social evil"—these, although a tolerably long string of horrors, are not a tithe of the crimes and sins which lie at the door of intemperance, but are merely enough to bear out our assertion that the mission of reclaiming our fellow-man from this vice is one of the most heaven-sent on which man, woman, or child can enter. And many have entered upon it and done, and are doing, the good work to the best of their ability. Some by their example, others by their lectures, others by their attempts at legislation (though in this direction much nonsense has been attempted), and others by their writings, have entered boldly on the task, and have the proud satisfaction of feeling and knowing that their labours are bearing good and lasting fruit.

One of the foremost among the latter—the writers—is our good friend, Mr. S. C. Hall—the good friend of every good and noble movement and of every object which can benefit mankind—who has entered the field with a force and a spirit that *must* carry all before it and result in lasting good. He has thrown his whole heart and soul into the cause, and thousands of families will doubtless owe to the influence of his writings the reclamation of what ought to be their heads, and the bringing about of a better state of things. We have before spoken of his "Sir Jasper," and now it is our privilege to announce the issue of even a more powerful and important poem, "An Old Story," from his pen. Like "Sir Jasper" the present volume is illustrated with no less than twenty-five full page engravings, specially drawn by Millais, Birket Foster, Gustav Doré, Alma Tadema, Pott, Chevalier, Faed, Marcus Stone, Kennedy, Morris, Cave Thomas, Sant, Montbard, Nicol, Lehman, Macduff, Tenniel, Miss Thompson of "Roll Call" celebrity, Dobson, Hemsley, Passmore, the veteran George Cruikshank, Storey, Sir Noel Paton, and Harrison Weir. Thus Mr. Hall has brought Art in its highest phase to bear upon his chosen subject and to lend its wondrous power to his own. Pictures of both pencil and pen—the first, drawings of supreme excellence, and the other, word-pictures such as no other writer could have produced—are thus happily blended, and lend charm to charm.

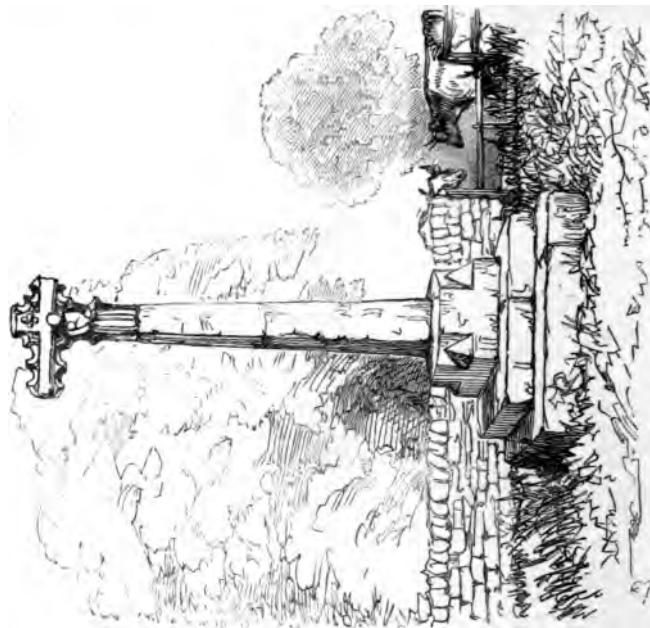
We know of no book so suitable for a Christmas or New Year—or indeed any other seasons—present as this, for, apart from its intrinsic excellence and beauty, it is a book that *must do good*. We recommend our readers to order the "Old Story" not by the single copy only but by the dozen, and sow it broadcast among their friends; they will reap a good harvest by so doing.

\* London : Virtue & Co., Ivy Lane. 1 vol. sm. 4to. Illustrated, 1875.





CROSS AT BAKEWELL, DERBYSHIRE.



CROSS AT WHESTON IN DUDMESTON



CROSS AT EYAM, DERBYSHIRE.

## ANCIENT STONE CROSSES OF ENGLAND.\*

MR. ALFRED RIMMER, whose beautiful book on Chester, written in conjunction with Dean Howson, we have had the gratification of already noticing in these pages, has recently issued a very charming book on the "Ancient Stone Crosses of England"—a subject on which he is eminently qualified to treat, and which he has, accordingly, treated in a graphic and masterly manner. The substance of this volume is a series of papers contributed by the author to the *Art Journal*, and these have been collected together, with the seventy-two exquisite engravings that them illustrated, and formed into a handsome octavo volume, printed and issued by Messrs. Virtue and Co., in their usually admirable and faultless style. The subject chosen by Mr. Rimmer embraces market crosses, churchyard crosses, village and preaching crosses, memorial and commemorative crosses, etc., and upon each of those divisions a vast amount of valuable and interesting information is given. Notable examples are collected from all parts of England, and these are fully described and illustrated, and their history, so far as can be traced, carefully given. The volume is illustrated with a large number of wood engravings, of more or less excellence in regard to truthfulness of detail and fineness of execution. We are fortunate in being able to reproduce three of these. The two first of these are the crosses at Eyam and Bakewell, of which Mr. Rimmer says, "The next example is that at Eyam, in Derbyshire, which is an old Saxon cross of excellent proportions, situated in the graveyard of the parish church. It is in a good state of preservation, and like that of Bakewell, it is a very perfect example of the period in which it was built. There are five elegant scrolls cut upon the front of the shaft in relief, and in the middle of these is a trefoiled leaf. A slender spray also is cut over the volute, terminating in a similar trefoiled leaf-work. The curves of the foliage bear some resemblance to Roman work, and whatever may be the date, there is no doubt they have been copied from Roman scrolls. "Eyam is a village in the Peak, not far from Bakewell; and in 1757 in

digging a grave near the fine old cross, three out of five men were struck with a remarkable illness, closely resembling the plague of 1666, and died. The fact led to curious speculations, for this village was attacked by the plague, which was supposed to have been brought from London in a box of clothes. Mompesson, the rector of the parish, devoted himself with great courage to stay its progress. He lies buried only a few feet from the cross. This interesting relic lay in pieces in a corner of the church-yard, when John Howard, the philanthropist, had it restored to its present state. "Bakewell Cross strongly resembles Eyam, but the scroll work is not so graceful, it is also in the churchyard, and is much more ancient than the church, though the latter contains some fine Norman work. The town of Bakewell is delightfully situated in the vale between Matlock and Buxton, and its other attractions overshadow the cross."

The third is at Whiston, and is of much later date. These three we have chosen, not as being among the best in the book, but because they are sketchy and effective in their style and all exist in the same locality. Some of the engravings, notably that of Headington Cross, although pretty as pictures, are far from correct in their surroundings. The book is a very important acquisition to archaeological literature, and ought to be in every library. Mr. Rimmer has done good service in its preparation, and we cordially commend his book to the consideration of our readers.

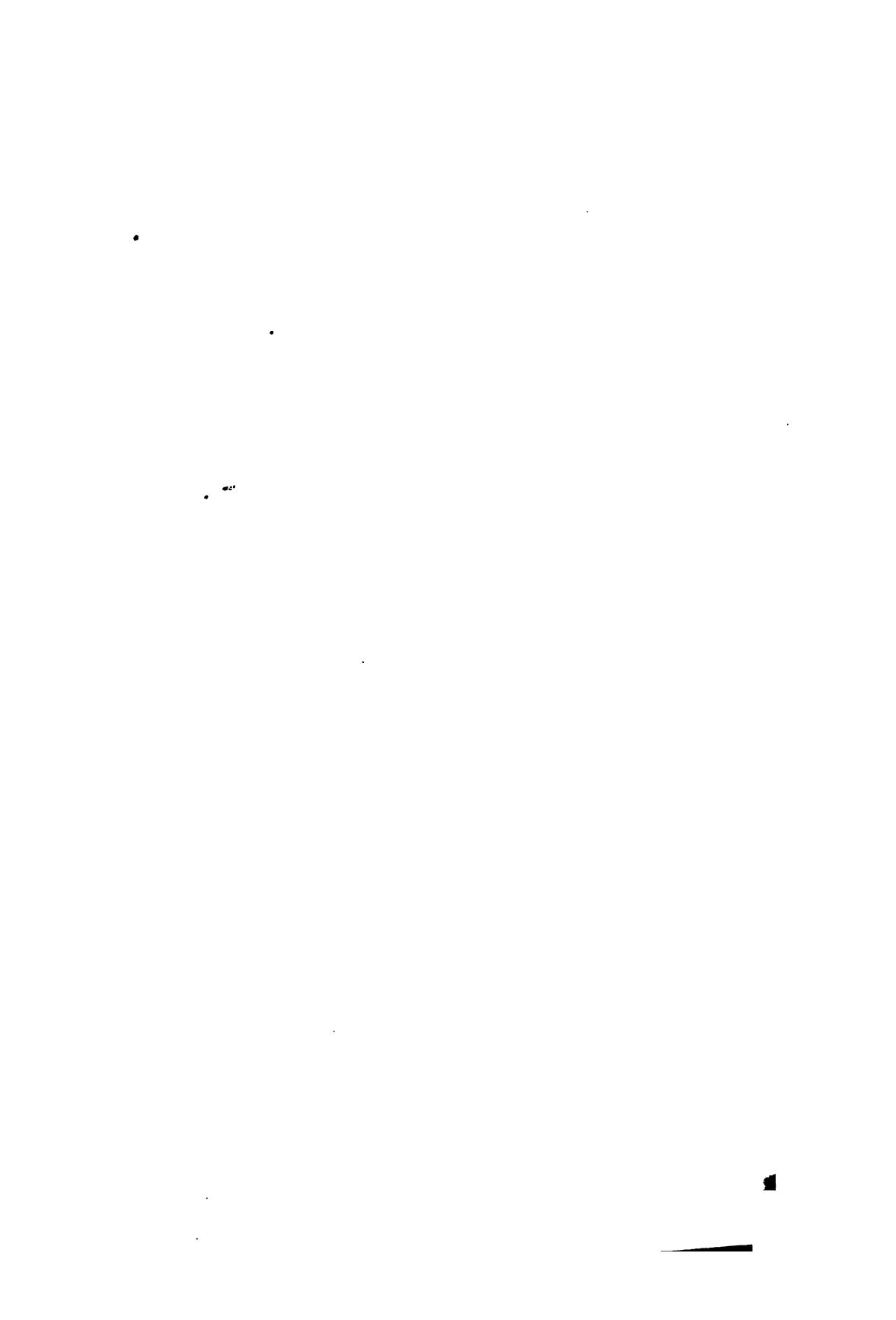
\* London : Virtue and Co., Ivy Lane. 1 vol. 8vo. 1875, pp. 160. Illustrated.

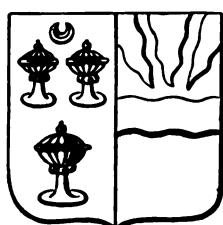
#### TURNING ; CARPENTRY AND JOINERY ; AND WORKING IN SHEET METALS.\*

We have before us three manuals, all by the same author, and published at the "Bazaar" Office, Wellington Street, Strand, upon three very interesting and practically useful subjects, for the use of amateurs. The first is on *Turning*, in which full descriptions of the lathe and its attachments and tools are given, as well as clear and practical instructions for their effective use on wood, metal, and other materials; the second is on *Carpentry and Joinery*, which contains descriptions of all the necessary tools required in these arts, and careful instructions as to the mode of using them ; and the third is on *Sheet Metal*, with instructions as to the making and mending of various articles in copper, iron, zinc, and brass. The first of these excellent books opens with a chapter on "the lathe;" and is succeeded by others on "chucks;" on "eccentric and elliptic chucks and cutters;" on "slide rests and miscellaneous attachments;" on "materials;" on "tools and their application;" on "ball and ornamental turning;" on "metal turning," with an appendix on screw cutting and other equally important matters ; and is illustrated with nearly a hundred and fifty admirably executed engravings. The next of these books (*Carpentry and Joinery*) opens with an admirable essay on "tools and their application," in which every possible information is given, and is followed by chapters on "the preparation of material"—squaring up, morticing, grooving, rebating, panelling, making of panelled doors, and light mortice frames, wedging tenons, dowelling, dovetailing, glazing, mitreing, etc. ; making of washstands, chests of drawers, Indian wardrobes, and bedsteads ; the making of hot-water and other plant cases, garden frames, and greenhouses ; on rough curved work, bending by steam, vice work, cutting curves, forming an ellipse, etc. ; on making claw and pillar and console tables, reading desks, reading tables, and other useful pieces of furniture, and veneering and French polishing. The third embraces all that can be desired to know on working in sheet metal.

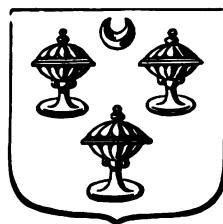
The whole of these manuals are profusely illustrated with a very large number of admirable engravings, which are carefully drawn in every detail and equally as carefully executed. The descriptions of the tools, benches, and apparatus, are clear, precise, and lucid in the extreme, and even the merest tyro could make no mistake regarding them, while the instructions for the using of the tools, and the directions for making various useful articles are all that can possibly be desired. The books are evidently written by some one thoroughly conversant with the subject, and are the result of practical experience and enlarged judgment ; and the result is that although we have gone carefully and critically through them, we find nothing wanting. They are manuals that cannot too widely be known, and we recommend them not only to amateurs, nor to learners of the various arts, but to the most experienced and clever workmen. It is seldom we have seen such faultless books of instruction upon any subject.

\* *Turning for Amateurs*. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 124. Illustrated. *Carpentry and Joinery for Amateurs*. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 150. Illustrated. *Working in Sheet Metal*. 8vo., pp. 24. Illustrated. London : The "Bazaar" Office, 82, Wellington Street, Strand.



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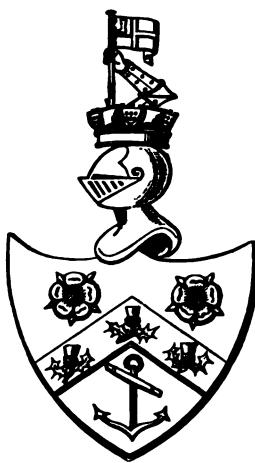
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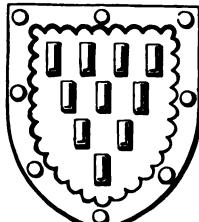
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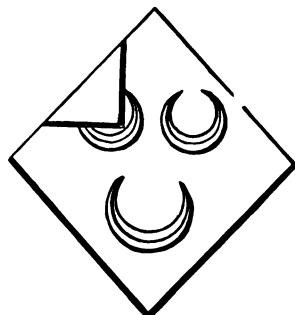
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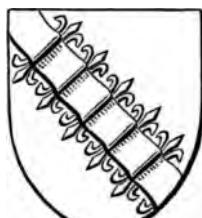
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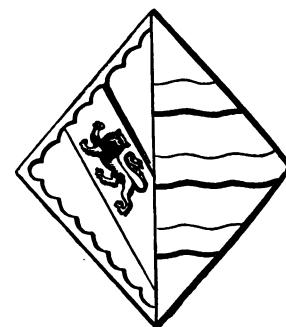
SALTER.



COKE, OF MELBOURNE.



KELK?



MUSTERS.

## THE SHAKSPERE BIRTHDAY BOOK.\*

"BIRTHDAY Books" have become quite an institution among us, and those who desire to make a suitable, and very acceptable present to a fair friend—married or single—can scarcely do better than support that "institution" by selecting the best birthday book he can get for the purpose. If the intending donor does that—if he determines on selecting the handsomest and best—he will be certain to choose the one before us, recently issued by Messrs. Hatchard. It is the prettiest of all the many books of its class, and its acceptability is considerably enhanced by above a dozen exquisite photographs—one for each month, a frontispiece, and a titlepage vignette—of striking scenes in Shakspere's plays. For every day of every month one division of every page contains appropriate Shakspelian quotations, while opposite to it is blank space left for autographs of friends. The paper is good, the printing faultless, the binding neat and effective, and the arrangement admirable. It forms a charming present, and thanks are due to Messrs. Hatchard for its production. It will quite supersede the ordinary "Birthday Books" in many "homes of taste."

\* London : Hatchard & Sons, Piccadilly, 1875. Illustrated with Photographs.

*'Thou euse man is son hare  
viri o the soul of whyn Skerungton.*



## CANSICK'S "EPITAPHS OF MIDDLESEX."\*

THE third volume of Mr. Cansick's very excellent and admirable work—"A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs in Middlesex," has just been issued, and fully bears out all that we have said of the former volumes. Mr. Cansick is doing a work of rare value and utility, and not only the people of Middlesex, but antiquaries and genealogists everywhere, owe him a debt of gratitude which we trust they will in some measure repay by subscribing to his entire work, and by giving him that practical kind of encouragement by which alone he will be enabled to prosecute his future researches. The volume just issued comprises Hornsey Church, Highgate Burial Ground, and Tottenham, Southgate, Edmonton, Friern Barnet, Enfield, and Hadley Churches, and contains literal copies of epitaphs to considerably more than five hundred families. These epitaphs are all *literal copies*, not fragmentary verses and so on, and have, one and all, been copied from the stones themselves by Mr. Cansick, who has devoted many years of his useful, industrious, and laborious life, to their collection and preservation. If anything could be wanted to show the value and importance of such a work, we need only point to the following names, which we pick out at random: Samuel Rogers, Author of the "Pleasures of Memory;" Samuel Taylor Coleridge; John Schoppens, who penned those lines of almost equal terseness with those of the "immortal bard" himself—

Reader pass on, walk freely o'er my Bones ;  
I lately trod such Monumental Stones.  
A few days hence shall others tread on thine—  
So small's the difference in thy lot and mine :—

The wife of William Cobbett; George Patten, A.R.A.; Henry Hare Townsend, whose verse is very different from the one just given :—

Here lies a man, who acted well his part  
On life's great stage, and own'd a noble heart.

Prompt was his hand the indigent to bless ;  
 The passport to his bounty was distress.  
 Clear to the last his mental vigours shone  
 And all he loved were loved 'till life was flown.  
 Move often with reverence near this mouldering earth,  
 And think on Townsend, when you think of worth :—

Abernethy, the clever but very eccentric surgeon ; Mrs. Chapone ; the Thackerays, and a host of others celebrated in history and famed in their various walks of life. But apart from its worth as a record of historical literary and other celebrated personages, the volume contains many epitaphs that cannot but interest the ordinary reader. Here are one or two picked out at random. To one William Gray, a brick-layer, 1741 (at Hadley), is this verse :—

Vain are the Tombs and Monuments to Fame  
 When Rais'd to Flatter an Ignoble Name ;  
 And Vain the Trophies and the Sculptor's Arts  
 For Sceptered Kings who've Acted Tyrants Parts.  
 No Worthless Laurels on this Urn we Place  
 Nor Boasting of a long Descent and Race ;  
 Here we but tell the Mouldering Ashes lie  
 Of one who lived to be content to die.  
 Humane, Generous, Affable, and Kind,  
 A Plain Free open Morall Honest Mind  
 These Happiest Titles to his Fame we boast  
 And who knew him Best did love him Most.

On Robert Pollard, F.S.A. :—

Now wasting years his former strength confound  
 And added woes have bowed him to the ground ;  
 Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain  
 And mark the ruins of no vulgar man.

On William Henry Warren, 1828 (at Tottenham) :—

Tread lightly on his ashes  
 Ye men of genius,  
 For he was your kinsman ;  
 Weed his grave clean,  
 Ye men of goodness,  
 For he was your brother.

On Edward Everard, 1755 (at Tottenham), is one of home-spun texture :—

You was too good to Live on Earth with me,  
 And I not good Enough to Dye with thee ;  
 Farewell Dear Husband God would have thee,  
 Youl near return but I to you must go.

On Sir John Weld, Knt., 1622 (at Southgate), at the foot of a long inscription :—

The wicked like a wasted candle sinke  
 Within the socket, and there dye and stincke ;  
 But righteous men dissolved yield a sent  
 Like precious odours when their box is spent ;  
 And so did hee at his departure giving  
 A lasting sweetnes to refresh ye living.

These are enough, surely, to induce the general reader, as what we have previously said is to induce the historian and the genealogist, to subscribe to Mr. Cansick's excellent series of volumes, which we cordially recommend our friends to do. Of the importance of the heraldic part of Mr. Cansick's work, we cannot speak too highly. He has in each individual case described the armorial bearings on the stones, and in a vast number of instances has added engravings. Of these we are enabled to re-produce a few examples on Plate XVIII. which will show the beauty of their execution, and their importance to the reader. We repeat our commendation of Mr. Cansick's book, and trust our friends will give it their cordial support.

#### LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.\*

MR. JOHN HEWITT, whose writings have so often graced, and we trust will yet still oftener grace, our pages, has recently prepared a very useful and comprehensive "Handbook for Lichfield Cathedral," which has been issued by Mr. A. C. Lomax, the

well-known publisher of that city. As might be expected from so excellent an antiquary, and so painstaking a writer, as Mr. Hewitt, the little book to which we have alluded is full to overflowing with valuable scraps of information, and the story of the Cathedral from its foundation to the present hour is pleasantly and graphically told; while the descriptions of its various parts are carefully and accurately written. As a history and description of the Cathedral for reference in the library, it is succinct, well-arranged, and strictly reliable; while as a guide book for the use of the visitor, it is all that can be desired.

As an example of the care with which every part is written, we quote Mr. Hewitt's notes on the interesting subject of the bells of the Cathedral:—"How far back our Cathedral may have had a peal of Bells, and what may have been the number of them, can now be only a matter of conjecture. In the thirteenth century we find an opulent family of bell-founders abiding in these parts. By deed dated 1301, 'Henry Campanar (Campanarius), son of Michael de Lichfield, bell-founder,' gives his fountains at Aldershaw to the Friars Minor of Lichfield, with privilege to conduct the water through his land to their house; and it is not too much to suppose that some of the bells cast by these worthies were heard in the campanile of our cathedral. This period agrees well with the date of the building of the bell-tower, c. 1275. Early in the fourteenth century the bell-tower, with its bells was assailed by fire. 'Anno Domini MCCCXV combustum fuit campanile cum campanis in clauso Lichfeldensi.' (Additamenta ad Hist. Lichm., by Canon Whitlocke, *Anglia Sacra*, 447.) We hear no more of bells till the fifteenth century. Then, in the reign of Edward IV, we have the 'Jesus Bell,' given by Dean Heywood. It was thus inscribed:—

‘I am the bell of Jesus, and Edward is our King,  
Sir Thomas Heywood first caused me to ring.’

It will be remembered that the title of *Sir* was commonly given to priests in the Middle Ages. This bell was destroyed in the Civil wars, and the person who demolished it was believed to have suffered for his temerity by a special visitation. Shaw tells us, from a Bodleian MS., how 'one Pickins, a pewterer, on July 26, 1653, knokt in pieces the fair bell called Jesus at Lichfield; he being the chief officer appointed for demolishing that Cathedral.' This bell was hung in the S.W. tower, thence called in Fuller's view, 1655, 'The Jesus-Bell steeple.' In the same print, the N.W. tower is named 'The Empty-Bell steeple.' This steeple never contained any bells, as may be seen by the state of the walls, which are quite free from any mark of fitments for frame-work. The centre tower is named 'The Coe-Bell steeple.' Halliwell gives us 'Coe, an odd old fellow.' A coe-bell may therefore mean an odd bell, and this tower is still distinguished by its single bell. We have before noticed that the S.W. spire had its 'Clocke bell.' In 1670 Bishop Hacket contracted for 'six bells becoming a Cathedral;' three of which were cast before his death, but the tenor only fixed. The peal was completed by his son and executor, Sir Andrew Hacket. In 1687, the Hacket bells having become 'bad and useless,' a subscription was raised to replace them by a new peal of ten. From a letter of the Dean and Chapter to Elias Ashmole inviting his aid, we learn that the bell-founder, having begun his work, 'had so over-sized the eight bells he had cast, that they had swallowed up all the metal for the ten. And that requires £80 more to be added to our poor fund, for the two other bells, proportionate to that bigness. But yet an error so much on the better hand, that would make extremely for the advantage and glory of the cathedral, (the bigness of such a ring far more befitting the place; and these eight being judged so very good that all are loth to have them broken and cast into less), if possibly that additional sum could be raised.' Some contributed trees, no doubt for the frames of the bells. 'J. Babington, Esq., a good tree. Matt. Dyott, Esq., as good a tree as any he hath. Edw. Arblaster, Esq., the best tree we can find on his land.' The founder was Henry Bagley of Ecton, Northamptonshire. About this time a Society of Ringers was established, consisting of the principal inhabitants of the city, and named 'the Loyal Youths.' (Harwood, 71.) Bell-ringing was at this period a very fashionable pastime. Seven of Bagley's bells still form part of the cathedral peal. The others are by Rudhall of Gloucester and Mears of London. In 1748 the belfry was again on fire, the ninth bell being cracked by the intense heat. In November of that year, the damaged bell having been recast, the complete peal of ten was again rung, in honour of the king's birthday. The small bell in the central tower, popularly called the Tantony, was formerly the dinner bell at Streethay Hall, the old seat of the Pyott family." We cordially commend Mr. Hewitt's nice little book to all visitors to the grand old Cathedral, and to all who desire to have a brief but reliable account of it and its many attractive features.

\* *Handbook for Lichfield Cathedral*, by JOHN HEWITT. Lichfield : A. C. Lomax, 1875.

## THE "MERRY DROLLERY COMPLEAT."

WE have on various occasions expressed our admiration of the labours of those editors of old ballads who have had, and still have, the courage to reproduce these important literary relics in all their entirety, and with all their pristine extravagancies and "uglinesses" thick upon them; and we have real pleasure now in repeating that praise, and in thanking Mr. Ebsworth for the very admirable and true editing which he has displayed over the volume before us. To the student of our old ballads and ballad lore, these literary ways are only valuable when presented to him entire and uncropped. No editor can tell which part, or word, or allusion may be found serviceable to some special searcher, and therefore by the simple act of cutting away what to him in his editorial capacity may seem useless, he may be destroying just that very and only part which would be most valuable in illustrating and throwing light upon the point that students may be searching out. Each searcher into our ballads has his own aim before him, and each knows what will tend to help him in his researches, and therefore, as we have said, it is essential that an editor should confine himself to his task of editing, and leave castrating and cutting down and altering its text alone. The student, like the miner, knows how to grope his way through masses of roughness and dirt in search of the bright ore that he requires; and, like the miner, he is none the worse for having passed through it. He grasps the object of his search and casts from him all of what he has gone through in the promotion of his search.

"The Merry Drollery Compleat, being jovial poems, merry songs, &c., collated by W. N., C. B., R. S., and J. G., lovers of wit," was first printed in 1661 in two parts, and other editions are 1670 and 1691. From the time of the latter date no reprint has till now been made, and it was a wise and happy thought of Mr. Ebsworth to reproduce it (an exact and literal copy from the 1691 edition) in its present form. The collection of drolls contained in the volume is very curious, and among the pieces are many of great rarity, and some that are even unique. Of the more than two hundred pieces, contained in *Merry Drollery*, fully a third are elsewhere unattainable, and the rest are scarce. Among the numerous attractions are the rare song of "*Love lies a bleeding*," an earnest protest against the evils of the day; the revelations of intolerant military violence, such as *The Power of the Sword*, *Mardyke*, *Pym's Anarchy*, *The Scotch War*, *The New Medley of the Countryman*, *Citizen*, and *Soldier*, *The Rebel Red-Coat*, and "*Cromwell's Coronation*," with the masterly description of *Oliver's Routing the Rump*. Several Anti-Puritan Songs about New England are here, and provincial descriptions of London, Rollicking staves meet us, as from the *Vagabond*, *The Tinker of Turvey*, *The Jovial Loyalist*, with the answer to it, in a nobler strain, by one who sees the ruinous vileness of debauchery; and a multitude of Bacchanalian catches. The two songs on the *Blacksmith*, and both of those on *The Brewer*, referring to Cromwell, are here; as well as the ferocious exultation over the regicides in a dialogue betwixt Tower-hill and Tyburn. More than a few of the spirited mad-songs were favourites. Nor are absent such ditties as tell of gallantry, though few are of refined affection and exalted heroism. The absurd impossibilities of a *Medicine for the Quartan Aque*, the sly humour of the delightful "*How to woo a Zealous Lady*," the stately description of a *Cock-fight*, the *Praise of Chocolate*, the *Power of Money*, and the innocent merriment of rare *Arthur o' Bradley's Wedding*, are certain to please. Added, are some of the choicest poems by Suckling, Cartwright, Ben Jonson, Alexander Brome, Fletcher, D'Avenant, Dryden, Bishop Corbet, and others. "*The Cavalier's Complaint*," with the answer to it, has true dramatic force. The character of a Mistress, shows one of the seductive Dalilahs who were ever ready to betray. The lampoons on D'Avenant's "*Gondibert*" are memorials of unscrupulous ridicule from malicious wits. "*News, that's No News*," with the grave buffoonery of "*The Bon Goose*," and the account of *Fire on London Bridge*, in the manner of pious ballad-mongers (the original of our modern "*Three Children Sliding on the Ice*,") are enough to make Heraclitus laugh. Some of the dialogues, such as "*Resolved not to Part*," "*The Bull's Feather*" (*i.e.* the horn), and that between a hare and the hounds that are chasing him, lend variety to the volume, which is one of the most "taking" of collections.

The volume is beautifully printed on ribbed paper, in old type, and is, both in typography, paper, printing, and "getting up," one of the most faultless and beautiful we have seen. It is printed and published by Mr. Robert Roberts, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, and issued in a way that might well be the envy of any London house. The literary world owes a debt of gratitude to him and to Mr. Ebsworth for the spirit they have shown in the preparation and issue of this volume, which we believe is intended to be followed by others of a similar character. The "*Westminster Drollery*," already issued, we have not yet seen; but if it be of the same character as the one before us, it is faultless. We trust Mr. Ebsworth and Mr. Roberts will continue their series, and we strongly and cordially recommend all lovers of old literature and ballads to secure copies of these works. The "notes" by Mr. Ebsworth are alone worth more than the whole cost of the volume.



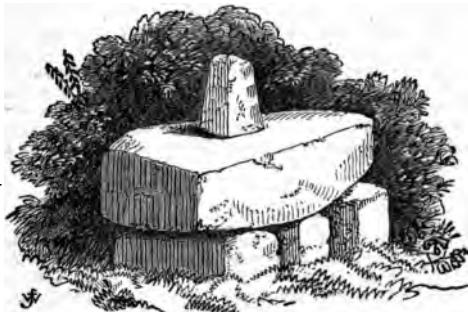


CRYPT UNDER THE CHAPTER HOUSE, RIPON CATHEDRAL.

## THE PAVILION AT BRIGHTON.

THE Pavilion at Brighton has at length met with an able historian in the person of Mr. John George Bishop, who has produced one of the most readable and even fascinating volumes which have for a long time issued from the press. He has thoroughly studied his subject, and has by his painstaking researches amassed a vast number of particulars concerning not only its history but the social and other events connected with it, and the strange scenes of regal and princely splendour, frivolity, and debauchery which have been witnessed within its walls. These Mr. Bishop has thrown together in a masterly manner, and has produced a narrative of startling interest. We regret that we have but an opportunity now of thus briefly calling attention to the book, but we shall probably again revert to its contents. It is a charming book and will well repay perusal.

\* *The Brighton Pavilion and its Royal Associations.* By JOHN GEORGE BISHOP. Brighton : Fleet and Bishop, "Herald Office." 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 116, 1875. Illustrated.



RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY, &amp;c.

WE know of no district so rich in places of interest on which the antiquarian writer may exercise his pen as that chosen by Mr. Walbran for his admirable guide book, which has, we perceive, arrived at its eleventh edition. Ripon, with its grand old cathedral; Studley Royal, with its majestic seat; Fountains Abbey, richer than most in historical associations and picturesque character and surroundings; Markenfield, Thornborough and Hackfall; Brimham Rocks, Newby Hall, and Boroughbridge; Aldborough with its Roman remains; Harrogate, with its waters and other attractions; and Bolton Abbey, whose name is as a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land—these are only a part of the places of interest whose descriptions are comprised in this book, and each one of these receives that enlightened attention which may fully be expected from such a painstaking writer.

First and foremost we have an admirable account of Ripon, occupying eighty-one pages, and containing, besides the historical and topographical survey, a carefully written description of the venerable cathedral, exterior and interior, and of the various monuments and other interesting objects which it contains. Among the curious features of the building as it formerly existed, was the bone-house, or crypt, in which until late years were stacked up, in regular layers, hundreds of human skulls and "bones innumerable." The way in which these were stacked is excellently shown on one of the engravings which we are permitted to reproduce. An inscribed stone fixed in the east wall of the burial ground thus records the removal of the bones from the crypt:—"Under this stone, in a pit 12 feet deep, the extent of which is marked out by boundary stones, a portion of the bones that were in a crypt under the south-east part of the cathedral, were buried in May, 1865." The crypt is now used for the preservation of architectural relics, including several sepulchral slabs. In the Cathedral are three fonts; the original Norman one; the old one of a time coeval with the building of the nave; and the modern fac-simile of the same. Near the font is a curious altar tomb, the covering slab of which bears a sculptured representation of a man kneeling, and a lion, in a grove of trees; the inscription is entirely defaced. Another tomb of note is that to Sir Thomas Markenfield, and Eleanor his wife, 1490; and among the misericores (of which it is much to be regretted Mr. Walbran has not given fuller particulars), the following are named as being specially noteworthy:—Samson with the gates of Gaza; a pig playing bagpipes; Jonah thrown into the sea; Jonah delivered from the whale; a griffin among rabbits, one of which it has seized; a fox preaching to geese; a fox running away with a goose; and a dog worrying a fox.

Of Fountains Abbey Mr Walbran gives a vast amount of valuable historical information (including a copy of the original charter of "Cassandra de Estodley, widow of John the Door-keeper," being a gift of land from her, "in my widowhood," "to God and the Monks of St. Mary of Fountains," attested by "Matthew the clerk of Ripon, Nicholas de Cayton, Matthew the Forester, and Robert his brother, Geoffry de Merkinfield, Robert the Fowler, and John de Cluderum,") and admirable descriptions of its beautiful ruins. Besides these there are excellently written accounts of the seat of the Marquess of Ripon, Studley Royal; Studley Church; Markenfield Hall; the Bishop's Palace, completed in 1841, from the design of Mr. Railton; Castle Dykes, a Roman Camp, where many interesting remains have been found; West Tanfield; Thornborough; Hackfall, one of the most romantic of spots; Wath; Brimham Rocks, which have been the theme of poets and prose writers for generations, and on which local genius has expended its best energies in the christening of various points, as the *Oyster Shell*, the *Druid's Coffin*, the *Gorilla's Head*, the *Parson's Head*, the *Serpent's Head*, the *Wishing Rock*, the *Nineveh Bulls*, the *Idol Rock*, *Cæsar's Writing Desk*, the *Hippopotamus*, *Pisgah's Top*, the *Dancing Bear*, the *Tortoise Rock*, the *Druid's Oven*, and the inevitable *Lovers' Leap* and *Kissing Chair*. Next we have accounts of Newby Hall, the seat of Lady Mary Vyner; Boroughbridge; Kirby Hall; Aldborough, the *Iseur* of the ancient Britons and *Isurium* of the Romans; and Harrogate. The book is an excellent one, whether as a "Guide" or as a book of reference. It is excellently printed, and well and liberally illustrated with a considerable number of beautiful wood engravings (some of which we are able to reproduce as additional incentives to our readers to secure it for their libraries), a map of the environs of Ripon, and plates. It is one of the best Guide Books ever issued.

#### PRINCIPLES OF ORNAMENTAL ART.\*

MR. HULME, the gifted author of the sumptuous and priceless volume before us, opens his subject by saying "The History of the Practice of Ornamental Art, the principles that have guided its pursuit, the modifications it has owed external conditions, its various ramifications, the subtle influences of race or religion that have affected it, present a theme so vast that no one writer could ever hope to achieve success, no one mind trace a path through such multitudinous avenues of thought, no one hand accomplish even the mechanical task involved in the drawing up of such a series of volumes—a library in themselves—as the subject would demand." To this assertion, wide and boundless and true as it seems to be, Mr. Hulme has, in the chapters which succeed it, given a complete denial—for he has proved in his own person, that "one writer" has achieved success, "one mind" traced a path through these multitudinous avenues of thought, and "one hand" accomplished the task of writing all that can be desired upon the subject. None but a complete master of his art, both in mind and in hand—for the one is essential to the other in Art matters—could have succeeded in producing so good, so faultless, and so useful a volume, and none but a mind thoroughly attuned to Art and to Literature could have imparted the knowledge his experience had gained in so useful, impressive, and pleasing a manner. It is a book, not for the day, but "for all time," and is, we have no hesitation in saying, the most important addition which has for long been made to the Literature of Art.

The volume, which is large quarto, is divided into seven chapters. The first is devoted to the Influence of Geometry on Ornamental Art, in which all the more usual geometrical forms are carefully treated upon; the second to *Aesthetic Art*, in which symbolism in every phase is critically examined; the third to a continuation of the same subject; the fourth to the use of letters and inscriptions in Ornamental Art, in which all the various kinds of writing, monograms, signs, marks, etc. are examined; the fifth to Heraldry or Blazonry in Art; the sixth to certain forms characteristic of certain styles; and the seventh to Naturalism and Conventionalism. Each of these chapters is an essay by itself, and in each the most erudite reasoning is exhibited, the most conclusive proofs adduced, and the most painstaking research evinced.

The volume is illustrated by a series of thirty-two plates, comprising nearly five hundred objects, all drawn in an effective and masterly manner by the author himself, from examples selected, with the strictest judgment, and executed with consummate skill.

We regret that space compels us to give only a brief notice of Mr. Hulme's valuable book, but though our notice be short it shall be none the less emphatic in its praise. We pronounce the book to be one of the most elegant, and useful, and faultless we have seen, and we recommend it to Schools of Art, to Art Manufacturers, and to all who love Art either in the abstract or as a grand humanising agency. The book ought to be in every library in this kingdom and abroad.

\* *Principles of Ornamental Art.* By F. EDWARD HULME, F.S.A. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. 1 vol. large 4to, 1875, 138 pp. Illustrated with plates.



BAS-RELIEF OF THE ANNUNCIATION.



CARVED BOSS IN THE CHOIR.



INITIALS, ETC., OF BISHOP MARMADUKE HUBY.



BAS-RELIEF ON A TOMB IN THE SOUTH AISLE.



## AMATEUR HOUSE CARPENTRY.\*

THERE are few people who do not at some time or other—often very frequently—feel the want of some practical knowledge in the arts of carpentry and joinery, and who “would give anything” if they knew how to make or mend articles of furniture, brackets for the walls, floorings or doors, dog-kennels, chicken houses, or what not—but who have to bewail their ignorance and unskillfulness, and console themselves by seeking for a workman to do even the most simple things, at a cost of many shillings to the pocket, and much discomfort to the whole household. Many men who have “odds and ends” of time at their disposal, and have convenience in their dwellings for an amateur “workshop,” would be only too glad to spend that time usefully on household matters, and to be able to show their friends the result of their skill, did they but know how to set about using planes and saws, chisels and gouges, adzes and hammers, brad awls, gimlets, and screw-drivers; but, lacking that knowledge, they have to spend their leisure hours in less profitable and certainly less invigorating pursuits. To such the volume before us becomes a boon indeed, and we heartily and cordially congratulate Mr. Davidson on its preparation. It is one of the best, most useful, and most practical books which have come before us.

The volume opens with an admirable series of articles on tools and their uses, in which is included all that can possibly be desired to be known regarding not only the tools to use, and how to hold and use them, but also regarding benches, grindstones, and all the other necessaries, and the manner of arranging a work room. Then in regular order follow a series of chapters, as we prefer to call them, containing practical instructions for the making of various pieces of furniture and other home comforts. These show one how to make a tool rack, to make and fix a shelf, and how to make a cupboard in a dressing room, a gentleman's wardrobe, a flower stand, a set of library shelves, a library table, a writing desk, and a library and a house ladder and steps. Then follow other similar articles, in which we are told how to make various matters for the garden or lawn; a swing for the young people; a pavilion or arbour for young or old; a garden table for *al fresco* entertainment at garden party, croquet, or Badminton; garden chairs for lounge or rest; a chicken house; and a tool or garden house. Next come instructions for making those interesting articles of furniture, a baby's crib, a nursery chair and stool, and a set of nursery drawers and table—and who can guess the delight that the expectant *paterfamilias* must feel when making, with his own hands, these requisites for the comfort of the coming heir, while the incipient *materfamilias* in like manner is employing her busy fingers in the making of other and equally essential requisites in softer material—surely the baby *must* rest better in a “crib” so made than in one bought at the nearest upholsterer's! Next we have instructions as to ventilators for doors and windows; hints as to how to repair a floor; and on the general principles of brick and stone building. But this is not all. The volume closes with admirable chapters upon drawing plans, elevations, and sections; on geometry—one of the most lucid of manuals on the subject; and on painting, staining, varnishing, and polishing of wood. The volume is, we repeat, all that can be desired, and we strongly recommend it. It is well illustrated with a vast number of carefully executed engravings; is printed in large clear type on paper of more than usually good quality; and got up in that faultless style of excellence that characterise all Messrs. Chapman and Hall's publications.

\* *The Amateur House Carpenter: a Guide in Building, Making, and Repairing.*  
By ELLIS A. DAVIDSON. London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly. 1 vol. royal 8vo., pp. 270, 1875. Illustrated.

## HAND-BOOK FOR THE DESK, OFFICE, AND PLATFORM.\*

THIS admirable book is one of the most practically useful we have seen, and ought to lie on every desk and every library table, for reference. It consists of three main divisions. First, a remarkably clear, comprehensive, and well-arranged guide to correct speaking and writing, which is decidedly the most useful manual for reference yet issued on all points of grammar, composition, punctuation, pronunciation, and elocution. Second, a Dictionary Appendix, in which are given rules for spelling participles of verbs; verbs and participles arranged alphabetically, which is a matter of vast importance for daily use; derivation; prefixes and suffixes, clearly explained and tabulated; and a very useful and tolerably full list of abbreviations in common use; and explanations and meanings of Latin and French phrases of common occurrence in conversation and in reading. Third, a copious dictionary of synonyms, and other useful matters. We know of no book in which such a vast amount of useful, and indeed essential, information is compressed into so convenient and compact a form, or rendered so easy of reference as this, and we have no hesitation in commending it, not only to the student, but to the man of business, the literary man, and country gentleman. It will be found of use to all.

\* *Hand-book for the Desk, Office, and Platform.* London: John F. Shaw & Co., 48, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. sm. 8vo.

**THE BELGRAVIA ANNUAL**, *Edited by Miss Braddon* (London : Warwick House, Paternoster Row). The "Belgravia Annual" is always one of the best, cleverest, and most spirited of the host of Christmas books that yearly issue from the press. While some of these follow the fashion of filling up the whole number with one continuous story, Miss Braddon, with her usual forethought and excellent catering qualities, does the wiser and better thing—that of varying her contents, and giving a number of separate stories, each complete in itself, pleasantly mixed up with poetical contributions and with admirably drawn full page engravings. The prose contents are "Sir Luke's Return," by the author of "Lady Audley's Secret;" "A Blue Jacket's Peril," by A. S. Beatty; "Chance Friends," by the author of "Dapple Grey;" "Eily's Ghost," by James Bowker; "On Board the Viper," by Dutton Cook; "How my Grandmother came to marry my Grandfather," by Mrs. C. Reade; "The Pride of the Corbyns," by Mrs. G. Linnaeus Banks; "Susan's Mistake," by Marian Northcott; "The Ice Gorge," by the author of "Lord Lynn's Wife;" "The Little French Gentleman," by G. A. Sala; "Ploughed by Moments," by Mary Cecil Hay; "The Secret of the Stair" by W. W. Fenn; and "The Outside Carriage," by Frederick Talbot. The poetical portion of the contents are "Afternoon Tea," by Ethel Grey; "Glenmorven," by Edwin Collier; "In the Vault," by Florence Marryatt; "The Druid's Oak;" "The Legend of Kingsdale;" "Told at the Falcon," by Edwin Collier; "The Ivory Gate," by Edmund Courtenay; and "Split Waters," by James Mew. The illustrations are by H. French, George Kirby, Wagner, J. A. Pasquier, C. Cattermole, H. K. Browne ("Phiz"), and H. Friston. Such an array of literary and artistic talent—the three P's—Prose, Poetry, and Pictures!—has never before been brought together in one shilling's worth as in this of Miss Braddon's. It is a library of fiction in itself, and alike fitted for reading in the mansions of "*Belgravia*," or the veriest cottage—and for railway travellers, and indeed all people, is "just the thing."

**AN ISLAND PEARL** (London : Tinsley Brothers, 8, Catherine Street). "*An Island Pearl*" is the title which Mr. Farjeon has chosen for his story, which forms the Christmas number of *Tinsley's Magazine*—a story so good in plot, in incident, and in happy ending, as well as in every other way, that it may with truth be called a *Literary Pearl*—not a "pearl of great price" commercially, for it is issued at a shilling—but one of intrinsic value from its rare merit and excellence. Mr. Farjeon has a happy gift of always striking out some entirely new idea, and of cutting out for himself a way to fame clear and distinct from any track beaten by other authors; and he has the equally happy gift of working out those ideas in an original and eminently successful manner. His stories are always full of startling incident and of thrilling interest, but they are always told in a pleasant, captivating, and agreeable manner, and command attention from whoever takes them up for perusal. He has thus become one of the most popular of authors, and everything emanating from his gifted pen is read with avidity. For several years now the Christmas number of "*Tinsley*" has been entrusted to Mr. Farjeon, and his "Blade o' Grass," "Golden Grain," and "King of No Land," are among the best of Christmas books. His present "*Island Pearl*" is second to none, and is, if that be possible, a better and more finished story than any that have preceded it. Our readers will be enchanted with it, and we predict that it will be one of the greatest successes of the season.

MESSRS. C. GOODALL & SON forward us a new game for this season of games, just published by them. It is called "*The Game of Nursery Nonsense*," and is one of their series of *Quateme*, of which they have, we believe, issued several. The game is composed of several of the most popular nursery rhymes, arranged to be played in much the same manner as "Wants" and other games. The cards are beautifully printed in colours, and the designs throughout are very striking, artistic, and effective. It is one of the nicest of Christmas gifts for juveniles, and is sure to please all to whom it is given. Messrs. Goodall's illuminated Calendar for 1876, with its brilliantly illuminated cover of "Time's Footsteps"—printed in an exquisite arrangement of colours on a gold ground—is the prettiest and most elegant we have seen.

AUNT JUDY for 1875 (London : George Bell & Sons, York Street, Covent Garden). Aunt Judy is still, as she has ever been, the most welcome guest among all our Christmas friends. We have spoken of her monthly appearance on many occasions, but now she comes to us in her winter's "wraps" she looks just the most portly, comfortable, happy, and benign old lady in the world. The volume is one to make all hearts glad, and we know of no other so suitable as a Christmas or New Year Gift, or a School Prize. It is impossible even for the most fastidious or carping person to find fault.

GLENNY'S GARDENERS' ALMANACK (Ward and Lock, Paternoster Row), is, without exception, the best Gardeners' Almanac—and indeed *Manual of Gardening*—we have seen. It ought to be in every house in the kingdom.

**SUNSHINE.** *Edited by the Rev. Dr. Whittemore* (London : W. Mackintosh, 24 Pater-noster Row). It is not always the case that the title of a book carries out its character, and conveys a correct impression of its mission and its contents, but the charming volume, that for 1875, before us, is truly what it professes to be—"Sunshine" to the hearts, and minds, and homes of its readers. It is one of those pure and healthy and loving publications which we delight in, and whose mission is heaven-sent—a mission of Christian gentleness and love, and of moral health and strength. It is full of delightful stories, beautifully drawn and well executed engravings, and bound in a superb manner, and is one of the prettiest, and, certainly very best and most useful as well as attractive of gift books. Wherever it goes it carries "Sunshine" to the heart, and imparts it to the thoughts, and ways, and aspirations of its readers. We cordially recommend it. We believe this is the third year of its publication, but have not seen the previous volumes. Doubtless they are equally good.

A SHILLING'S WORTH OF SUGAR PLUMS ("Judy" Office, 73, Fleet Street). This is one of the cleverest, most amusing, and strictly artistic of all the Christmas books of this year. It contains a hundred and fifty engravings on as many pages, the whole of which are drawn by Adelaide Claxton ; and as rich a treat in letter-press from the clever pen of Charles H. Ross, as can be desired by the most fastidious. Sugar Plums and Lollipops when taken in large doses often pall on the stomach and produce nausea, but these, so purely made, and so lavishly given by Miss Claxton and Mr. Ross, so far from palling, have the contrary effect of raising and exhilarating the spirits, and of giving a healthy tone and zest to the constitution. The creations of Miss Claxton's pencil are marvellously clever, and show her to be one of the cleverest and most humorous of our comic as well as sentimental artists. There is a freshness and smartness about all her drawings ; a cleverness of grouping ; and a happy hitting off of expression that is very refreshing and pleasant, and there is none of that coarseness which so often disfigures the comic subjects drawn by artists of the "opposition sex." Mr. Ross has well seconded Miss Claxton's endeavours, and the result is that the two have produced the best shilling's worth of the season. It is not a book for Christmas or the New Year alone, but one to be taken up at any time ; and whenever "taken" is sure to benefit the "patient" reader.

**STREAKED WITH GOLD** (London : Grant & Co., 72, Turnmill Street, E.C.) This, the Christmas number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is one of the most intensely exciting and startling stories of the season. It is a story of a mine in which gold was discovered ; and to keep the discovery to himself and for his own advantage, one of the miners murdered his fellow-workmen, and became a millionaire through his infamous proceedings. The episodes of the story, the narratives of the murders, the love passages of some of the young people, the escapes from the jaws of intended death of hero and heroine, the beliefs in witchcraft, the bringing to justice of the great sanctimonious culprit, and the happy ending of all, are splendidly told, and altogether the story is one of startling interest, full of incident, and without a word or sentence with which the most carping critic can find fault. It is the best, and the most liberal (for it occupies no less than 154 pages) shilling's worth of the season, and cannot but be read with interest and pleasure by all who are wise enough to buy it. It is a book to be read from beginning to end, not to be glanced at and laid by. We predict that *Streaked with Gold* will be the most favourite book of the season.

**THE LONDON MAGAZINE,** EDITED by Will Williams (London : Kent & Co., Pater-noster Row). The "London Magazine" is a new candidate for public favour, and if the public take our advice they will at once, and very cordially, take it not only into their favour, but give it a hearty and generous support. The first number, now before us, betokens a healthiness, a vigour, and a freshness that are eminently pleasant, and that augur well for its future. Its contents are no less than fifteen different stories or other contributions—each complete and entire within itself—by as many popular and high class writers, so that there is more variety and consequently more diversified talent, than is shown in any other magazine. For those who like "sensational" stories without that objectionable coarseness that so often disfigures tales of that class, "Hired to kill myself" will be found full of excitement ; while for those who delight in poetry, in dramatic *morceau*, in sentimentalism, in ideality, or in historical reminiscences, much is prepared ; while lovers of true art and artistic treatment will be delighted with Mr. Ashby-Sterry's "Tiny Travel," and the graphic visit to the Oxford Union. The writers in this number form a goodly array of talent—Major Knollys, Mortimer Collins, Lady Duffus Hardy, H. J. Byron, Walter Thornbury, Austen Dobron, H. S. Leigh, Charles Ross, W. Sawyer, Guy Roslyn, G. Barnett-Smith, J. Ashby-Sterry, and others—these are the contributors ! What more could be desired ? and what better earnest of future success can be needed ? A new feature is that to each contribution is attached the engraved autograph signature of its writer ; and that each contribution is complete within itself, instead of being made to pass through an interminable "number of numbers."

## NEW MUSIC.

**MESSRS. ASHDOWN AND PARRY** (Hanover Square, London), forward us a very charming selection from their this season's issues—a selection that fully maintains for this renowned firm the celebrity they have so worthily obtained. First we have six admirable compositions by our old favourite—the favourite of all lovers of good piano-forte music—Sydney Smith. These are *La Carita* of Rossini; the *Chant du Savoyard*, exquisitely beautiful in conception and setting; *Undine*, a powerful and characteristic piece, marvellous in its beauty, and telling in its force; *Les Diamants de la Caronne*, a “fantaisie brillante” of pure melody; *Bolero*, one of the finest pieces even of this eminent composer; and *The Spinning Wheel*, one of the most pleasing and fascinating of duets. Next we have *Gigues* in C, by Corelli, and splendidly transcribed for the piano by Jules Brissac; *Souvenirs!* by Wilhelm Ganz; and *Vive la Gloire*, a military “morceau” of marvellous power and brilliancy, by Michael Watson. By the same composer we have next a lovely little song beginning

“Tell me what thy song may be  
Little Birdie mine!  
Nestle closely near to me  
Little Birdie mine!”

which (both music and words are by Watson) is sure to be one of the most popular and taking songs of the season; as will also the Ettrick Shepherd's *Bird of the Wilderness*, set to music by E. N. Grazia; lastly, we call special attention to W. S. Rockstro's *Reminiscences of the Handel Festival* (“*Israel in Egypt*”), which is, without exception, the grandest of compositions. No music folio ought to be without it, for it is one of the most powerful and most striking of pieces.

**MESSRS. METZLER & CO.** (37, Great Marlborough Street, London), have recently issued, among their novelties of new music of this season, a series of charming songs, which must and will make their way into every drawing and concert-room for many many months to come. Of these, we have before us the following:—First, “*We have our Brave Hearts still*,” a national and highly patriotic song, by H. B. Farnie, set to music by D. Braham, and eminently fitted for every musical party, public or private, where good and noble English sentiments, added to powerful and appropriate music is cared for and enjoyed. Next we have a sweetly pretty sentimental song, “*That was long ago!*” written by J. P. Douglas and composed by W. T. Wrighton—the music soft and plaintive as the words, and the words full of sadness and feeling as the music! “*She and I*”—

“I, in a mighty palace, She, in a lowly room;  
I, where the lights are shining, She, where there is but gloom;  
I, amid mirth and laughter, She, where no laugh is known;  
I, with gay friends around me, She, with her fears alone:”—

the words by Courtenay Boyle, and the charming air by Louisa Gray, is one of the most charming and original of songs, and is sure to delight all who sing, or hear, it. Another lovely sentimental song—a song whose sentiment and archness of feeling will make it a favourite everywhere—is called, “*Can't you put your spinning by?*”—words addressed by a young and ardent lover to his coy lady-love—by Frederick Enoch, set to music by Henry Smart, we cordially commend to our friends as one of the pleasantest morsels they can provide for an evening party. “*Bright and Fair as a Star*,” by the same writer and composer is also sure to be a favourite.

**MR. WILLIAM MORLEY** (70, Upper Street, Islington), sends us a new song (or rather a new adaptation of an old song in the “*Roxburghe Ballads*”) entitled, “*Ragged and Torn and True*:”—

“I am a poor man, Heaven knows,  
And all my neighbours can tell  
I want both money and clothes,  
And yet I live wondrous well.  
I have a contented mind,  
And a heart to bear out all;  
Though Fortune being unkind,  
Hath given me substance small.  
Then hang up sorrow and care,  
It never can make me rue;  
What though my back goes bare,  
I'm ragged and torn and true.”

And so on. The music is by Dr. Rimbault, and both words and music are thoroughly good. Mr. Morley's name is a sufficient guarantee of excellence, and in this case, when united to that of Dr. Rimbault, gives a character to the piece which no other two names could exceed. “*Ragged and Torn and True*” is a song to be sung everywhere, and will everywhere be liked.

**MESSRS. METZLER & Co.'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF DANCE MUSIC** is a wonderfully good, cheap, and faultlessly beautiful collection of the very best of dance music. Its contents are—the “Galatea” Valse, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh ; the “Paul-y-toole-y-technic” Quadrille, by Charles Coote ; the “Manolo” Valse, by Emile Waldteufel ; the “British Army” Polka, by H. F. Tinney ; the “Tommy Dodd” Quadrille, by Charles Coote ; the “Valentine” Galop, by Moritz Relle ; the “Traumglück” Polka-Mazurka, by Kéler Bela ; the “Franc-tireur” War Galop, by H. F. Tinney ; the “Nachtlieder” Valse, by C. H. R. Marriott ; the “Brighton Boatman” Galop ; the “Brighton Boatman” Quadrille, by Charles Coote, Jun. A glance at these contents will, we opine, be amply sufficient to prove to our musical friends that they cannot possibly do better than purchase this “Christmas Number ;” it is published at one shilling only, and any one of the eleven pieces is well worth the whole money.

**BOOSEY'S CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1874 AND 1875** (London : Boosey & Co., 295, Regent Street). We have received the special Christmas Number of *Boosey's Musical Cabinet* for 1874 and 1875, and to these we desire to call special attention, as being among the most attractive, most excellent, and most popular of the musical novelties of the season. One of these contains the charming “Madame Angot” Quadrilles and Waltz ; the “Vert Vert” Quadrilles ; “Box and Cox” Lancers ; “Island of Bachelors” Waltzes ; “Moselle” Waltz ; “Wings of Love” Galop ; “One ! two ! three ! and away !” Galop ; and “La Jolie Parfumense” Polka. The other, equally attractive, contains the “Manolo” Waltz ; the “Indigo” Quadrilles ; the “Folly” Waltz ; the “Opera Bouffe” Lancers ; “Vergissmeinnicht” Waltzes ; “La Perichole” Quadrille ; “Round the World” Polka ; and “Migration” Galop. Surely such an array of popular dance music—an array not equalled in any other collection—must and will command itself to all our fair friends, and not only to them but to all who love good music and enjoy the “sprightly dance.” Each one has a charming picture on the cover, which adds to its beauty and attraction. Our friends will do well to secure these two marvellous shilling's worths.

### Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

#### BURIALS OF DERBYSHIRE PEOPLE IN THE CATHEDRAL AT MANCHESTER.

In the Manchester Cathedral Registers are the following entries :—

1609, Nov. 8. Henry Bagshaw of Tidsall dyed at Richard Travis w<sup>th</sup> Phisicke, buried.

1618, Aug. 10. Henrye sonne to William Pickewicke of Bakewell buried.

1637, feeb. 24. Jane Daughter of Anthoneye Browne late of y<sup>e</sup> Marsh in the Countie of Darby Gent. deceased at her fatherinlawes Mr. Rowland Mosley in the Mylne-gate, buried. JOHN OWEN.

#### THE FLAMSTEAD FAMILY.

In St. Alkmund's (Derby) Parish Register I find—

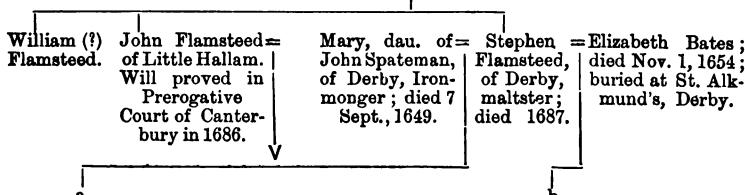
1627. Bap. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> da. of N. Bate & Katherine his wife Oct. 8.

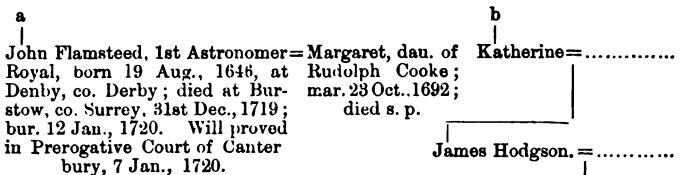
Can it be the same as Stephen Flamsteed's 2nd wife Elizabeth Bates, step-mother of the celebrated astronomer, whose daughter was named Katherine ? especially as mention is made in the same Register of the burial of Elizabeth wife of Stephen Flamsteed. It is—

1654. Buried Elizabeth the wife of Mr. Steeven flamsted November 2.

Can any of the readers of the “RELIQUARY” help me to fill up the following pedigree?

William Flamsteed,  
of Little Hallam, co.  
Derby.





[In the parish register of West Hallam occurs the following :—

" Stephen Flamstead & Elizabeth Bates, married Oct. 19, 1652."  
 " 1659. George Oldfield\* & Mary Flamstead married Dec 15, 1659.  
 " Rob. Wicksted and Dorothy flamsted married Aug<sup>t</sup>. 21, 1662."

#### THE FOLJAMBE FAMILY.

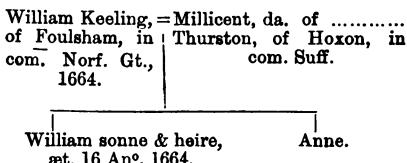
THE Foljambe family quartered amongst others the arms of Plantagenet, Earl of Kent. (See "RELIQUARY," XIV., 67, 242, &c.) How did they become entitled to quarter these arms? Is there any pedigree extant showing their descent from the Earls of Kent?

W. G. D. F.

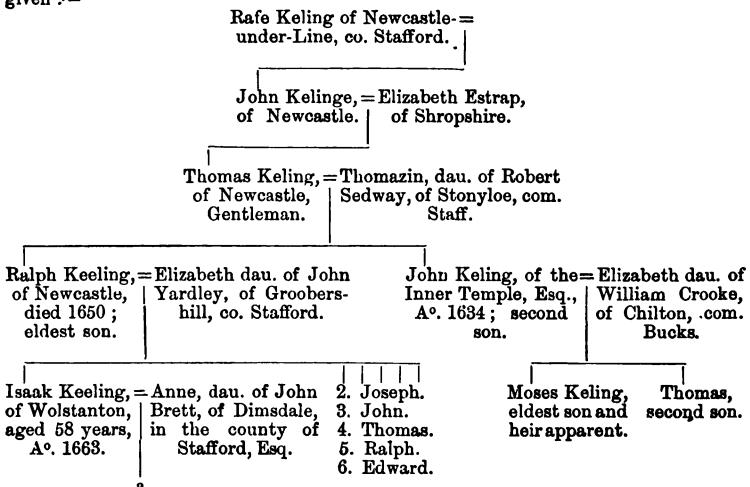
#### THE KEELINGE FAMILY.

See "RELIQUARY," Vol. XIV. 190; XV. 127, 239.

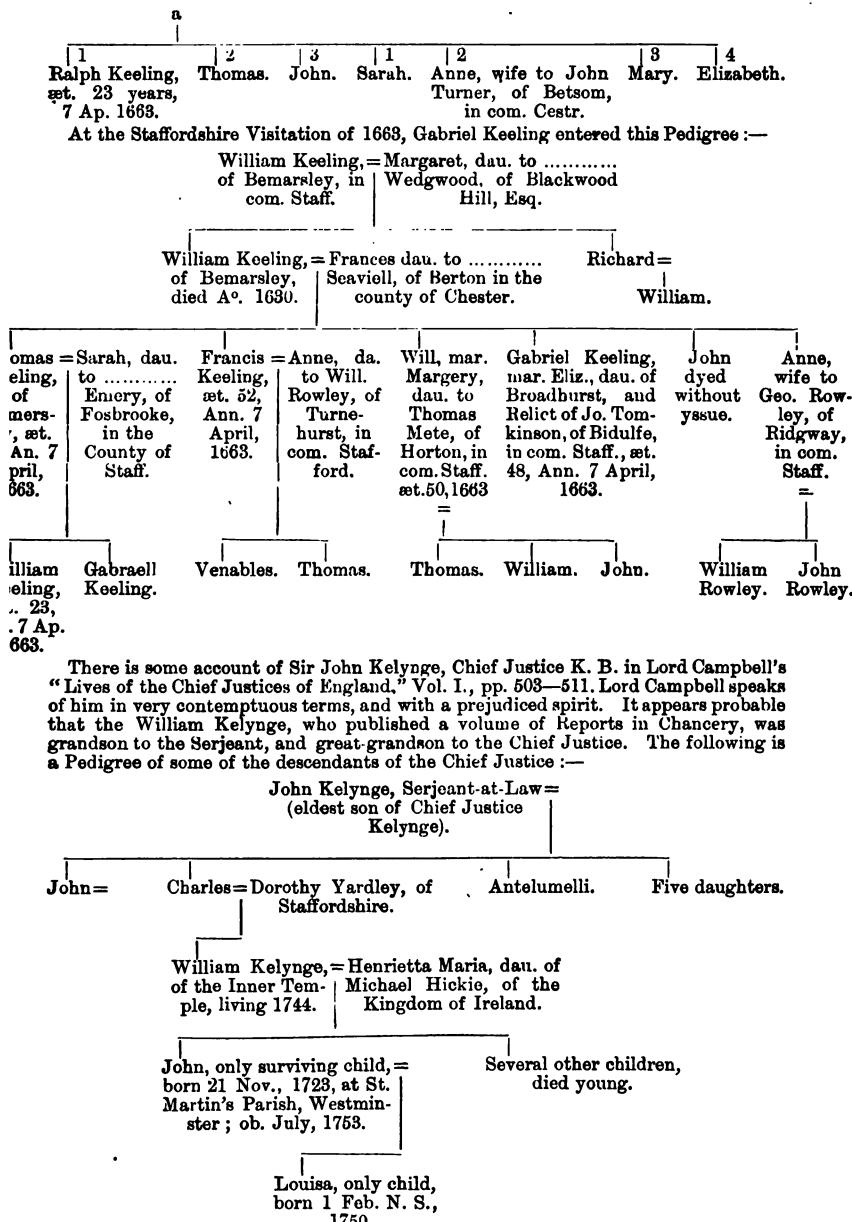
A BRANCH of this family appears to have been seated at Foulsham, in Norfolk, at the Visitation of 1664. The arms were—Argent, three scaling ladders in bend, gules, a crescent for difference.



The following is a fuller Pedigree of the Newcastle branch than was previously given :—



\* Query—Is this the George Oldfield who was a celebrated bell-founder at Nottingham, and the son of Henry Oldfield, bell-founder, of the same place, whom he succeeded? [ED. "RELIQUARY."]



Possibly Pedigrees of the descendants of some of his other children may still come to light! There are several short Pedigrees of the Staffordshire Keelinges extant, in addition to those recorded in the "RELIQUARY."

W. G. D. F.

THE STAFFORD FAMILY, OF EYAM, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH,  
MANCHESTER, ETC.

MY DEAR SIR.—I send you a copy of an old inscription from a grave-stone, which, until recently, existed in the grave-yard of Manchester Cathedral, but which, along with many others, has disappeared during the progress of the "restoration" which has for many years been carried on. Have you any information regarding the family of Stafford? They seem only to have been in Manchester a few years, and I suppose belong to the county of Derby.

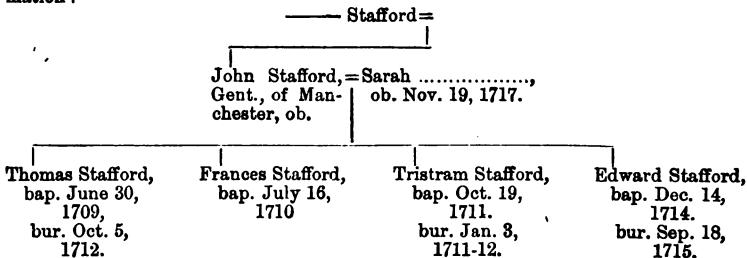
Yours truly, JOHN OWEN.

Sarah his wife bur. Nov. 19  
 1717  
 In Pious assurance of Eter  
 nal Glory Resteth y body  
 of Tristram Son to John  
 Stafford Gent Buried Jan.  
 y 3 1711 Thomas his Son Bur.  
 Octo y 5 1712 Edward his  
 Son bur. Sep 18 1715.

[There can be but little, if any, doubt that the Staffords commemorated on this grave-stone, belong to the family of Stafford, of Eyam, Chapel-en-le-Frith, and other places in the county of Derby. The Family, of which some notice from the pen of our friend Mr. Peter Furness, appeared in our second volume, pages 219 to 226, but was unfortunately not brought down with collaterals to so late a date. The arms upon the grave-stone are those of Stafford of Eyam, viz., *Or*, a chevrou *gules*, between three martlets *sable*. "Tristram" appears to have been a family name; a "Tristram Stafford" was in 1651 one of the godfathers of Thomas, the infant (second) son of Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, Gent., and his wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, Gent., and others of the same name are recorded. Mr. Owen forwards the following extracts from the Manchester baptismal registers:—

- 1709. June 30. Thomas, son of Thomas Stafford, Gent., baptised.
- 1710. July 16. Frances, Daughter of Thomas Stafford, Gent., baptised.
- 1711. Oct. 19. Tristram, son of Mr. John Stafford, bap.
- 1714. Dec. 14. Edward, son of Mr. John Stafford, bap.

They, together with the records on the grave-stone, supply the following information:—



EDITOR "RELIQUARY."]

ISAAC AMBROSE.

ISAAC AMBROSE, the celebrated Puritan Vicar of Preston, in Lancashire, is said (by Ant. Wood) to have been, on leaving Oxford, appointed to a small curacy in Derbyshire (about the year 1620), which he left on obtaining a curacy at Garstang, through the influence of the Earl of Bedford. Where was the cure which he held in Derbyshire? Information on this point will greatly oblige.

*Carr Hill, Rochdale.*

H. FISHWICK, F.S.A.

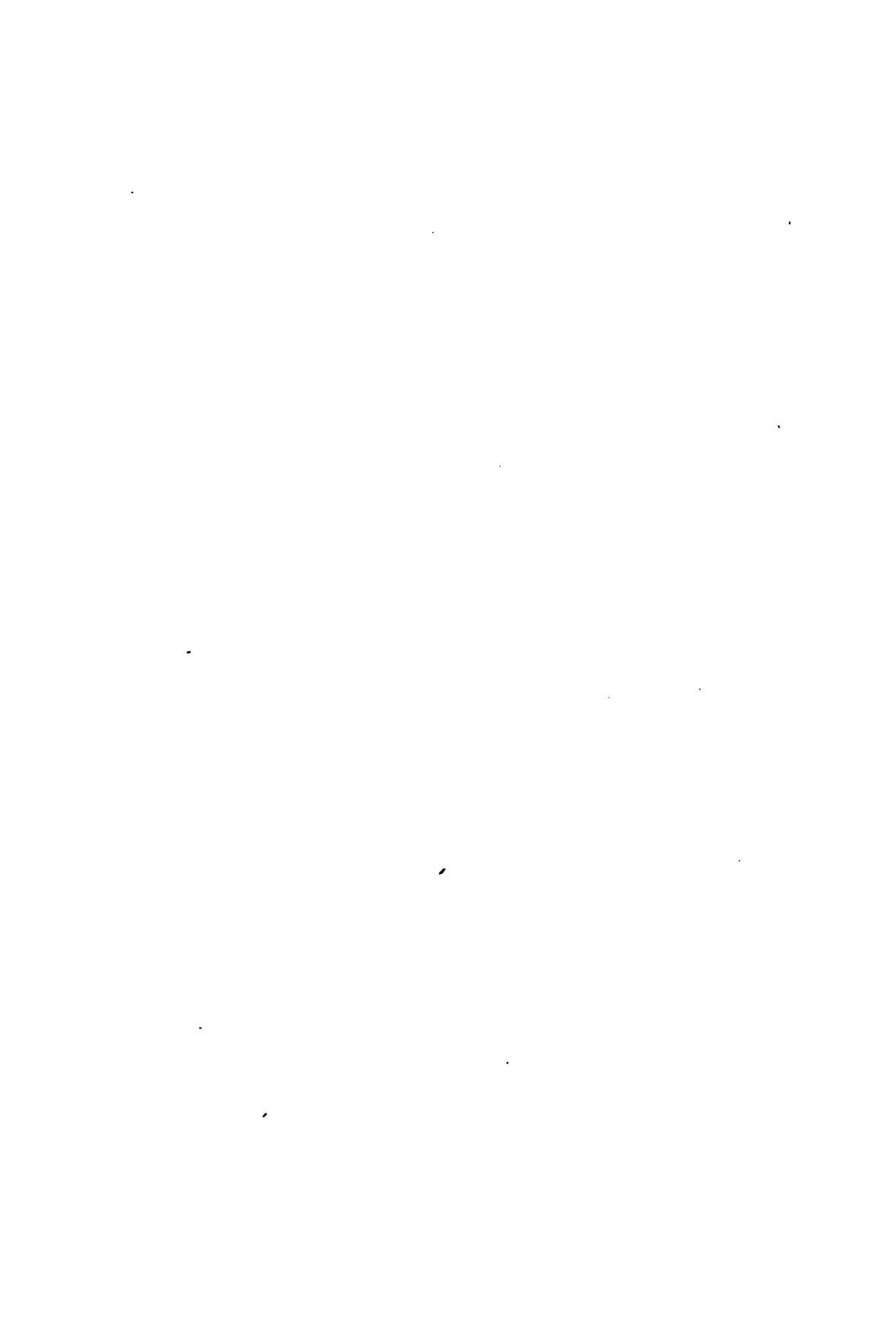


fig. 137



fig. 146.

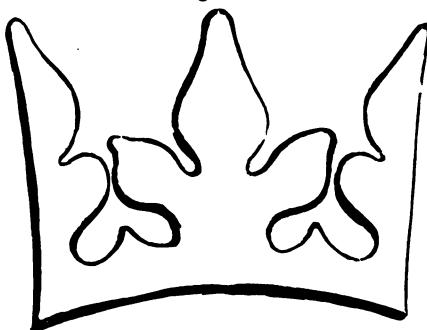


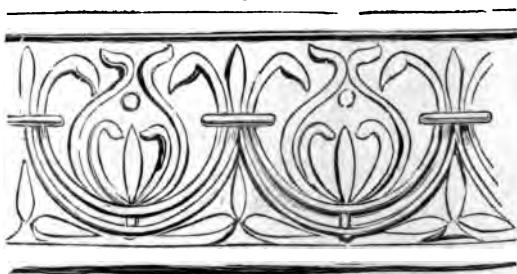
fig. 139.



fig. 140.



fig. 144.



# THE RELIQUARY.

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APRIL, 1876.

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## THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 116.)

### BEIGHTON.

THIS church, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, contains six bells cast by Taylor, of Oxford, in 1837, to replace the old peal. The inscriptions are kindly furnished to me by the Vicar, the Rev. G. Reynolds, M.A. Of the inscriptions upon the old peal there does not, unfortunately, appear to have been any record preserved.

1st bell—TAYLORS BELL FOUNDRY *OXFORD* 1837.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman and Italic capital letters.

2nd bell— CAMPANARIUS 1837.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The letters forming the words "TAYLOR" and "OXFORD" are laid on their sides.

3rd bell—JOHN TAYLOR *OXFORD*. CAMPANARIUS 1837.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman and Italic capital letters.

4th bell—TAYLORS BELL FOUNDRY. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—TAYLORS FOUNDRY *OXFORD*. J. RHODES.  
AGENT, PONTEFRACT. In Roman and Italic capital letters round the haunch. The name of the agent, "J. Rhodes," of "Pontefract," is very unusual as occurring on bell inscriptions.

6th bell—THIS PEAL WAS RECAST BY W & J TAYLOR  
*OXFORD* A.D 1837. In one line round the haunch in Roman and Italic capital letters.

## BRAMPTON.

THERE are four bells in this church, for rubbings of which I am indebted to the Vicar, the Rev. J. K. Marsh, M.A. The church is dedicated to St. Peter or to SS. Peter and Paul.

1st bell—+ (cross fig. 27) **I E S V S B E O V R S P E D.** In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Beneath the cross the founder's initials **N D** in Lombardic capital letters (figs. 184 and 185).

2nd bell—+ (cross fig. 27) **I D** (border fig. 20) **I E S V** (border fig. 20) **L O M E L** (border fig. 20). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. On the waist, below the cross, are the large initial letters **N D** (figs. 28 and 29) the **D** in this instance, as in many others already noted on the bells of this county, being formed of a letter **C** turned round. Within the **N**, as already described, is a lion's head; and within the **C** (which here does duty as a **D**) are, besides foliage and other ornaments, the letters **M H**.

3rd bell—**[GOD] [SAVE] [HIS] [CHVRCH]** In one line round the haunch in what may be called Gothic capital letters, of small size, and very sharply executed.

4th bell—+ (cross fig. 27) **I E S V S** (border fig. 19) **B E** (border fig. 19) **O V R** (border fig. 19) **S P E D** (border fig. 19). In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. On the waist, below the cross, are the large Lombardic initial letters **N D** (figs. 28 and 29), the **D** being the **C** turned round as described on the 2nd bell.

**SANCTUS BELL.**—It is said that the bell now at the Vicarage was formerly the Sanctus bell at the church, and was removed some years back. It has no inscription.

## BRAMPTON ST. THOMAS.

THERE is only one small bell in this church, which was built in 1831, and is dedicated to St. Thomas; thus giving name to its district. The bell contains the following inscription:—

**E MEARS LONDON FECIT 1831.** In Roman capital letters.

## BAMFORD.

There are five bells in this church, which was built in 1860. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The particulars of the bells—one of the few peals of cast steel bells in the county—are kindly furnished by the Rector, the Rev. Charles Smith, M.A.

1st bell—**NAYLOR VICKERS AND CO 1860 SHEFFIELD E. RIEPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL . No 2005.** In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in No is script.

- 2nd bell—NAYLOR VICKERS AND CO 1860 SHEFFIELD E.  
RIEPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL . No 1884.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in  
No in script.
- 3rd bell—NAYLOR VICKERS AND CO 1860 SHEFFIELD E.  
RIEPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL . No 1776.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in  
No in script.
- 4th bell—NAYLOR VICKERS AND CO 1860 SHEFFIELD E.  
RIEPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL . No 1681.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in  
No in script.
- 5th bell—NAYLOR VICKERS AND CO 1861 SHEFFIELD E.  
RIEPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL . No 1673.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in  
No in script.
- 6th bell—NAYLOR VICKERS AND CO 1861 SHEFFIELD E.  
RIEPE'S PATENT . CAST STEEL . No 1671.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in  
No. in script.

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#### BARLBOROUGH.

THERE are five bells in this church, which is dedicated to St. James. One of them, the second, bears the name of the patron saint of the church. For rubbings of these bells I am indebted to the Rev. M. Stapylton, M.A., the Rector of the parish.

1st bell—IM: (border fig. 144) HALTON (border fig. 144) MADE (border fig. 144) ME (border fig. 144) ANNO (border fig. 144) MDCCXXV (border fig. 144). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in Halton turned wrong way. Between the words occurs the border fig. 144; and the same border encircles the sound bow.

2nd bell—This bell has no inscription or ornament whatever. In the parish accounts of church expenses, under the year 1729, is an entry relating to it. "Pd. for y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> bell casting £2 5 4 in 1729."

3rd bell—[**tbc**] [GLORIA] [IN] [E+CELCIS] [DEO] In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters of the usual elegant thin character of this series of bells. Beneath the **tbc** is the founder's mark **O** G H with fylfot cross (fig. 21). In the G of GLORIA is the fylfot cross (fig. 37). The S in EXCELSIS turned backward way.

4th bell—[**+**] (cross fig. 85) **Hujus Sci Jacobi** [crown fig. 146] In one line round the haunch in old English letters with Lombardic capitals. At the commencement is the cross pattée in a shield (fig. 85), and at the end the crown (fig. 146). This interesting bell, which bears the inscription *Hujus Sancti Jacobi* is, as will be seen, dedicated to the patron saint of the church.

5th bell—[**+**] (cross fig. 85) **Sum rosa pulsata mundi maria  
hucata.** In one line round the haunch, in old English letters; a Lombardic capital S at the commencement of the inscription. At the commencement is the cross pattée in a shield (fig. 85), same as on the fourth bell. These two bells are both evidently from the same foundry.

## LONG EATON.

THIS church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It contained until 1875 three fine old bells, which were then replaced by six new ones. The following are the particulars of the old bells, the rubbings from which have been kindly supplied to me by Messrs Taylor and Son.

1st bell—+ (cross fig. 27) **I H E S V S B E O V R  
S P E E D 1612**. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. The ornamental cross at the commencement is same as fig. 27. The weight of the bell was 4 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., and its diameter 2 ft. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

2nd bell—+ (cross fig. 27) **G O D S A V E T H E  
K I N G 1612**. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters. Same cross at the commencement as that on the first bell. The weight of this bell was 5 cwt. 0 qr. 1 lb., and its diameter 2 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

3rd bell—+ **S + S + S + S** Four capital letters S (fig. 73)

alternating with four crosses (fig. 72) in one line round the haunch. Beneath the line is the founder's mark fig. 50. The weight of this bell was 7 cwt. 0 qr. 21 lbs., and its diameter 2 ft. 10 in. The woodwork supporting this bell bore the date 1626, but of course was more modern than this, the oldest bell of the peal.

The new peal of six bells, cast and put up by Messrs. Taylor, of Loughborough, in 1875, are as follows.\* They are in the key A.

1st bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SON, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1875.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Its weight is 4 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs.

2nd bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SON, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1875.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Its weight is 5 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.

3rd bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SON, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1875.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Its weight is 5 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.

4th bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SON, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1875.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Its weight is 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs.

5th bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SON, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1875.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Its weight is 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs.

6th bell—JOHN TAYLOR & SON, LOUGHBOROUGH, 1875.  
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Its weight is 10 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.

*(To be continued.)*

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\* I am indebted for the particulars of these new bells to the Vicar, the Rev. Frederick Atkinson, M.A.

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY OF THORNHAGH;  
FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. OF 1683.

COMMUNICATED BY CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

(Continued from page 106).

His last<sup>a</sup> Will and Testam<sup>t</sup> is dated 17 January An: 1613, whereof he makes his son Sr John Thornhagh Knight sole executor; and being then weake in body he thereby ordered his Body to be Buried in the Chancell of y<sup>e</sup> Parish-Church of Sturton and gave to his daughter Dame Elizabeth Wrenn, wife to Sir Charles Wrenn Knight, the sum of 20l. in full satisfaction of her Portion; and to his daughter Dame Mary Wiloughby, wife to Sr Thomas Willoughby Knight, the Sum of 20l. in full of her Portion; and to his grandson francis Thornhagh Esq., 1000l.; and to his Grandchild Elizabeth Thornagh 700l.; and to his Grandchild Bridget Thornhagh 500l. And departed this life at ffenton y<sup>e</sup> 23 March next following (viz. An: 1613); as appears by y<sup>e</sup><sup>b</sup> Inquisition made at East-Retford 23 Sept. 12 Jac. An: 1614, for inquiring what Lands and Rents he died seised of, and of whom holden, and by what services, &c.; when and where it was found by y<sup>e</sup> Inquest, that the said John Thornhagh late of ffenton Esqr., at y<sup>e</sup> time of his death, was seised in his Demesne as of ffee. of one Capitall Messuage or Tenement in ffenton called ffenton-hall, and of 200 acres of land, 120 acres of meadow, 200 acres of Pasture, and comon of pasture for all [Averijs] working cattell in ffenton Sturton and Littlebrough; and of Lands and Tenement<sup>c</sup> in Knapthorp: The said Jury also presented, that he held the said ffenton-hall &c. of y<sup>e</sup> Demesnes of y<sup>e</sup> King, as of y<sup>e</sup> King's Manor of Oswalbeck Soke in ffree Socage by fealty and suit of Court to y<sup>e</sup> said Manor, and by y<sup>e</sup> Rent of 15<sup>s</sup>. 7<sup>d</sup>. ob. p. an. and are worth 10l. p. an: beside Reprisals; And y<sup>e</sup> Tenement<sup>d</sup> and Lands in Sturton held of y<sup>e</sup> King, as of y<sup>e</sup> said manor of Oswalbeck Soke in free Socage, by fealty, Suit of court to y<sup>e</sup> st<sup>e</sup> Manor, and by y<sup>e</sup> Rent of 4<sup>s</sup>. p. an: and are worth besides Reprisals 4l. p. an:; and other Messuages and Lands in Sturton, holden, for term of his life, of y<sup>e</sup> King's Manor of Bassettlawe, parcell of his Duchy of Lancaster, by fealty, suit of court to y<sup>e</sup> said Manor twice a year, and by y<sup>e</sup> Rent of 17<sup>s</sup>. 2<sup>d</sup>. p. an., and are worth, besides all Reprises 8l. 6<sup>s</sup>. 8<sup>d</sup>.; and his Lands in Knapthorp, Eresley, and Conton, are holden for term of life, of Henry Brome Esq., as of his Manor of Conton, by y<sup>e</sup> Rent of 9<sup>s</sup>. p. an.; for all Services, and are worth besides Reprises, 5l. p. an. And they find and present, that y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh Esq. died at ffenton y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of March last past before y<sup>e</sup> taking of this Inquisition; and that Sr John Thornhagh Knight is his son and next heire, and is 47 years of age and more, and in possession of the said Estate; and that y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh Esq. held no other Lands of y<sup>e</sup> King, or any other person, at his death, to the best of their knowledg. This Inquisition was sealed by y<sup>e</sup> Escheators and Jury &c.; And was examined 26 Nov. An. 1614. Which John Thornhagh Esqr. I suppose was buried in Sturton Chancell, according to his Will (though I can see no memoriall of him there); and by Elizabeth his said wife, had issue Sr John Thornhagh Knight, his son and Heire, and divers Daughters; whereof I find floure named in severall<sup>e</sup> writings, vizt. Barbara, Gartrude, Elizabeth, and Mary, but know not in what order of seniority to place them, onely conjecture that Elizabeth and Mary being only named in his Will might be newly married at his death, and their Portions then not fully paied, therefore might probably be y<sup>e</sup> youngest of them; wherefore I shall begin with Barbara, who I take to be wif of Henry Disney of Norton Disney in y<sup>e</sup> County of Lincoln Esq.; which Henry Disney, is in severall<sup>f</sup> d Private Letters, and other<sup>g</sup> papers, mentioned as Son-in-law to y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh Esq., vizt. <sup>i</sup> 9 June 30 Eliz. An. 1588, and<sup>j</sup> 13 Oct. An. 1588, &c., and was reputed an Esquire, and living at the s<sup>d</sup> Norton Disney<sup>h</sup> 5 Octob. 41 Eliz. An. 1599: whose arms then were Argent, on a fess Gules, three flowers de lis Or; Quartring.....3 Lyons passant gardant in pale barwais....., as appears by his Seal to the foresaid papers, compared with other<sup>i</sup> Authorities. W<sup>b</sup> wife of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Henry Disney (that was daughter to this John Thornhagh), I suppose was dead before 22 October 36 Eliz. An. 1594; for y<sup>e</sup> wife which he

<sup>a</sup> Pene pref. J. Thor. an. and in y<sup>e</sup> Office for Prob. of Wills in York.

<sup>b</sup> Penes pref. J. Thornh. arm.

<sup>c</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>d e f g h</sup> Penes pref. J. Thor. ar.

<sup>i</sup> Yorks. Lincolnshire Gentry p. 31.

then had, was named Elinor, as appears by a<sup>t</sup> writing of that date : but 'tis evident by<sup>k</sup> another writing, that y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> former wife was dead before An. 1601 ; yet after this, y<sup>e</sup> said Elinor Disney (being still alive) superscribs her<sup>l</sup> Letter, to her ffather John Thornhagh Esq. at ffenton, concerning a conclusion of some business (or difference) that was depending between S<sup>r</sup> Henry Disney, and y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh ; and dates it at Norton Disney 18 January An. 1609. Wh<sup>o</sup> proves that y<sup>e</sup> said Elinor was a latter wife, and stiled him ffather only as being her Husband's ffather-in-Law ; but whether this S<sup>r</sup> Henry Disney here mentioned, were the same man with y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Henry Disney Esq. her Husband (who might possibly be then a Knight), or was her said Husband's ffather, is not there clearly expressed. Another Daughter of this John Thornhagh Esq. was Gartrude, wife of Charles Wrenn of Binchester in y<sup>e</sup> county Palatine of Durham Esq. ; wh<sup>b</sup> Charles Wrenn signed severall<sup>m</sup> acquittances to this John Thornhagh of ffenton Esq., for several sums of money receiv'd at severall times, for his said wif<sup>e</sup> Portion, all of them wh<sup>b</sup> I have yet found being put together amount to about 450l. ; one of which<sup>n</sup> acquittances is dated 20 January An. 1595, and two<sup>o</sup> others dated 8 and 19 June An. 1596 ; And by y<sup>e</sup> Title of Charles Wrenn of Binchester in y<sup>e</sup> County Palatine of Durham Esq., was bound to y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh Esq. in a<sup>p</sup> Bond of 500l. to settle a Joyture of 50l. p an. on Gartrude their wife of y<sup>e</sup> said Charles, dated 4 Octob. 38 Eliz. An. 1596 : which John Thornhagh, with his own hand, on y<sup>e</sup> backside of those papers, wrote them his son and Daughter Wrenn. Wh<sup>b</sup> Acquittances and Bond, 'tis probable were signed soon after the marriage of this Charles and Gartrude ; who were both of them<sup>a</sup> living 28 July, An. 1606. But in y<sup>e</sup> said John Thornhagh's<sup>r</sup> Last Will dat. 17 January An. 1613 aforesmentioned he gives a Legacy to his Daughter Elizabeth Wrenn, wife of S<sup>r</sup> Charles Wren, knight. And had not the wife in one place been named Gartrude, and in y<sup>e</sup> other place Elizabeth, I should have had no grounds for any doubt but that they were one and the same person ; it being no great solecisme for Charles Wrenn Esq., to be afterward knighted, to make his wife a Lady : But this difference in the Christian name of y<sup>e</sup> wife may sufficiently justify my suspicion, whether y<sup>e</sup> said Charles Wrenn Esq., and Sir Charles Wrenn Knight, might not be two severall persons, who married these two sisters. And Mary<sup>s</sup> another Daughter of this John Thornhagh Esq., was wife of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Willoughby Knight (younger Brother to William Lord Willoughby of Farham, wh<sup>b</sup> Honour is now descended upon Thomas their son and heire, for want of heirs male of y<sup>e</sup> elder Branch of that family). She had also a Legacy given her by her said ffather's<sup>u</sup> will, and was living<sup>v</sup> An. 1614. There were two other Daughters, as I have been told, whereof one was married to w<sup>s</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Willm Brereton of Lincolnshire, and the other to<sup>x</sup> S<sup>r</sup> ffancis Monteson of the same county ; but quere the truth hereof, because I have only Tradition for it. And there was a Mary, widow of William Gibson, who calls John Thornhagh her Brother ; but there being either no other date to y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>o</sup> Paper that mentions it, than June y<sup>e</sup> 7th, or else I forgetting to take notice of y<sup>e</sup> year, cannot be certain whether it were this John Thornhagh, or his son S<sup>r</sup> John, which she calls so ; nor whether the foressaid Mary, wife of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Willoughby, might not before be y<sup>e</sup> widow of y<sup>e</sup> said William Gibson ; or whether this Mary Gibson might not rather be sister of this John Thornhagh, Esq., and Daughter of Anthony aforesaid.

But now I come to S<sup>r</sup> John Thornhagh of ffenton Knight, son and Heire of the foressaid John Thornhagh Esq., by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Brian Baills and sister and sole Heire of Willm her Brother : He was Borne about An. 1567, as appears by y<sup>e</sup> Inquisition taken after his said ffather's death, 23 Sept. 12 Jac. An. 1614, where 'tis said he was then above 47 years of age. The next mention I find of him is in the<sup>t</sup> Indenture dated 20 Oct. 20 Eliz. An. 1578, whereby his Grandfather Brian Baills settleth upon him (joyntly with Willm Baills) the Swan-Marke and Swans before mentioned, at wh<sup>b</sup> time he lived at ffenton ; and next in his s<sup>t</sup> grandfather Brian Baills'es<sup>b</sup> last Will and Testam<sup>t</sup> dated 4 Apr. An. 1579, wherein he had a Legacy of 100l. given him by his said grandfather, he being then about 12 yrs. old by y<sup>e</sup> former reconing. In all the<sup>c</sup> writings where I find him mentioned, from the said 20 Eliz. to 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602 (wh<sup>b</sup> was but a few days before that Queen's death) he is stiled John Thornhagh Jun. Esq. son and heire apparent of John Thornhagh Sen. of ffenton Esq. ; and in y<sup>e</sup> d<sup>o</sup> writing dated 13 May 1 Jac. An. 1603, his ffather left out that former distinction of senior, as is aforesaid ; and in a<sup>e</sup> writing dated 12 feb<sup>r</sup>. following (viz. 1 Jac.)

<sup>j k l</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. arm.      <sup>m n o p</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>q r</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thornhagh ar.      <sup>s</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>t</sup> Comon Traditio compared with Dugd. Bar. vol. 2 p. 89a.

<sup>u v</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>w x</sup> Vulgar Traditio.

<sup>y</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.      <sup>z z c</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>d e</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

I think y<sup>e</sup> son is written Knight, and so is ever after till his death : from which it is evident that he was knighted between the said 18 March 45 Eliz. and the 18 May following ; and probably it was by King James, in his passage through this County, when he first came out of Scotland to possess this kingdom, or imediately after his arriving at London ; for it could not well be by Queen Elizabeth in those few dayes she lived after that 18 March, because y<sup>e</sup> distemper of w<sup>h</sup> she died was reigning upon her before that time ; neither do I find him recorded<sup>i</sup> among those that Queen Elizabeth knighted, or that she knighted any after An. 1600, which was two years before her death ; and King James coming<sup>g</sup> out of Scotland 6 Apr. knighted some at<sup>h</sup> Newcastle upon Tine 18 Apr. 1603 in his passage, and getting to London by y<sup>e</sup> 7 May An. 1603 at the Charterhouse<sup>i</sup> he knighted 80 Gent<sup>a</sup> in foure daies, w<sup>h</sup> makes it still y<sup>e</sup> more probable that it was then or about that time done by him : w<sup>h</sup> being long before his ffather's death, doubtless was y<sup>e</sup> reason why I find neither his ffather, nor himself, after this, written Senior or Junior ; Esquire and Knight being then sufficient distinctions for them, without the former additions. He was married to<sup>j</sup> Mary his wife (daughter of<sup>k</sup> Judge Rodes) before the 31 Aug. 32 Eliz. An. 1590, as appears by y<sup>e</sup> fore-mentioned<sup>l</sup> Deed bearing that date, whereby he and Mary his wife, joyned with his ffather and mother in y<sup>e</sup> sale of Cottingley Manor : w<sup>h</sup> wife was living<sup>m</sup> after 28 July An. 1606, but how long they were married before, or she lived after those times I yet find no mention of. Some of y<sup>e</sup> writings wherein I find him joyned with his ffather, either in purchasing or selling of lands, are mentioned before in his ffather's life, therefore shall here omit them. He was in his Travells beyond Sea in An. 1596, and was at florence in Italy 5 June, and intended to be at Venice 15 Sept. following, where he was to receive 250 Duckets, w<sup>h</sup> were returned to him by his wife's order ; and from thence sent his wife a Token, who lived then with his ffather at ffenton ; all w<sup>h</sup> I gathered from Mr. Tho. Screven's Letter directed to him at florence and dated 12 July An. 1596. I suppose he returned home that, or y<sup>e</sup> next somer at furthest, for<sup>n</sup> 7 febr. 40 Eliz. An. 1597, he joyned with his ffather in purchasing Lands in ffenton of Willi<sup>m</sup> and Geo. fitz-Williams. And in<sup>o</sup> another writing dated 18 March 45 Eliz. An. 1602, he is joyned with his ffather, by the Title of John Thornhagh jun. his son and heire apparent, w<sup>h</sup> is y<sup>e</sup> last time I find him so written ; for<sup>r</sup> 18 May 1 Jac. An. 1603, his ffather left out y<sup>e</sup> addition of senior as afores<sup>d</sup> ; and<sup>r</sup> 12 febr. in<sup>s</sup> same yeare, I thinke the son is stiled St John Thornhagh Knight, as abovesaid. He (or his ffather) was in Commission for<sup>t</sup> Peace in y<sup>e</sup> said county of Nottingham 6 May 42 Eliz. An. 1600, and 13 Sept. 43 Eliz. An. 1601, as appears by old<sup>u</sup> warrants of his making, so dated and sealed with his Coat of Arms, viz. Argent two anulets linked gules, between three crosses pattee sable ; and tis probable he continued in y<sup>e</sup> same commission to his death. In Mlk. Term 6 Jac. An. 1608, there was a<sup>v</sup> fynde levied between this S<sup>r</sup> John Thornhagh Knight Plaintiff, and Rob<sup>t</sup> Garthe and others Defendants, of Lands in North Leverton, Aplesthorpe and Coates which I suppose he had then lately purchased. And in<sup>w</sup> An. 1612 was Baillif of y<sup>e</sup> King's Liberty of Oswaldbek-Soke in Com. Nottingham. And was Executor of his ffather's Testam<sup>x</sup> dated 17 January An. 1613. And lived for<sup>y</sup> most part with his ffather at ffenton. All this was before his ffather's death. And 16 Aug. An. 1614, he had his first<sup>z</sup> Acquittance from y<sup>e</sup> Deane and Chapter of York for half a year's Rent of y<sup>e</sup> Tithes of Sturton living aforesaid. And then by<sup>y</sup> Inquisition made at East-Retford 23 Sept. 12 Jac. An. 1614, he was found to be his s<sup>r</sup> ffather's next heire, and in possession of his Estate and then above 47 years of age. He executed y<sup>e</sup> office of<sup>z</sup> High Sheriff for y<sup>e</sup> County of Nottingham 6 Decemb. and 17 Dec. and 27 febr. Ano. 1617 (15 Jac.), and 25 Octob. An. 1618, as appears by severall writings of those dates (all w<sup>h</sup> daies being within y<sup>e</sup> compass of his year) one of which is a<sup>u</sup> Bond dat 17 Dec. 15 Jac. whereby John Sturtivant of Nottingham Gent, and Thomas Lee of Sutton upon Trent in y<sup>e</sup> same County Gent, are jointly bound to this S<sup>r</sup> John Thornhagh Knight Sheriff of y<sup>e</sup> County of Nottingham, in 200L ; I suppose they might be some officers under him, as Under Sheriffs, Gaolers or y<sup>e</sup> like, and this Bond might be to oblige them to a just and due execution thereof, and to secure himself from any damages that he might be liable to

<sup>i</sup> In Morg. Catal. of her Knights, lib. 3, p. 98.

<sup>s</sup> Speed's Chr. p. 1221a.

<sup>h</sup> Dugd. Bar. vol. 2, p. 454b.

<sup>l</sup> Medulla Hist. Scotland, p. 175.

<sup>j</sup> Writings penes pref. J. T. ar.

<sup>k</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 416 and Tradition.

<sup>l m n o</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>p q r s t u</sup> Penes pref. J. Thornh. ar.

<sup>v</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 432.

<sup>w x y</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>\*</sup> John Lord Houghton's letters to him penes J. Thornh. ar.

<sup>\*</sup> Penes pref. J. Thorn. ar.

through their neglect, but I have quite forgot y<sup>e</sup> conditions of it. He was also one of y<sup>e</sup> Deputy Lieutenants for y<sup>e</sup> said County of Nottingham ; but the time when, and how long he was so, I find no certainty of as yet, only do conjecture he continued so to his death. He purchast<sup>c</sup> Knapthorp in Com. Nottingh. of S<sup>r</sup> John Thorold ; but y<sup>e</sup> time is not there set down. And by y<sup>e</sup> Title of S<sup>r</sup> John Thornhagh of ffenton Knight, with Sir francis Thornhagh of ffenton Knight, son and heire apparent of y<sup>e</sup> said S<sup>r</sup> John, they joyntly convey to S<sup>r</sup> John Jackson of Edderthorp, in y<sup>e</sup> County of York Knight, all their Lands and Tenement<sup>s</sup> in Hurnworth, in y<sup>e</sup> County Palatine of Durham, late y<sup>e</sup> Inheritance of Brian Bails Esq., deceased, by their<sup>d</sup> Deed dated 5 January 16 Jac. An. 1618. And by the same Titles, they convey Lands in Knapthorp in com. Nottingh. to Henry Mather of Arlesough Hall (alib.<sup>e</sup> Erleshagh) in y<sup>e</sup> Parish of Caunton in com Nottingham Yeoman, as appears by severall<sup>f</sup> writings dated 27, 28, and 29 July 17 Jac. An. 1619. And in like manner<sup>g</sup> they convey Lands in ffenton 25 Mar. 23 Jac. An. 1625. The last mention I find of him to be living is in y<sup>e</sup> Dean and Chapter's<sup>h</sup> Acquittance to him for y<sup>e</sup> foressaid Tithes, dat. 17 Aug. An. 1627 (3 Car. i.) He was comonly stiled of ffenton, and lived there most of his time, both before and after his father's death ; and was dead before 25 febr. An. 1627, for y<sup>e</sup> next<sup>i</sup> Acquittance for y<sup>e</sup> said Tithes, bearing that date, is made to his son S<sup>r</sup> francis Thornhagh Knight ; and Willm. Lord Mansfield's<sup>j</sup> Letter to S<sup>r</sup> francis Thornhagh, dated but two days after (viz. 27 febr. An. 1627) mentions his father's being then dead. So that he died between y<sup>e</sup> said 17 Aug. and 25 febr. An. 1627, but y<sup>e</sup> precise time I know not, having yet seen no more of him, only that by Tradition he is said to lie Buried at Sturton, though I find no visible remembrance of him there. This S<sup>r</sup> John Thornhagh married Mary<sup>k</sup> daughter of francis Rhodes, one of y<sup>e</sup> Judges of<sup>m</sup> the Court of Common Pleas. She was married to him<sup>n</sup> before 31 Aug. 32 Eliz. An. 1590, and was living<sup>o</sup> after 28 July An. 1606, as is before expressed ; and bare for her<sup>p</sup> Arms, Arg. a Lion passant bendways Gules, cotized Ermine, between two Acorns Azure ; or else<sup>q</sup> Argent a Lion passant Gules between two acorns in bend Azure, cotized Ermin ; for I have seen them both waies. By her he had issue S<sup>r</sup> francis Thornhagh Knight, his Son and Heire and two Daughters, Elizabeth and Bridget ; Elizabeth the eldest Daughter was (by y<sup>e</sup> Articles of Agreement, dated 16 Septemb. An. 1608) to be married to John Jackson Esq. son and heire apparent of S<sup>r</sup> John Jackson of Edderthorp in y<sup>e</sup> county of York Knight, before Christmas in An. 1619. Which John Jackson y<sup>e</sup> son was after a Knight, and the said marriage was accordingly accomplished ; for y<sup>e</sup> said S<sup>r</sup> John Jackson of Edderthorp in Com. Eborac. Knight by<sup>s</sup> another writing dated 5 January 17 Jac. An. 1619, settled an Annuity of 250*l.* per an. on his said son S<sup>r</sup> John Jackson y<sup>e</sup> younger Knight, payable after y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>e</sup> Lady Elizabeth, then wife of y<sup>e</sup> said S<sup>r</sup> John Jackson y<sup>e</sup> son without issue Males of their Bodies. Bridget y<sup>e</sup> younger Daughter was wife of S<sup>r</sup> Willoughby Hickman late of Ganesborough in y<sup>e</sup> County of Lincoln Baronet, and died there in March or April An. 1688. Neither she, nor her sister Elizabeth, were married 17 January An. 1618 ; for they had both of them Legacies given them by their Grandfather John Thornhagh Esqr.'s last<sup>t</sup> Will and Testam<sup>u</sup> of that date, wherein they are named Elizabeth and Bridget Thornhagh.

The next in succession, was the abovesaid S<sup>r</sup> francis Thornhagh of ffenton Knight son and heire to S<sup>r</sup> John. He, having first been educated in Schoole learning under Mr. Cade<sup>v</sup> at Bilsdon free-Schoole in Leicestershire was afterward a Student in y<sup>e</sup> University of Cambridge 16 Apr. An. 1608, as appears by<sup>w</sup> private Letters ; but of what college, I know not. After which, he travelled, beyond the Seas, particularly in ffrance, &c., for his<sup>x</sup> Letter written in y<sup>e</sup> french Tongue to his father Sir John Thornhagh, was dated at Orleans in ffrance 4 Septemb. An. 1611, in w<sup>h</sup> Language it

<sup>b</sup> Papers pen. pref. J. Thorn. arm.

<sup>c</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 3446.

<sup>d</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>e</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 341, 342.

<sup>f</sup> g h i j Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>k</sup> Writings pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>l</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 416, and Common Tradition, and her arms on y<sup>e</sup> house.

<sup>m</sup> Dugd. origin. Jurid. p. 48<sup>n</sup>, and in Chron. Serv. in An. 27 Eliz. p. 96.

<sup>n</sup> o Writings penet pref. J. Thor. ar.

<sup>p</sup> Dugd. Orig. Jur. p. 325, and Baronets p. 33.

<sup>q</sup> Dugd. Orig. Jur. p. 301.

<sup>r</sup> • Pene. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>t</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

<sup>u</sup> Says my wife.

<sup>v</sup> w Pen. pref. J. Thorn. ar.

seems he was well skilled. And had a Legacy of 1000*l.* given him by the abovesaid <sup>x</sup> last Will of his Grandfather John Thornhagh Esq., dat. 17 Janu. An. 1613; and was married <sup>y</sup> before 24 feb. Ad. 1618. In<sup>z</sup> 16 Jac. (viz. 5 Janu. An. 1618) he being then a Knight, and living at ffenton, joyned with Sir John his ffather, in conveying away y<sup>e</sup> Lands in Hurnworth in y<sup>e</sup> County Palatine of Durham; as he likewise did <sup>a</sup> the next yeare (viz. 27, 28, and 29 July 17 Jac. An. 1619) for Conveying Lands in Knaphorpe in Com. Nottingham; and<sup>b</sup> 25 March 23 Jac. An. 1625 in Conveying Lands in ffenton &c., as is before expressed. And about 27 febbr. An. 1627 (his ffather being then lately dead) he was made one of y<sup>e</sup> Deputy-Lieutenants for y<sup>e</sup> County of Nottingham, under Willm Viscount Mansfield, then Lord Lieutenant of that County (after Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Newcastle) as appears by y<sup>e</sup> said Viscount Mansfield's<sup>c</sup> Letter to him, acquainting him therewith, dated that day at Welbeck. He was also High Sheriff for y<sup>e</sup> said County of Nottingham for y<sup>e</sup> yearre 1637 &c.; ffor he had y<sup>e</sup> King's<sup>d</sup> speciall Licence (bearing date 27 Novemb. 13 Car. I. An. 1637) to go out of the said county to London, in y<sup>e</sup> time of his Sherifalty, and to stay there a certain time, about y<sup>e</sup> King's business concerning y<sup>e</sup> Ship-money; and there are other<sup>e</sup> instances of his being then High Sheriff of that County, viz. y<sup>e</sup> 10 and 28 Decemb. and 9 febbr. An. 1637, all in y<sup>e</sup> same yeare. And his second son Henry Thornhagh procured his<sup>f</sup> Quietus and Discharge for 3500*l.* of the Ship-Money collected in y<sup>e</sup> said county, in the time of his Sherifalty, bearing date 23 Janu. An. 1638. This Sir ffrauncis Thornhagh of ffenton Knight, and y<sup>e</sup> Lady Jane his wife, with ffrauncis Thorughagh Esq. Son and Heire Apparent of y<sup>e</sup> said Sir ffrauncis, convey y<sup>e</sup> Manor of Knaphorpe in the Parish of Conton in Com. Nottingham, unto Patrick Cocke, for half a yeare, by a<sup>g</sup> Lease dated 12 August 15 Car. I. An. 1639. I suppose there were other Deeds to make an absolute conveyance thereof, which 'tis like are in y<sup>e</sup> Purchaser's hands; for 'tis certain this part of y<sup>e</sup> estate is quite out of y<sup>e</sup> possession of this familly, notwithstanding Dr. Throton's<sup>h</sup> opinion to the contrary; wh<sup>i</sup> is hereby plainly confuted, by manifesting the time when, and the persons to whom and by whom, it was alienated from them. Possibly y<sup>e</sup> expense of his late Sherifalty; or else y<sup>e</sup> new purchasing in of other Lands, lying more convenient for him, in ffenton, Sturton, and Littleborough (which<sup>j</sup> he, joynly with y<sup>e</sup> Lady Jane his wife, had done, not long before this time) might be some occasion of their selling this Manor of Knaphorpe &c. And the next year following (upon y<sup>e</sup> designed marriage of y<sup>e</sup> said ffrauncis Thornhagh Esq. y<sup>e</sup> son, with Elizabeth St. Andrew, one of y<sup>e</sup> Daughters and co-heires of John St. Andrew of Gotham in y<sup>e</sup> County of Nottingham Esq.) the aforesaid S<sup>i</sup> ffrauncis and Lady Jane his wife, and ffrauncis their son, joyne again in making a new Intale and Settlement of the whole Estate to divers uses, by an<sup>j</sup> Indenture Tripartite dated 28 December 16 Car. I. An. 1640; in which Indenture are also mentioned y<sup>e</sup> abovesaid Lands, and severall others, in ffenton, Sturton, and Littleborough, wh<sup>k</sup> this Sir ffrauncis, and Sir John his ffather had formerly purchased. He died<sup>l</sup> 28 Aprill An. 1643, and was Buried in y<sup>e</sup> midle of y<sup>e</sup> Chancell at Sturton (being y<sup>e</sup> Parish to wh<sup>l</sup> ffenton belongs) under a faire<sup>m</sup> Grave-stone, with this Inscription, round it, "Here lieth the Body of Sir Francis Thornhagh of Fenton in the County of Nottingham Knight, who departed this life the xxvij. of Aprill Anno MDCXLIII." In the midle of which gravestone are his and his Ladie's arms in their proper colours: viz.—THORNHAGH, Argent two Annulets linked palewaiers Gules, between three Crosses pattee Sable; Impaling JACKSON, viz.—Sable a fess between three Ducks<sup>n</sup> Argent. He took to wife<sup>o</sup> Jane daughter of Sir John Jackson y<sup>e</sup> elder, of Edderthorp in y<sup>e</sup> County of York Knight (the seat of which familly is now at<sup>p</sup> Hickleton in Yorkshire); wh<sup>q</sup> Lady Jane his wife surviving him, the next half year<sup>s</sup> Acquittance for y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Tithes, dated 24 Aug. An. 1643, was made to her, who lived many years at ffenton-hall wh<sup>r</sup> was her<sup>t</sup> Joynture, and there died<sup>u</sup> about December Ano 1660. They had issue<sup>v</sup>

<sup>x y z a b</sup> Pen. pref. Johem Thorn. arm.  
<sup>c d e f g</sup> Pen. pref. J. Thornh. arm.

<sup>h</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 344b.

<sup>i</sup> Mentioned in an Indenture of Settlement dat 28 Dec. 16 Car. I. cuijus Ectipū pen. me B.G.—Brampton Gurdon.

<sup>j</sup> Cujus Eclipum prædic. pen. me B. G.

<sup>k</sup> Inscriptio Tumuli.

<sup>l</sup> Teste me ipso B. G.

<sup>m</sup> Sheldrakes.

<sup>n</sup> Pen. pref. J. T. ar. and Thorot. Nott. p. 416.

<sup>o</sup> Penes pref. J. T. ar.

<sup>p</sup> Thorot. Nott. p. 416, and List of Baronets and Comon fame.

<sup>q</sup> Penes pref. J. T. ar.

<sup>r</sup> In Eclip Indent Kt. præd.

<sup>s</sup> Sic Eliz. G. ux. mei and comon fame.

<sup>t</sup> Thorot. Notts. p. 416, præf. Indent. dat 1640.

froure sons, and Two Daughters; ffancis y<sup>e</sup> first son and heire, of whom more by and by; Henry Thornhagh y<sup>e</sup> second son<sup>u</sup> was a Merchant in London, who (I suppose, living then there) procured his fathfer's<sup>v</sup> Discharge after his Shrevalty, and<sup>w</sup> married Bennetta daughter and co-heire of ..... Bello a Merchant, by whom he had issue a son named Henry, which died a child, and Bennetta their sole Daughter and heire, who is<sup>x</sup> lately married to ... Randolph, a Kentish Gentleman; John Thornhagh y<sup>e</sup> third son of St ffancis, had his<sup>y</sup> Education in y<sup>e</sup> University of Cambridge, in order to y<sup>e</sup> fitting of him for the Ministry, to which he was designed, but that he ever entred into Holy Orders I cannot affirme (for he died a young man and unmarried) only that he was stiled Clerk, in y<sup>e</sup> Deed of Settlement of Oswaldbeck Soke, and Arley Estate, made by Eliz. Thornhagh widow of ffancis Thornhagh Esq. dated 29 Sept. An. 1655; Anthony Thornhagh y<sup>e</sup> fourt son was<sup>a</sup> a Mercer in Pater-Noster Row in London, he had served out his Apprentiship before y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> 29 Sept. An. 1655 (mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Deed of Settlement of that date) and<sup>b</sup> died a Batchelor about y<sup>e</sup> beginning of December An. 1662; Jane y<sup>e</sup> first Daughter<sup>c</sup> died a Virgin about An. 1661; and Penelope y<sup>e</sup> second Daughter<sup>d</sup> died before marriage in An. 1679.

Which ffancis Thornhagh Esq. son and heire of y<sup>e</sup> foressaid Sir ffancis and Jane his wife, was borne about An. 1617, according to his<sup>e</sup> Epitaph, and joyned with his said fathfer and mother in the abovesaid<sup>f</sup> Lease dated 12 Aug. 15 Car. I.; and also in y<sup>e</sup> Settlement dated 28 Dec. 16 Car. I. An. 1640; and married soon after to y<sup>e</sup> same Elizabeth St. Andrew therein mentioned, viz. about An. 1640, or 1641; and<sup>g</sup> purchast a House on St. Mary's hill in y<sup>e</sup> town of Nottingham of Thomas Mucklow, and there lived for y<sup>e</sup> most part, and sometimes at Gotham in y<sup>e</sup> same county (that being then, before y<sup>e</sup> division, in part his said wife's Inheritance); because his mother y<sup>e</sup> Lady Thornhagh, surviving him as well as his fathfer kept ffenton house from him, as her Joynure, as is before hinted. He was Sheriff of Nottinghamsh. for two or three years together about 1645, and was chosen<sup>h</sup> as Representative in Parl. for East Retford in 1645 which he continued to do till his death in 1648. He by y<sup>e</sup> Title of ffancis Thornhagh of Nottingham Esqr., mortgaged severall Lands in ffenton &c. (which he inherited there besides those that his<sup>i</sup> mother had in her Joynure) to Edward Easton of Bransby in Lincolnshire, Gent., for 400L by a<sup>j</sup> writing dated 11 May 24 Car. I. An. 1648. And three daies after, by y<sup>e</sup> same Titles, made his<sup>m</sup> last Will and Testam<sup>t</sup> dated 14 May An. 1648. And having in his younger years, been trained up to Arms<sup>n</sup> beyond y<sup>e</sup> seas, in y<sup>e</sup> Low-Country Wars, under the Earl of Essex, became a Valiant Souldier, and an experienced Commander, in so much that one<sup>o</sup> Author calls him, The daring Martialist; and being Collonell of a Regiment of Horse here in England (raised and maintained by him<sup>p</sup> at his own charges) in our late Civill Wars; was<sup>q</sup> slain in Battell by y<sup>e</sup> Scots at, or near Preston in Lancashire, 18 August An. 1648, where he was<sup>r</sup> then first Interred, and after being taken up again, now lies<sup>s</sup>. Buried at his fathfer's fleet in y<sup>e</sup> midle of y<sup>e</sup> Chancell at Sturton, under a<sup>t</sup> faire Grave-Stone of Marble well polished, having (in the midle thereof) his own and his wives' arms curiously inlaid with stones of severall colours, according to y<sup>e</sup> proper colours of their Coats of Arms, in a kind of Mosayick Work, with this circumscription about y<sup>e</sup> edges of it—“Quod reliquum Francisci Thornhagh prefecti cohortis equitum heic situm est, qui Multoties periculis objectus occubuit Augusti xviii. Anno funestissimi Belli vij. Etatis XXXII. Christi MDCXLVIII. Prolem reliquit electissimam, Conjuge Elizabethā St<sup>a</sup> Andreā, Iohannem, Elizabetham, Ianam.”

The arms thereon are THORNHAGH as before, Impaling ST. ANDREW, viz.—Gules seven mases conjoined Or 3, 3, 1, and in Cheif a Labell of three<sup>u</sup> points Azure. He was married (as before is said) about An. 1640 or 1641, to Elizabeth second of the three Daughters and co-heires of John Saint Andrew of Gotham in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> County of Not-

<sup>u</sup> Ut tradunt.

<sup>v</sup> Dat. 23 Ja. 1638, pen. præf. J. T. ar.

<sup>w</sup> Ut tradunt.

<sup>x</sup> Said y<sup>e</sup> Lady Hickman An. 1680.

<sup>y</sup> Comon report.

<sup>z</sup> Cujus Eclipum pene me B. G.

<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> By report of y<sup>e</sup> family.

<sup>e</sup> Inscriptio tumuli.

<sup>f</sup> <sup>g</sup> Penes præf. J. Th. ar. *Vide* Eclip. ut supra.

<sup>h</sup> <sup>i</sup> Thorot. Notts. p. 498.

<sup>j</sup> By Tradition.

<sup>k</sup> <sup>l</sup> Medullæ Historiæ Anglicanæ p. 520.

Parly Hist. v. 9, p. 36.

<sup>m</sup> By Tradition.

<sup>n</sup> Thorot. Notts. p. 415. Medulla ut supra. Inscriptio tumuli and Traditio.

<sup>o</sup> By Inform. of Relations.

<sup>p</sup> Inscriptio tumuli.

<sup>q</sup> Teste me ipso B. G.

<sup>u</sup> Five.

tingham Esq. son and heire of Willm Saint Andrew of y<sup>e</sup> same place Esq., by Mary his first wife, eldest daughter to Thomas Skeffington of Skeffington in Com. Leicest. Esq., and sister and co-heire of Sir Willm and John Skeffington of Skeffington aforesaid. By w<sup>h</sup> Elizabeth his wife, the said ffraunce Thornhagh Esq. had issue John his only son and Heire; and three Daughters, Elizabeth the eldest is wife of Mr. Brampton Gurdon of Letton in the County of Norfolk; and Jane y<sup>e</sup> second was married first to Henry Pudsey of Langley in y<sup>e</sup> County of Warwick Esq., and after to Willm Wilson, since made a Knight; and ffraunce y<sup>e</sup> youngest died in her Infancy. This Elizabeth his wife, brought to her s<sup>d</sup> Husband, and their heires, for her share in y<sup>e</sup> Inheritance of her said father's Estate (after y<sup>e</sup> partition thereof was made amongst the co-heires) viz.—The fourth turn in y<sup>e</sup> Advowson and Presentation to y<sup>e</sup> churche of Gotham aforesaid; also a fourth part v<sup>o</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Lordship of Skeffington in y<sup>e</sup> County of Leicester, with divers Lands and Tenem<sup>t</sup>s there; and the<sup>w</sup> Manor, Lands and Tene- ments lying in Arley, Coccill, and Ansley in y<sup>e</sup> County of Warwick; also the<sup>x</sup> Manor, Lands and Tenem<sup>t</sup>s lying in Stoke-Rochford and Easton in y<sup>e</sup> County of Lincoln; and y<sup>e</sup> Lands and Tenem<sup>t</sup>s in Gumley in y<sup>e</sup> County of Leicester &c.; altogether then reputed to be about y<sup>e</sup> value of 500L p an. at y<sup>e</sup> old Rents. And surviving her said Husband, made a further addition to the Estate in y<sup>e</sup> time of her widowhood, and after her second marriage, by purchasing<sup>\*</sup> the King's Liberty or Manoir of Oswaldbeck Soke in Com. Nottingh., which extends into eleven or twelve Towns, as Littleborough, Sturton, ffenton, South-Wheatley, Misterton, South-Leverton, Cottam, Clarebrough, Wellam, Moregate, Wiston, and Woodhouse, all in y<sup>e</sup> same county; as also<sup>a</sup> Hacker's part of Kniveton, als Kneeton, in Com. Nottingh., both which being about 200L p an more; all which (just before her intended second marriage) she Intailed and settled to divers uses, by two severall<sup>b</sup> Indentures Tripartite, both dated 29 Sept. An. 1655. Most of which Estates (after her death) descended to her said son and heire John Thornhagh Esq. now of ffenton, as his Inheritance, except her Estate in Stoke-Rochford and Easton in Com. Linc.; and in<sup>d</sup> Gumley, in Com. Leicest., both which she herself<sup>c</sup> had sold in her widowhood. And after she had continued a widow about seven years, she was secondly married to William Skeffington of Skeffington in y<sup>e</sup> County of Leicester Esq., about An. 1655; and upon her s<sup>d</sup> second marriage reserving to herself full power to dispose of certain sums of money by her last Will, or otherwise, she did accordingly make a will bearing date 29 May, 26 Car. 2, An. 1674, whereof she made her said son John Thornhagh Esq. sole executor, and thereby gave severall Legacies to her aforesaid two Daughters, her Grandchildren, and other relations, and ordered her Body to be buried at Skeffington. She departed this life at Nottingham<sup>f</sup> 11 January An. 1676, without any issue by her said last Husband, and was accordingly Buried in the Chappell or Ille on y<sup>e</sup> North side of y<sup>e</sup> Chancell at Skeffington aforesaid, built by y<sup>e</sup> antient ffamily of y<sup>e</sup> Skeffington's of that place, purposely for a Coemetry or Burying-Place for that ffamily, of which she was an Inheritrix by her Grandmother as in aforesaid; and over her is a Marble Grave-stone (something like to her first Husband's) with this Epitaph about y<sup>e</sup> edges thereof, "Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth second Daughter and coheire to John S<sup>t</sup> Andrew of Gotham in Com. Nottingh. Esq., first the wife of Francis Thornhagh of Fenton Esq., and after of Willm Skeffington of this Towne Esq<sup>r</sup>. She died January 11, 1676." In y<sup>e</sup> middle of which Stone is an Escococheon parted per pale Baron and ftemme, in y<sup>e</sup> first the two Coats of her two Husbands per fess, first THORNHAGH, Argent 2 Anulets linked pale-waies Gules, between 3 Crosses pattee Sable; the second, SKEFFINGTON, Argent 3 Bulls' Heads erased Sable; impaling her own Arms; viz<sup>t</sup> ST. ANDREW, Gules 7 mas- cles conjoined Or, 8, 3, 1, and in cheif a Label of 3<sup>s</sup> points Azure; which with many other Coats, her said son quartereth in her right, she being descended by heires ffemale from divers antient ffamilies, as Skeffington's, Stanhop's, &c.

Which John Thornhagh of ffenton Esq., only son and Heire of y<sup>e</sup>foresaid ffraunce and Elizabeth his s<sup>d</sup> wife, was borne about Jany. 1647-8, and was baptised at St. Mary's

<sup>v</sup> Intailed by Elizab. Thornh. in a Deed of Settle<sup>t</sup>. dated 29 Sept. 1655, cuius Eclip. pen. me.

<sup>w x y</sup> Mentioned in another Deed of Settle<sup>t</sup> dat. 29 Sep. 1655, cuius Eclip. pene me.

<sup>\*</sup> Intailed by Eliz. Thornh. in y<sup>e</sup> late Deed of Settle<sup>t</sup> dat. 29 Sept. 1655, and mentioned in Thorot. Nott. p. 432.

<sup>a</sup> Mentioned in y<sup>e</sup> former Deed of Settle<sup>t</sup> dat 29 Sep. 1655, and there ordered to be sold &c., and Thorot. Nott. p. 154b.

<sup>b</sup> Ut Supra Eclip. pene me.

<sup>c d e</sup> Eclip. predict dat 29 Sept. 1655.

<sup>f</sup> Inscriptio tumuli.

<sup>g</sup> Five points.

Church Nottingham 27 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1647-8, and was admitted a fellow coroner in Jesus Colledg Camb<sup>r</sup>. in Apr. or May 1664, and was sole executor of his said Mother's will aforesaid dat 29 May An. 1674, and hath lately (viz. An. 1678) sold the House wh<sup>s</sup> his s<sup>d</sup> ffather bought on St. Mary's Hill in Nottingham, to Richard Mansfield Esqr.; also the same year, sold the Kneeton Estate, which his said mother purchast, to Sir John Molineux Baronet; And hath since (viz. about September An. 1682) purchast the Manor of Osberton in Com Nottingha, for his winter seat of William Leke Esqr., to whom in exchange he then sold part of Stow Park in Lincolnshire; and is now (Scilicet An. 1683) living at fenton aforesaid; having married (viz. 15 Sept. An. 1670) Elizabeth Daughter of Sir Richard Earle of Stragglethorpe in Com. Lincoln Baronet, and Dame Frances his wife, whose<sup>h</sup> Arms are, *Gules three Escallop Shells within a bordure engrailed Argt.*; by whom he hath already had issue—

St. Andrew Thornhagh his son and heire apparent; born 31 March 1674. John y<sup>e</sup> second son who died an infant; born at Sturton 2 June 1676, baptized at Sturton 12 June 1676, died 28 June 1676, bur. at Skeffington. John y<sup>e</sup> third son born 5 Aug. An. 1683; bapt. 14 Aug. 1683.

Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> first daughter; born on Monday m<sup>g</sup> 10 July 1671 bapt. 19 July 1671. Frances the second daughter; born Wednesday 11 Dec. 1672 baptized 25 Dec. 1672. Mary y<sup>e</sup> third daughter, born 19 March 1675, baptized 11 April 1675 at Sturton. Jane, y<sup>e</sup> fourth daughter died in her infancy; born 8 Dec. 1677, baptized 23 Dec. 1677, died 1679, buried at Sturton 20 Aug. 1679. And Sarah y<sup>e</sup> fifth daughter was born 21 Apr. An. 1680, bapt. 22 May 1680.

To continue this History to the present time I will commence by giving some further account of the aforesaid John Thornhagh. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. for the County of Nottingh., and served as High Sheriff in and he was returned to Parliament as one of the Knights of the Shire from 1702 to 1710.

His wife's mother Dame Frances Earle who was the eldest daughter<sup>1</sup> of Sir Edward Hartup of Buckminster Bart<sup>t</sup>, lived with them in her widowhood and dying at Sturton was there buried and a Mural Monument erected to her memory on the South side of the<sup>k</sup> chancel of Sturton Church, surmounted by her arms on a lozenge: viz., EARLE, *Gules three Escallops within a bordure engrailed Argent impaling HARTUP, Sable a chevron between three otters Argent*; and beneath, a life sized statue of her in marble under a canopy, and underneath it is this inscription as far as is now legible:<sup>1</sup>

"Here lieth the body of Dame Frances Earle daughter of Sir Edward Hartup of Buckminster and relict of Sir Richard Earle of Cragglethorpe in the county of Lincoln, Bart.<sup>t</sup> by whom she had twelve children, of which 9 dying infants, only three lived to be married viz. Augustine Richard and Elizabeth: Augustine her eldest son married Nodes and had issue Richard who died unmarried : Richard the 2<sup>d</sup> married Eleanor Welby by whom he had only one son Richd<sup>d</sup>. who also dying unmarried, the aforesaid Elizabeth is the only heir-at-law remaining who married John Thornhagh of Fenton in the County of Nottingham Esq<sup>r</sup>. by whom she had 8 children of which..... are surviving, viz. Elizabeth, Frances, St. Andrew, ..... and John..... .. .... Oswald Mozley son of Oswald Mozley..... .... erected this monument .....

..... aged 80....."

By the inscription on this monument it will be noticed that Elizabeth Thornhagh became heir-at-law of her family on the death of her nephew the 4th and last Bart., unmarried. She did not however succeed to his estates at Cragglethorpe and elsewhere in Lincolnshire, for he devised them absolutely to his mother, who on her death left them to her own family the Welby's, enjoining them in her will to take the name of Earle before Welby though they inherited none of the blood of that family.

(To be continued.)

<sup>h</sup> Guill Baronets, p. 31.

<sup>1</sup> Family Bible of the afores<sup>d</sup> John Thornhagh and the Parish Registers at Sturton.

<sup>j</sup> Inscriptio tumuli.

\* It is now removed to the South wall of the inside of the tower.

<sup>1</sup> Teste me ipso.

## BURSCOUGH PRIORY, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

BY LIEUT.-COL. HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.

SPEED, writing of Lancashire in 1610, says—"I find the remembrance of your religious houses that have been founded within this county (and since suppressed) both fair for structure and building, and rich for seat and situation, namely, Burslogh, Walleia, Holland, and Penwortham."\* In this present day so little of the ancient fabric of Burscough Priory is left, that one is almost afraid that ere long even the *remembrance* of it may be gone. Troughton, in his "History of Liverpool," gives a sketch of the broken arch, which is literally all that remains of this once stately pile.

Burscough Priory of Austin Canons (dedicated to St. Nicholas) was founded in the time of Richard the First, by Robert, the son of Henry de Lathom, who endowed it with lands in Burscough, Ormskirk, and elsewhere, with the town of Merton and the Churches of Ormskirk, Huyton, and Flixton.

The founder declares that his charitable bequests were made for the benefit of the souls of King Henry the younger, and John, Earl of Morton, for his own soul and that of his wife, as well as for the souls of all his ancestors and successors. Amongst the witnesses to this charter were Robert, Archdeacon of Chester, Henry, the Prior of Norton, Peter, Chaplain of Bury, and William, Chaplain of St. Leonard.†

Other endowments followed, amongst the earliest of which was a grant (made between A.D. 1199 and 1216) in Frankalmoign, from Robert de Wllemor, son of Ralph de Wllemor, to the Prior and Canons, of a part of his land of Lathom, beginning at the slope near Little Wllemor, on the side towards Leikeththeit, or Leikestheith, and following up the slope onwards to a cross made in an oak, and so through the middle of the grove as far as Great Wllemor. The witnesses to this being Sir John de Mara, A. Banastre, W. Banastre, Simon de Halishale, William de Waletun, Henry de Litherland, John, son of Robert de Palmetrehurst, and Simon the Priest.‡ Another grant in Frankalmoign, of about the same date, was made from Henry, son of Swanus, of Bureschoc, of a part of his land in Bureschoc, called Moricroft, with easements and common of pasture pertaining to the vill of Lathom; for the soul of King John, for the soul of Richard, sometime Lord of Lathom, and the souls of his father and mother, and all his ancestors and successors.§ For a list of grants made to the Priory, we must refer the reader to the 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

In 14 Edward I. (1286) a charter was granted giving to the Prior of Burscough the right of holding a weekly market in the town of Ormskirk, and an annual fair of five days' duration, for which pri-

\* The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.

† Cart de Burscough.

‡ 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

§ 36th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

vileges they were to pay through the Bailiffs of Liverpool one silver mark per annum to Lord Edmund, his heirs and assigns. These rights were subsequently confirmed by Edward II.

In 1285, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Constable of Chester, confirmed to the Priory and Canons of Burscough the grant made by Henry de Torbec and Elena his wife, on the conditions that they should receive one leper from Widnes, if one should be there, and on his death another should take his place; that a mass should be celebrated every year at Easter; and that the name of Henry de Lacy and Margaret his wife should after their death be enrolled in the martyrology of Burscough.\* In the 21 Edward III. (A.D. 1347), Thomas de Litherlond, Prior of Burscough, was accused "de raptu Margeriae quae fuit uxor Nicholai de la Beche apud Beaumes juxta Reding, et de morte.† The chartulary of Burscough, as well as many ancient documents referring to the Priory, are preserved in the Record Office, and we should rejoice to see them printed, but for our present purpose it will be sufficient to state that Burscough Priory was dissolved in 1536, and that amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Miscellaneous Records, is the following inventory‡ of the household goods of the Priory in 1510:—

*Inventoriū oīm et singulox bonox domum de Burscough quojusmodo spectant fact  
quito die Novembris anno r.r. Henric oct'a secundo.*

#### PLATE.

Imp'mis iij silv' boll' wt on cou', on stondyng cuppe wt a cou' anoth' pownsyd cuppe  
wt a cou', ij silv' pott', a powdr box silu', a Goblet of Cop, ij salte silu' wt on cou' and a  
kneppe of silu' gyldyd, x silver sponys.

#### BUTTRE.

In p'mis v bord clothys flaxen, iij bord clothis canvas, ij new towelle, xvij old towelle.  
Itm xij towelle made sith, ij cupbord clothis, x napkyns, j port payne, ij lether canys,  
v tre canys, vij candelystycke of brass, iij stocke trenchors, ij bassyns, ij lan'es, ij voyders,  
j maslyn bassyn, ij parng knyffe, ij payre voydying knyffs & a tostyng yrne, j choffyng  
dysshess.

#### KECHYN.

In p'mis vij pott' and on posnet, j potte that Willm Maudisley hath, j potte which  
Thomas Morehouse hath, ij skellette, iiiij panys, ij spytte, ij Gawarde, a lang brander-  
eth,§ ij dressing knyves, on flesh hoke, a brasyn ladill, a skymor, a payre mustard  
quernes, a Gridyrne, a ffryng pan, iij saltyng t'ells, j lang trogh, ij pair bill' for flesh  
a brasyn morter and a pestell, a Ryng'h. In Brode disshes, vz. ij doss and viij<sup>th</sup>. In  
small disshes vz. ij doss and x. In sausers. vz. ij doss t ij.

#### BACHOWSE.

Imp'mis ij fornaces, v kelyng lede and a lede to kest wat' in, ij potte, a potte in the  
new parlor.

#### BEDDYNG.

Imp'mis ix mat'as, vj feth. bedde, xxij coverlette, iiiij coveringe, ix blankette, v  
bolsturs, ij pylowes, iij pylow bex, v paire flaxen shete for above. Itm viij paire  
flaxen shete & canvas beneyth, ij bedde hengyng'e, ij grene saies for cupbord clothis.

#### STUFF IN THE HAGHOUSE.

Imp'mis iij Corne Waynes, iij turf Waynes, on turf cart, v plowes, vj harowes, xij  
sydropys, v paire harowing trease, iiiij paire cart trease, xiiij oxen yoke, v paire plough

\* Cart de Burscough. Record Office.

† Harl. MSS., 6959, p. 235.

‡ Division 25 AA., No. 2.

§ An iron bar to put over the fire to hold a pan.

yrnes, iiiij Wayne Ropys, iiiij pykeforke graynes, ij spade, ij sp'...e shafte, ij forke, iij forke Ewnes, vj axes, ij paire axilte pynes of yrne, ij nawgars, j ayses, iiiij pairelande, j yrne hakke, a stone pyk.

## BEASSE.

Imp'mis in drowen oxen, vz. xxij<sup>t</sup>. Itm xix kye xxjti calves. Itm in thrynters\* vz xxiiij<sup>t</sup>. Itm in twynters† vz xxiiij<sup>t</sup>. Itm xvij styrke. Itm fatte kye and oxen vz xij. Itm iij bulls. Itm vij horsys. Itm viij marys. Itm iij stagge. Itm iij cobbe. Itm xx<sup>t</sup> swyne. Itm xlij Gease, iiiij Weth's. Itm the ambulyng stagge in Scarisbrek park.

M<sup>d</sup> that theare was in the ffyssh howse at the daye of the makynge herof lviij cow-pull salt frysches.

## CORNE.

Imp'mis at Burscough ij bernys full of corne. Itm in the hyve howse pt of a baye Itm at Merton on berne full of corne. Itm at Knowsley on berne full of corne. Itm iiij<sup>xx</sup> fothe<sup>h</sup>aye.

## HYVES IN THE CENTRE.

Imp'mis at Hectors Maudisley.

Itm at Johns Maudisley.

Itm at Johns such i hyve.

Itm at Rauffe Allurton i hyve.

## PERTINENCIA SACRISTE.

Imp'mis iij holl suete of vestmentes except ij stole & j fanon.‡

Itm a bolwe vestemet a nalbe ij tynakyls.§

Itm a grene vestemet a nalbe a namys|| & ij tynakyls.

Itm a Reyde vestement w<sup>t</sup> a nalbe a namys & ij tynakyls.

Itm a vestemet of grene Razxny ij tynakyls & i stole.

Itm a vestement of thyk grene w<sup>t</sup> a nalbe a namys & ij tynakyls a stole a fanon.

Itm a vestemet of blowe silke ij tynakyls a stole and a fanon.

Itm a vestemet of grene silke w<sup>t</sup> all that longith to hit.

Itm a vestemet of grene branchit w<sup>t</sup> all that longith to hit.

Itm a vestemet of Reyde purpult w<sup>t</sup> all that longith to it.

Itm a vestemet of Reyde w<sup>t</sup> Jhe crownyt w<sup>t</sup> all y<sup>t</sup> longith to it except a namys.

Itm a suete of the Ostrych fed<sup>r</sup> except a stole.

Itm a vestemet of the turkye cote w<sup>t</sup> all thereto belongyng.

Itm a vestemet of blak satyn w<sup>t</sup> all that longith to it except a namys.

Itm a vestemet wolstyd w<sup>t</sup> all that longith to it.

Itm ij vestementes for weke daie w<sup>t</sup> all that longith to thaym.

Itm iij old vestement<sup>r</sup>.

Itm a grene tynakyll.

Itm a white vestemet and a tynakyll.

Itm vj newe Copyss which my lord of Derby gaff.

Itm xv old capys.

Itm x auter clothis and ij fryng'.

Itm a cloyth of blak branchit w<sup>t</sup> gold.

Itm vj cloythis to heng afore the auters.

Itm a pylow of Reyde Satyn.

Itm iij Chalyst t iij corpas & iij easys.

Itm a vayle.

Itm a cote of blak velvet ij Gyrdils iij payre of beyde.

Itm a lytill cote of blak velvet with a bonet of the same.

Itm a crosse w<sup>t</sup> a pese of the holy crosse a relik of Sanct Blasy.

Itm a dowbull crosse w<sup>t</sup> a toth<sup>r</sup> of Sanct Kat'yn, a litill Relik of silv'.

Itm a noth<sup>r</sup> crosse of sylver a litill brokyn Ryng of gold.

Itm ij sensors of sylv', ij silver candelstycke, ij sylv' bassyns, ij ewers of sylv' and a crosse of sylver.

\* Cattle three winters old.

† Cattle two winters old.

‡ A fanon is an embroidered scarf worn over the left arm.

§ Tunicle. || An amice is a piece of linen worn over the shoulders of the priest.

By an Act of Parliament passed on the 4th February, 27 Henry 8th (1535) the Priory and lands of Burscough were conveyed to the King, who by indenture dated 20th May, 28th Henry 8th, let to farm for 21 years to Edward Earl of Derby, the house and site of the Priory and all its appurtenances, with the exception of all the large trees, woods, and underwoods, which the King might order to be cut down, and also certain lands, &c., which were previously let to farm. The Earl of Derby was to pay a rent of £14 4s. 1d., in two equal payments, one on the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and another on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. During the term of 21 years the King is to keep all the houses and edifices in repair, as well in timber as in coverings of tile and slate; and the Earl is to keep in good repair all the coverings of straw, and to do all other necessary repairs.\*

Up to the time of its dissolution the Priory of Burscough had held appropriated the Rectory of Ormskirk, but by indenture dated 14 July, 29 Hen. 8 (A.D. 1537), the King let it for a term of 21 years to Hugh Uxley, Clerk, Humphrey Hurleton, and Robert Byrkenhed, Gentlemen, who were to pay for it an annual rent of £40 11s. 2d.; a sum of 40s. was to be paid for the farm of a moiety of a tithe barn in the parish of Ormskirk, called Skelmerdale Barn, with a moiety of sheaves and grain to the same belonging, which the late Prior by deed dated 5 August, 1535, had let to Margery Longley, widow of Thomas Longley, for life.

Four pounds per annum was to be paid for the farm of all the tithes of grain and hay in Ormskirk which Henry and John Aynesworth, Chaplains, and formerly Vicars there, had to farm. Forty shillings for similar tithes in Asmole, which had been let to Robert Maddoke, Clerk, late Vicar of Ormskirk, deceased, and in consequence of whose death it was demised to Ellis Ambrose, the then Vicar. Fourteen shillings and eightpence for all the profits pertaining to the "Aterage" [alterage] and to the Sacrist of the Church of Ormskirk, late in the tenure of Robert Madock, and afterwards demised to Ellis Ambrose, Vicar there.\* We have here no less than four vicars of Ormskirk whose names are not in the list furnished by Baines in his "History of Lancashire," viz., Henry Aynesworth, John Aynesworth, Robert Maddoke, and Ellis Ambrose.

In 1505, Henry Hill was vicar, and in 1612 William Knowle was appointed, on the death of the previous vicar, Richard Ambrose. Ellis Ambrose was buried in the church of Ormskirk, 1 June, 1572, so that he must have held the living from 1537 to that date.

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\* Minister's Accounts of the Priory. No. 29, Hen. 8. Record Office.

† Minister's Account. Record Office.

## THOMAS BRUSHFIELD.—A MEMORY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ANOTHER and yet another of my most dear friends and most valued contributors have lately passed away from amongst us, and left a void in our most intimate circles, and in the list of helpers of our pages in the causes of literature and archaeology, which no time, no fresh faces, no new writers can fill. During the past twelve months, nearly that number of our oldest literary friends—friends whom we miss more than words can express—have breathed their last on earth, have completed their allotted task, and have passed to that world of happy and blessed spirits, where for ever they will rest in peace. Their labours, one and all, here, have been great, and have benefitted their fellow-men by adding knowledge to knowledge, and giving them the result of their researches in the various paths they have so well and so persistently pursued ; and now they are removed for ever from us, those records of their labours will remain for the enlightenment and instruction of generations yet to come. Gladly, most gladly, would I, if that were possible, devote page after page of the “RELIQUARY,” whose columns their writings have so often adorned, to a recapitulation of the literary and antiquarian labours, and the incidents in the lives of each one of these friends who have passed from our midst; but this cannot well be. Let me, therefore, simply record that within the past few months Sir Gardner Wilkinson, John Joseph Briggs, the Rev. Dr. Pears, Alderman W. W. Wilkinson, Thomas Brushfield, William Swift, John J. Bagshawe, Jonathan Couch, Paul Bridson, and others of my literary friends and contributors, have “laid down their pens” to “take up their heavenly crowns,” and are for ever, except in memory and in their works, lost to us. Of one of these—my old, most intimate, and very dear friend, Thomas Brushfield—whose career “from the cradle to the grave” was one of marked character, both as an example of indomitable perseverance, of unblemished integrity, and of complete success, I cannot but pen a brief memoir. It is fit that a memoir of him should be written by myself, and placed on record in the pages of the “RELIQUARY,” in which from the very first he took so lively and so deep an interest, and in which I know he hoped when he had passed away in the body, his memory might be lovingly enshrined.

Thomas Brushfield was, to all intents and purposes, a “self-made man.” He was, to use a common expression, the “architect of his own fortune”—but he was more than that. He was not only the “architect,” but the labourer, the builder, and the decorator of that fortune. By sheer hard labour he laid the foundation of his fortune ; by energy, industry, and perseverance he built it up, stone by stone, and course by course ; and by the strictest rectitude and the severest integrity he gained, and wore, honour after honour, which sat well on such a character, and gave that bright and cheering aspect to the fortune he had made, which was its greatest charm.

Born in the village of Ashford-in-the-Water, in Derbyshire, on the

16th of February, 1798, Thomas Brushfield was the son of George Brushfield, of that village, and Anne, his second wife (his sole issue by his first wife being a daughter, Frances, married to Mr. William Bramwell). His grandfather, descended from a family of very high antiquity in the county of Derby—the Brushfields of Brushfield—was Richard Brushfield, who, although but a village blacksmith, was a man of understanding, and had acquired some property by marriage. The son, George Brushfield, was brought up by his maternal uncle, who, for some reason that it is not necessary to inquire into, “cut him off with a shilling,” and left his property to his brothers and sisters. Being a man of strong judgment and of more than average powers of mind, he rose above the disappointment, and, became the “counsellor and friend” of his poorer neighbours, and the constant and respected companion of the village magnates. He married, as his second wife, as just stated, Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Nadauld (successively incumbent of Great Longstone, Ashford-in-the-Water, Belper, Tunditch, and Kilbourne, in Derbyshire, and son of Peter Nadauld, of Ashford, surgeon, and Margaret, his wife), and Elizabeth his wife.\* “She was,” my friend wrote, “fitted in every respect to fill a high and honourable position in society; she was a woman of strong mind, and was possessed of extraordinary fortitude, perseverance, and sound judgment. The reverses to which my father and she were subjected (and they were very severe ones), she bore up against and struggled through in a manner worthy the bravest and greatest of her sex.” Her epitaph, literally a true one, says “Her life was a living lesson of piety, benevolence, and usefulness.” She died on the 26th of November, 1855, in her 84th year, and her husband on the 25th of February, 1825. They had nine children, viz.: Richard Nadauld Brushfield, baptized Nov. 9th, 1796, who died on the 13th of March, 1871, leaving among other bequests, the sum of £250, the interest of which was to be given annually to “such of the inhabitants of Ashford” as the Trustees shall “deem to be most needy and deserving,” and irrespective of their religious opinions;† Thomas Brushfield, whose memoir I am now writing; and four other sons, and three daughters, viz., George Brushfield, who died in the United States; Joseph Blackden Brushfield, who died in 1849, and is buried at Ashford; Benjamin Brushfield, still resident in the United States; Peter Brushfield, who died in the United States; Elizabeth Brushfield (married to Mr. Henry Gadsdon), who died in London; Anne Brushfield, who died at the age

\* For a notice of the Nadaulds see “RELIQUARY” Vol. X. pp. 116 to 118.

† The following is the inscription, from the pen of Thomas Brushfield, on his tomb-stone at Ashford:—

In  
affectionate remembrance of  
RICHARD NADAULD BRUSHFIELD,  
who died March 13th, 1871,  
aged 74 years.

Farewell dear friend—thy spirit now is free:  
Thy deeds—though found not on the scroll of fame—  
By grateful hearts shall long remembered be,  
And all who knew thy worth shall bless thy name.

of nineteen, at Ashford ; and Margaret Brushfield, married to Mr. W. Darwent, and also deceased.

To  
Perpetuate  
the memory of ANN,  
daughter of George and Ann Brushfield,  
who exchanged time for eternity  
on the 23rd day of April, 1832,  
aged 19 years.

Oh ! reader weep not here ! The strains of joy  
Hung on her youthful lips as death drew nigh ;  
Pious reliance on a Saviour's power  
Cheer'd her glad heart through life's most trying hour :  
Her longing soul through faith beheld her home,  
And full of glory cry'd "Father ! I come."  
Mortal ; wouldest thou in death such comfort share,  
Go ; and thy soul for the great day prepare.

Mr. George Brushfield lies interred in the graveyard attached to the now destroyed Baptist chapel, situated on the roadside from Ashford to Wardlow, not far from the Edge Stone Head. His son, Mr. Thomas Brushfield, placed there a gravestone to his memory, bearing the following lines of his own composing ; the stone is now ruthlessly broken to pieces and scattered about. The inscription in memory of his wife in Ashford churchyard is as follows :—

"Here  
lie the remains of  
GEORGE BRUSHFIELD, of Ashford,  
Who died Feb. 25th, 1825,  
aged 52 years.  
  
Mortal—wait not for monumental stone  
To tell the virtues once by thee possessed,  
But, all around thee make thy goodness  
known  
Ere thou art called to earth's last bed of  
rest ;  
And though man's envy may thy worth  
dismay,  
Still conscious uprightness shall fill thy  
breast,  
Reward thy life with peace, and make thy  
memory blest."

"In memory of  
ANN,  
Relict of the late  
George Brushfield,  
of Ashford,  
and daughter of the late  
Rev. Thomas Nadauld,  
formerly of Kilburn, in this County,  
who died  
Novr. 26th, 1855,  
in her 84th year.  
  
Her life  
was a living lesson  
of  
Piety, Benevolence,  
and  
Usefulness."

Thomas Brushfield, the second son, was, when only about two years old, sent to a "dame school" in Ashford, and afterwards to the old foundation school in the same village, and then for a short time to one at Bakewell. When still very young, however, only about eight or nine years old, he was taken from school to be made useful at home in driving a horse and cart, in leading stone and coal, or anything else that he could do. At the age of eleven he was sent to London to be placed with his uncle (his mother's brother) to learn clock and watch-making, where, however, being ill cared for, he only remained about eight months, when he was happily fetched back to Ashford by his mother, and sent to school "alternate weeks" with his younger brother ; the other weeks being spent at home on the farm as before. After a time he was sent to his grandfather (the Rev. T. Nadauld), hoping to be prepared for one of the liberal professions, but to no avail, and again returned home to the horse and cart. In May, 1815, Thomas Brushfield determined again to go to London, where his

younger brother was already apprenticed, and "try his fortune." Of this leaving home he wrote, "I had saved about £10 by buying and selling sheep, purchasing old guineas, and selling sweetmeats. With this amount I set off for London, and after a journey of upwards of thirty-six hours, arrived on the evening of the 2nd day of June, 1815. I remained with an uncle where my brother was apprenticed, until the 23rd of the same month, when I went to a situation in an oil and colour shop, near Covent Garden Market, with an old gentleman and his kitchen hyæna. There I received £10 for the first year, and the amount of my salary increased until the sixth year, when it reached £30. The old gentleman was a widower, a Scotchman, one of the 'highlanders'; he had kept the principal inn at the Cape of Good Hope for about ten years. He knew little himself of the business, and I was his only assistant, so that I had to grope my way to a knowledge of the business, but nevertheless I soon became pretty proficient in a knowledge of it. He was a most severe man, very strict and very close-fisted, but he knew mankind and the world well, and although I soon became his superior in a knowledge of the trade, I ever felt that I am much indebted to him for my knowledge of mankind. His valuable experience assisted me very much in discovering the best way of dealing with the world." About this time Thomas Brushfield began to imbibe very loose religious and other notions, and by listening to Fox, Irving, and a host of others, to become almost a freethinker. Living close to Covent Garden, Drury Lane, and other theatres, he also took considerable interest in theatricals. One of the principal performers at Covent Garden, who lodged in the house where Thomas Brushfield lived, lent him many plays to read, and introduced him to Young, and to Charles Matthews, and others. With Matthews he read a considerable portion of the "*Heir at Law*," for the express purpose of putting the dialogue of the character of Zekiel Homespun into broad Derbyshire dialect; Matthews repeating it after him so as to become master of the provincialisms and pronunciation, that he might reproduce it on the stage. He was ultimately invited to join the Covent Garden company, but declined.

In February, 1821, Thomas Brushfield, who had saved up about £60, determined on leaving his situation and commencing business on his own account. "During the time I was in that situation," he wrote me, "I never spent one sixpence in a public-house, and with the exception of visiting Derbyshire twice, never spent one penny in what is called pleasure, or in useless trifles. My brother had commenced business on his own account in Derbyshire; this fact gave me a spur to be up and doing for myself. The day after I left him (my master) I started for my old home among the mountains, and received a hearty welcome there from my parents, my brothers and sister, and all who knew me." Here (he was then 23) he remained two months with his friends, dear to them all, but especially so to one to whom he then hoped to be united. Returned to London, and with an advance of capital from his uncle, Thomas Brushfield, on the 28th of June, 1821, entered upon a shop which he had taken on a lease for twenty-one years "For several weeks," he said, "I was alone in the house. I

was cook, chamber-maid, butler, and everything, in my own person. For the first fortnight or three weeks my whole stock of bedding was two blankets ; during that period I slept on the floor. I had made up my mind to win fortune, and God in His mercy and goodness strengthened my arm and allowed me to prosper." Soon after this he was tempted to join an " Harmonic Society," in the neighbourhood of his shop—the " Free and Easy under the Crown"—of which, after a severe contest, he became chairman. The folly of this, however, not long after became apparent to him, and he wisely withdrew.

In February, 1825, his father died while our friend was on a visit to Derbyshire; he and his brother being executors under the will. Later on in the same year he again visited Ashford, and this time was seized with an attack of brain fever, from which it was expected he would not recover. During this time—twelve weeks—he found on his return to London that through the carelessness of his assistant his business had been neglected, and his savings were all gone ; and that after three and a half years' struggling and industry, he had to begin his work over again.

In September, 1826, Mr. Brushfield married, at Horsley Church, in Derbyshire, from the house of his relative, Mr. Nicholson (her uncle), where she had been staying, Susannah, the daughter of George Shepley, of Chesterfield, leaving for London, and business, the same day. This estimable lady died in London on the 11th of October, 1865, in the 71st year of her age. She was buried at Ashford-in-the-Water, where the following touching inscription, from the pen of her husband, is carved on the slab which covers her remains :—

Here lie the remains  
of  
SUSANNAH,  
For nearly forty years the faithful,  
amiable, and beloved wife of  
Thomas Brushfield,  
who died on October 11th, 1865,  
in her 71st year.

If virtuous deeds and spotless purity,  
Win for a mortal's soul a life divine ;  
Then my dear Susan it is well with thee,  
A glorious day which has no night is thine.

Not long after his marriage his theatrical predilections returned to him, and he took part in performances, under an assumed name, at the City of London Theatre, and was much extolled in the public prints, but wisely again withdrew, and confined himself steadily to the increase of his business. His wife "at once took her place at the retail counter," and proved herself a help-meet for him both in his home and business. Being now somewhat more at liberty, Mr. Brushfield began to take part in public matters—attending political meetings for the furtherance of Catholic Emancipation, reform of the Representative System, and the like. "Like most young thinkers," he said, "I thought "Reform" meant really some improvement, true reformation in the proper sense of the word, as I thought liberal professions meant liberality in action ; mature years and experience dispels the vision!"

In 1831, Mr. Brushfield became a Vestryman, and Overseer of the

Poor of Spitalfields, and succeeded in breaking through and literally reforming many parish abuses. He was called upon, later on, to give evidence before the Poor Law Commissioners, and was complimented by being assured that the information he had imparted was of the most practical utility, and the most valuable they had received. Four years later he was elected Churchwarden, which office he continued to hold for four years. During this time the New Poor Law Act came into operation, and Mr. Brushfield was elected (in 1836) a Guardian of the newly-formed Whitechapel Union. Nine months later he was elected Vice-Chairman, and two years later Chairman, of the Board of Guardians. On the completion of nine years' of office as Chairman, the Board invited him to a public dinner and presented him with a service of plate. In 1842 he was elected Chairman of the Paving and Lighting Commissioners, and Treasurer of the Parish, in addition to his other offices. In 1851, as a mark of respect from the inhabitants of the district, a subscription was set on foot, which resulted in the portrait of Mr. Brushfield being painted and hung up in the Vestry Room, a silver salver, a loving cup, and other pieces of plate being presented to him, as well as an address, and a public banquet given in his honour. About 1842, Mr. Brushfield became a Director of the then newly-formed Commercial Gas Company, which turned out to be one of the best and most profitable of investments, and of which he was, at the time of his decease, Chairman. At the time of the Chartist disturbances, every male inhabitant of the parish was, as a matter of precaution, called together by the magistracy and sworn in as special constables, and of these our friend was, by unanimous voice elected captain, and he at once so thoroughly organized them as to receive from the then Home Secretary a letter of thanks. He was also made a Commissioner of the Court of Requests of the Tower Hamlets; a Trustee of the Middlesex and Essex Turnpike Roads; a Commissioner (and Chairman) of the Land and Assessed Taxes; and in 1853, a Commissioner, and later still, Chairman, of the Commissioners of the Property and Income Tax for the same borough.

On the 23rd of June, 1855, "the day on which I had been in business for thirty-four years, my other son, Richard, received from me the gift of house and business, 28, Union Street, Spitalfields, and entered into business for himself, and having saved sufficient property to retire from business, I and my worthy partner took a private residence, the very house in which I am now writing."

In 1859, Mr. Brushfield was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Liberty of the Tower Hamlets, and it fell to his lot, in discharge of his magisterial duties, to swear in the illustrious and brave veteran Sir J. Burgoyne, as Constable of the Tower of London; and he was soon afterwards, in 1867, made a Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. Other offices and honours followed in rapid and deserved succession. These were, sole representative for Whitechapel at the Metropolitan Board of Works; Chairman of the Board of Management of the Forest Gate Schools, in the establishment of which he had been mainly instrumental, and in whose ill-fated training ship the *Goliath*, recently burned, he took deep interest; a Director of the Central

Bank of London; Chairman of the Vestry; Member of the Metropolitan Asylum Board; etc., etc.

Mr. Brushfield ever, to the latest moment of his long, useful, and successful life, entertained a love, an undying and fervent love, for his native village and its surroundings. It was his unvarying practice, when health permitted, to visit Derbyshire two or three times in the course of every year; one of these occasions being the "Club Day" at Ashford, where, year by year, he used to dine with the members. This custom he fully hoped, and intended, to keep up at the anniversary not long before his death in 1875, and he exacted a promise from me that I would meet him there on that occasion. Alas! his illness prevented his leaving London, and his next coming into the county was his being brought there to be laid in the silent grave. On the 13th of March he wrote to me, "For some weeks I have been ailing and not able to fulfil my ordinary duties; am somewhat improved now, and fine congenial weather may restore me to as good a state of health as the 78th year justifies me in expecting; but I feel my life is nevertheless in a precarious state, and I write to you to express a wish that you would attend my funeral at Ashford should I pass off to the world of spirits before seeing you again."....."You always have my sincere good wishes, and I hope those very dear to you will live to bless the future of your life; and that your brightest anticipations may be fully realised in the days to come.....Should it be my good fortune to be spared to visit you and your family again at the old Hall, I may then talk to you again over matters connected with myself, but fear I must not dare to hope for such a pleasure. However, Providence has been very kind to me—has blessed all my efforts up to this time, and may favour this desire of my heart; but whatever change may come, you may believe me *no* change will occur to take from me that respectful feeling towards you and yours which has now for so many years existed in my bosom.....Should I be spared and able to do it, I intend visiting Ashford at the Men's Club Festival—Tuesday in the Trinity week; perhaps if that good fortune awaits me, I may prevail on you to meet me and my Club-mates. Probably my sons may be there too, but of this anon; when you have time to spare please drop me a few lines. I suffer from bronchitis, and the east wind is very merciless with such a complaint and affliction—I suppose I must be careful and patient." Later on, on the 17th of May, my friend, whose life was then rapidly drawing to a close, wrote to me, "I write to you now to say that my declining health forbids me to hope to see you again. I am anxious that you should have my various letters and writings.....My strength and my breath fail me daily, and so I must give up my thoughts about this life, and be content and thankful for what blessings I have already enjoyed. Yes! I have done my best with the talent God gave me, and have had my reward. Thank you for your many kindnesses—give my thanks to your good partner—you and your family have ever had my best wishes. May our Heavenly Father shield and bless them during their coming period of earthly existence. What a pain-

ful word is '*Last!*' I fear I must now use it, and believe me, it wrings a tear of sorrow from your old friend, Thomas Brushfield."

This was his last letter to me—truly the words he had written were, as he feared, the "*Last*" he was able to write to me—and he saw his dear old county and the faces of the friends in it who loved him so well, no more. He suffered intensely, and gradually sank, till on the first of September, his released spirit passed away peacefully, happily, and calmly, to his Maker in Heaven, and he was for ever at rest. His busy life ended, as all lives ought to end, in a perfect resignation, a consciousness of having done his duty to God and man, and a perfect reliance on the Saviour. It only remains to add that Thomas Brushfield died at his residence in London, and was brought down, as he desired, to his native village of Ashford-in-the-Water, to be laid in the same churchyard with his wife, his mother, his brothers, and others of the family. He was followed to the grave by his two sons and other relatives, by his friend Mr. Vallance, by myself, and by some of his earliest friends—literally in more than one case, the friends of his childhood and youth—and was laid in the same grave with his wife in the quiet churchyard. The same slab which bears the inscription to his wife's memory, already given in this notice, thus simply records his own death :—

Also  
of the above-named  
THOMAS BRUSHFIELD,  
who died on September 1st, 1875,  
in his 78th year.

Be just and fear not,  
God is Love.

Mr. Brushfield, as I have already stated, left two sons. The eldest of these is Dr. Thomas Nadauld Brushfield, who after a brilliant professional career, in which he gained three gold medals and other distinctions, and held onerous appointments, became in 1852 Physician to the Cheshire County Asylum, which appointment he relinquished in 1866 on obtaining that of Chief Physician and Head of the enormous and important Surrey County Asylum at Brookwood; and whose name as an antiquarian writer is so well known. The other, Mr. Richard Brushfield, to whom allusion has been made, succeeded his father in business, which he still honourably and successfully continues.

I reserve, till the next number, any mention of my late dear friend's literary productions. I hope, then, to devote a few pages to their examination.

(To be continued.)

*Winster Hall, Derbyshire.*

NOTES ON THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ST.  
SWITHUN, EAST RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WITH  
EXTRACTS.

BY REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

THE old registers of this parish are somewhat less interesting than those which I had the pleasure of introducing to the readers of the "RELIQUARY" as belonging to the parishes of Attenborough-cum-Bramcote, in 1871. However, it may not be uninteresting to put on record a few extracts, and to preserve in the pages of the "RELIQUARY," the names of the Clergy and Churchwardens for the period during which we have any record.

There are three separate old registers bound together in the first volume, and the baptisms, weddings, and burials are recorded on a number of leaves of prepared parchment, of two different sizes. There are twelve smaller and eighteen larger leaves of baptisms; four smaller and six larger leaves of weddings; and eleven smaller and nine larger leaves recording burials. This register embraces a period of eighty-one years, viz., 1573—1653.

The first leaf is very much faded and torn, but all the entries may be made out with a little care. The first page is headed as follows:—

Ann. Dni. Trinitie Sunday 1573. Maij 17 An. \* \*  
A Regester of Christenings Weddings and Burialls in Eastretford in com Nott.  
Christopher Say Vicar.

Church Wardens—Edward Mason Willm Woolle—Christnge  
George Jackson the xvij<sup>th</sup> of May.

Willm Bayley the xvij<sup>th</sup> of May.

Anne Tonge the viij<sup>th</sup> of June.

John Tye & John Tye the last of August in the forest.

Anno Dni 1574 Churchwardens—Willm Belliold, Willm Rosse.  
Anne Moody the xj<sup>th</sup> of April.

Jarvis Greves the xxj<sup>th</sup> of April.

Margaret Whythead the vj<sup>th</sup> off June.

Kathelyn Tomlynson the same day.

Anno Dni 1575 Churchwardens—Willm Smyth, Edward Browne.  
Christobell Trippett and Jane Trippett the xxvj of May.

Anno Dni 1576 Churchwardens—Thomas Tompson and Humfrey More.  
Garthand Tynker the xxij of July.

Anno Dni 1578 Churchwardens—Thomas Sawman, Rowland Collyndon.  
Mary Blythman the xxvij<sup>th</sup> of March.

Willm Whatlam the viij<sup>th</sup> of May.

Richard Morton, Isabell Morton the viij<sup>th</sup> of July.

Anno Dni 1579 Churchwardens—Richard Barker, Martyn Beliold.  
Swornemen—George Byngham, Henry Wiglesworth, John Cobb, and Walter Dey.  
John Sawmen & Cicely Tompson the xx<sup>th</sup> off April.

Nicholas Winter & Barbara Mody the xvij<sup>th</sup> of May.

Anno Dni 1580 Churchwardens—Richard Barker and Robert Lambfell.  
Swornemen—John Colby and John Hill.

Anno Dni 1581 Churchwardens—Thomas Sawman, Robert Wharton.

1582 Churchwardens—Jeffrey Bayley, Willm Barnesley.

Swornemen—Edmund Mason, Thomas Sawman.

Anno Dni 1583 Churchwardens—Willm Beliold, Willm Barnesley.

Anno Dni 1584 Churchwardens—Nicholas Rossell, Thomas Crooke.

Swornemen—Richard Barker, Robert Wharton, Walter Dey.

1585 Churchwardens—Thomas Tupman, Willm Stow.  
 Swornemen—Anthony Leake, Thomas Wharton, John Atkyn.  
 Anno Dni 1586—87.

There are no Churchwardens or Swornemen recorded for these years.

1587.

ffarray ffintham the 2 of April.  
 Anno Dni 1588 Churchwardens—Willm Thorne ton, Henry Mason.

From 1589 to 1598 inclusive, no Churchwarden's names appear.

1599 Churchwardens—John Jepson, Robert Stokham.  
 1600 Churchwardens—Henrie Denman, Willm Bellamie.

1601, 1602, no names.

1603 Gardians—Hugh Hill, Richard Walsh.  
 1604 Gard.—Eastretford, Christninge Roger Longley & George Bradley.

1605 to 1609, no names.

The original first vol. ends here with the following entries :—

A<sup>o</sup> 1609 Thomas Longley the Sonne of Roger Longley the xxvj of mche.  
 John Rattlef the Sonne of Wm Ratlefe.

The original second vol. begins as follows :—

Anno Dom 1609 Churchwardens of Eastretford—Leneard Cottone, Hyllvard Modie.  
 Anno Domini 1610 Churchwardens of Eastretford—George Earle, John Clerke.

Anno Domini 1611 Churchwardens for this year—John Ellis, Francis Deuman.

Anno Dni 1612 Churchwardens—Hugh Smyth, Frauncis Tonge,

1614 Churchwardens—Edmond Boxted and John Nicholson.

• 1615 Churchwardens—John Wharton and Tristram Dent.

1616 Churchwardens—Edward Sweneson & ffrauncis Moodie.

Anno Dni 1617 Churchwardens—Nicholas Colley, William Mason.

Anno Dni 1618 Churchwardens—William Inglebie, John Earle.

Nomina pueroru baptizatoru me Joanne Watteo Vicario xij Curam Eastretfordensis  
 suscep. vige-simo die Septembri anno donj 1618.

October 10 An D. of Wilm dey

17 George S. of Henrie Barthrope.

John Watt Vicr.

Junij 1619 Churchwardens—Mathew purches and Edward bright.

March 1619.

April 1620 Churchwardens—Alexr Stowe, Tho. Welch.

1621 Christenengs A<sup>o</sup> 1621 Churchwardens—ffrancis Bellamye, ffrauncis Wilsons.  
 ffrauncis Bellamy, ffrauncis Wilson, Churchwardens for this yere likewise

Anno Dni 1622.

Samuel Bellamie, ffrauncis Wilson—Churchwardens for this yere 1624.

Tho. Dacle, George Kerke—Churchwardens.

Nomina puerorum Baptizatoru me Joanne Watteo Vicario in Ecclesia Eastretfordiae

Anno Domini 1626.

Aprrill 1626.

The next entries are as follows :—

Children baptized Anno Domini 1627.

Aprrill the xv<sup>th</sup> was hanna the daughter of John Jessoppe baptized.

\* \* \* \* \*

September ffrauncis the Sonne of Nicolas and Elizabeth Dicons the xx<sup>th</sup>.

The third of May Anno Dom 1628, Roger Dason and Leonard Harle, Churchwardens

There are no entries for May, June, July, or August in this year, and only one for September, so that from "the last of March, 1626," until October, 1628, a period of two years and seven months, there are only five Baptisms recorded.

William Earle and Edward Tonge, Churchwardens 1631.  
 Thomas Biggs, Robert Parnell, Churchwardens.  
 Eastretford March 25 1688.

The names of all the people Baptized Married and Buried In the Parish Church of Eastretford In the Countie of Nottingham exhibited by the Minister and Churchwardens of the sayd parrish.

- (1633) John Bellamy, Alexander Gould—Churchwardens.
- (1635) Joannes Watt clericus.
- Richard Lansie, Henry Johnson—Churchwardens.
- (1638) Richard Reynolds, Richard Coffen—Churchwardens.
- (1639) Daniel Nicholson, Thomas France—Churchwardens.
- (1641) Robert Ballerhouse.
- (1644) John Reynolds and Robert Devill—Churchwardens.
- (1645) John Noble—Minister.  
 John Jessopp,  
 his **H** marke      }  
 henry Tompson      } Churchwardens.
- (1646) Rob<sup>t</sup> Miluer—Minister.  
 Rob<sup>t</sup> Wright, William Donnill—Churchwardens.
- (1647) John Noble—Minister.  
 The same Churchwardens.
- (1648) The same Minister and Churchwardens.
- (1649) The same.
- (1650) John Noble—Minister.  
 George Wade, William Dunston—Churchwardens.
- (1651 & 1652) Paul flower, Peter Booth—Churchwardens.
- (1653) John Noble—Minister.  
 John Ratcliff, John ffenton —Churchwardens.  
 End of Vol. j Baptisms).

VOL. j WEDDINGS, 1573.  
 Thomas Pane and Elizabeth wood 8 of June.  
 Edward Hellabie and Alice Nellson 25 of June.

There are no entries for 1611.

Nomina eoru qui sub fœdus coniugale me Joanne Watteo Vicario Eastretfordensis.  
 Ano Dom 1618.  
 November 22 Rich. Perkin and Eliz. Collyz Eastretford.

There are no entries for 1629.

Weddings Anno Dni 1653.  
 Richard Read, Anne Smeeton, were married together August 5.  
 John Colton, Grace Webster, August 14.  
 End of Vol. j (Weddings).

BURIALLS 1573.  
 John Pane the fyrist of June.

There are no entries between April 25, 1626, and April 22, 1630.  
 More than a whole page is here left blank.

John Watt Rector of this Church Mar. 12 Anno Dni 1640.

At the end of the Register of Burials is the following recipe for the plague. The writing is very much faded, and has been transcribed in a later hand underneath. The original runs as follows:—

In y<sup>e</sup> time of a plague let y<sup>e</sup> person either infected or fearfull of y<sup>e</sup> infection take a penny worth of dragon water a penworth of oyle olive, Methradate 1<sup>d</sup> & treacle 1<sup>d</sup>. then take an onion, and fill it full of pepper w<sup>n</sup> you scraped it, y<sup>n</sup> roast it; & after y<sup>e</sup> put it to y<sup>e</sup> liquor & strain & drink it in y<sup>e</sup> morning, and if you take y<sup>e</sup> same at night lay soap and bay salt to your feet & Sweat upon it, and with God's blessing you shall recover.

Tho. Gylby Vic.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHAEOLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 158.)

147.—ST. TUDY (5 bells).

1. MAY THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR EVER FLOURISH A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1751 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
2. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY ABEL BUDHALL 1751 (border ornament)  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1751 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
4. WM : HORKEN WM : KEMPTHORNE CH WARDENS SAM'L : FURNISS GENT : A (a bell) R (fig. 9) 1751 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL V(a.  
bell) R (fig. 9) 1751 (border ornament).  
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.

HUNDRED OF LESNEWTH.

THE mediæval bells in the hundred of Lesnewth are six in number, viz., two at St. Cleather, one at Michaelstow, two at Otterham, and one at Trevalga. The last-named is quite plain, with the exception of three small shields (fig. 19), each bearing a chevron between three lavers. On the first bell at Michaelstow is an invocation to St. Margaret, while on the four remaining "mediævals" we have the oft-occurring legends:—

**E**st michi collatum ihc istud nomen amatum.  
(2nd and 3rd St. Cleather, and 3rd Otterham).

**V**oce mea bina de gella cuncta vocina  
(1st Otterham).

The following inventory, showing the number of bells belonging to the several churches in this hundred was taken on May 6, 3 Edward VI., by "Rychard Grenfeld, knyght, and Rychard Chamond esquyre," the king's commissioners.

<i>Alternon</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>Seynt Clethr [Cleather]</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>forrebery</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Synt genes</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Synt Juliett</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>Lanteglos</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>Lesnowythe</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Mighelstow</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Mynster</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>Oterham</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Poundestok</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>Tyntagell</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	iii	belles.
<i>Treneglos</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Trevalga</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.
<i>Warbestow</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	ii	belles.

## 148.—ADVENT (4 bells).

1. There is no inscription on this bell. Diameter at the mouth,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
2. There is no inscription on this bell. Diameter at the mouth,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
3. There is no inscription on this bell. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
4. J : BROWNIN C : W : J : TAYLOR FOUNDER OXFORD : 1831.  
Diameter at the mouth,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This bell is said to weigh about 5 cwt.

The belfry was in a wretched state in August, 1874. All the bells were crazed, and the 4th was lying on the floor of the bell-chamber.

## 149.—ALTERNUN (5 bells).

1. IOHN . HICKS ESQ I . P . ; . 1736.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. The inscription is hidden by an iron band encircling the haunch. Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. The inscription hidden like that on the 2nd bell. Diameter at the mouth, 20 inches.
4. The inscription hidden like that on the 2nd and 3rd bells. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
5. I TO THE CHVRCH THE LIVVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE I SVMMON ALL : 1736.  
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.

## 150.—ST. CLEATHER (4 bells).

1. I O g O w O G : 1680 (border ornament).  
Each of the circular stops displays a human head, crowned, but unlike the heads found on other Cornish bells, attributed to a founder of the name of Beaskam. Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
2. E st michi collatum iyc istud nomen amatum  
Each word has been impressed on the mould at one operation. Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
3. E st michi collatum iyc istud nomen amatum  
A casting in all respects similar to the second bell. Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
4. THE . REV'D . MR : PHILIPS : RECTOR : JOSEPH : WILLIAMS : C . H : WARDEN  
1758.  
Beneath the above inscription  
CAST BY F A PENNINGTON.  
Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches. William Philips, who is incorrectly styled rector on this bell, was instituted to the vicarage of St. Cleather on Dec. 26, 1752, which he held until 1794.

## 151.—DAVIDSTOW (5 bells).

1. RICH . BETTENSON . : : CH . WARDEN . : : C (skeleton of a bell) P . : :  
MDCCVII . : :  
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. RICH . BETTENSON . CH . WARDEN . : : C (skeleton of a bell) P . : : I M O  
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
3. GERRANCE HAYNE & JOHN PETHICK : C . W . I . P : C . P : 1783 . : :  
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
4. WM PENNINGTON VIC THO PEARSE THO HOSKYNN WARDENS PENNINGTON 1726.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
5. WILLIAM PENNINGTON VIC . : : THO PEASE . : : THO HOSKYNN . : : CH  
WARDENS 1726.  
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches. This bell is cracked.

William Pennington, whose name appears on the 4th and 5th bells, was instituted to the vicarage of Davidstow on March 25, 1717.

## 152.—FORRABURY (1 bell).

1. JOHN TINK 1812. Diameter at the mouth, 17½ inches.

Though the truth of the oft-repeated legend respecting “the silent tower of Botreaux” is a matter of doubt, especially when we find from the inventory made in the reign of Edward VI., that the parish of Forrabury then possessed three bells (see ante), it may not be uninteresting to our readers to reproduce, from the pen of that well-known author, Wilkie Collins, the tale as current in the neighbourhood.

“In ancient times, when Forrabury church was still regarded as a building of recent date, it was a subject of sore vexation to all the people of the neighbourhood that their tower had no bells, while the inhabitants of Tintagel still possessed the famous peal that had rung for King Arthur’s funeral. For some years, this superiority of the rival village was borne with composure by the people of Forrabury, but, in process of time, they lost all patience, and it was publicly determined by the rustic council, that the honour of their church should be vindicated. Money was immediately collected, and bells of magnificent tones and dimensions were forthwith ordered from the best manufactory that London could supply.

“The bells were cast, blessed by high ecclesiastical authorities, and shipped for transportation to Forrabury. The voyage was one of the most prosperous that had ever been known. Fair winds and calm seas so expedited the passage of the ship, that she appeared in sight of the downs on which the church stood, many days before she had been expected. Great was the triumph of the populace on shore, as they watched her working into the bay with a steady evening breeze.

“On board, however, the scene was very different. Here there was more uproar than happiness, for the captain and the pilot were at open opposition. As the ship neared the harbour, the bells of Tintagel were faintly heard across the water, ringing for the evening service. The pilot, who was a devout man, took off his hat as he heard the sound, crossed himself, and thanked God aloud for a prosperous voyage. The captain, who was a reckless, vain-glorious fellow, reviled the pilot as a fool, and impiously swore that the ship’s company had only to thank his skill as a navigator, and their own strong arms and ready wills, for bringing the ship safely in sight of harbour. The pilot, in reply, rebuked him as an infidel, and still piously continued to return thanks as before; while the captain, joined by the crew, tried to drown his voice by oaths and blasphemy. They were still shouting their loudest, when the vengeance of Heaven descended in judgment on them all.

“The clouds supernaturally gathered, the wind rose to a gale in a moment. An immense sea, higher than any man had ever beheld, overwhelmed the ship; and, to the horror of the people on shore, she went down in an instant, close to land. Of all the crew the pilot only was saved.

“The bells were never recovered. They were heard tolling a muffled death-peal, as they sank with the ship; and even yet, on stormy days, while the great waves roll over them, they still ring their ghostly knell above the fiercest roaring of wind and sea.

“This is the ancient story of the bells—this is why the chimes are never heard from the belfry of Forrabury Church.” \*

C. S. Gilbert (*History of Cornwall*, vol. ii. p. 578) says, “Adjoining the market-

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\* *Rambles beyond Railways*, pp. 248–250.

house [at Boscastle] stands a decayed chapel, dedicated to St. James, with a belfry at the west end, which contains a bell, and which appears to be much older and of better workmanship than the other parts of the building." This bell was inscribed "*Sancte Johannes, ora pro nobis*" (*Wallis' Bodmin Register*, p. 287). "Within the last forty years it was rung," says, Sir John Maclean, "to give notice of the hour of service in the parish churches of Forrabury and Minster, by a woman named Matthews. It was also occasionally tolled at funerals, but having been rung with too great violence at a wedding it was cracked, when it was taken down and lay for a long while at the Boscastle inn, whence it was stolen, and probably sold for old metal." (*History of Trigg Minor*, vol. i. p. 614).

## 153.—ST. GENNYS (4 bells).

1. C . P I . P 1791.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. C . P I . P 1791.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. WILLIAM ROBINS AND JOHN CRAP C.W C.P I.P 1791.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. REV'D JOHN SYMOS VICAR REV'D WILLIAM WILLIAMS CURATE C.P I.P 1791.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

John Symons was instituted to the vicarage of St. Gennys on Feb. 3, 1783.

## 154.—ST. JULIOTT (5 bells).

1. RICHARD RAWLE & THOMAS HOSKIN : C . : : w 1808.  
On a second line I . P  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. IOHN ELSON & JOSEPH HOCK . C . W : I . P : C . P : 1783.  
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. I . P & : c : o . : : 1808.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
4. IOHN IOSE : CH - WARDEN 1734.  
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches. This bell is much corroded, and the latter half of the inscription is somewhat indistinct.
5. RICHARD RAWLE GENT IOHN IOSE.  
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches. No date was found on this bell. It was probably cast, however, in 1734, as the letters of the inscription are of the same size and character as those on the 4th bell.

## 155.—LANTEGLOS-JUXTA-CAMELFORD (6 bells).

1. I . P . . C . P . . 1783.  
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. I . P . . C . P . . 1783.  
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. I . P . . C . P . . 1783.  
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. EDWARD SECCOMBE GENT & NICHOLAS POPE . P . W . 1783 I (figure of a bell)  
P . C (figure of a bell) P . : :  
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
5. CHARLES PHILLIPS & WILLIAM IEFFERY C.W I (figure of a bell) P . C (figure of a bell) P . : : 1783.  
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
6. WILLIAM PHILLIPS . RECTOR . JOHN MARSHALL GENT I (figure of a bell) P . C (figure of a bell) P . : : .  
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches. William Phillips was instituted to the rectory of Lanteglos with Advent, on April 22, 1747.

This peal was cast in a field near Helstone in this parish. The old people talk of their fathers throwing in shillings to improve the tone.

The ancient chapel of St Thomas, at Camelford, which is in this parish, was suppressed with other chantries in the reign of Edward VI., but the building was not destroyed until the beginning of the last century. C. S. Gilbert says that "the corporation secured the chapel bell, which now hangs in the cupola of the town-hall, and serves to open the weekly market, and summon the inhabitants to their parish church on Sundays."\* With the view of ascertaining whether the chapel bell referred to was still in the Town Hall, I climbed into the cupola in August, 1874, but found none of mediæval manufacture. There are two bells. That known as the market bell hangs in the lower part of the cupola, and is 17½ inches in diameter at the mouth. It is inscribed—

: w : PRIDEAVX : MAYOR : 1699 : E (figure of a bell) P

which would seem to indicate that it was cast expressly for the corporation.

The other bell is larger, being 22½ inches in diameter at the mouth, and hangs near the top of the cupola. It has the date 1807 on the haunch, and was put up at the same time as the clock, which strikes on it. The clock was made by John Thwaites, of Clerkenwell, London. It may be added that the market-house with the town-hall, was erected at the expense of the Duke of Bedford in 1806.

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156.—LESNEWTH (5 bells).

1. MDCCXXXIX. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. MDCCXXXIX. Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches. This bell is cracked.
3. IOHN VENNING AND SAMUEL LANGFORD C . W . ; · I . P . ; · 1805. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. IOHN DINHAM : WILLIAM TREMERE : CH : WARDENS. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
5. IOHN TAYLOR OF OXFORD FOUNDER 1830 SAML LANGFORD SAML HAMBLY C.W\* Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches. The weight is said to be about 8 cwt. This bell is cracked.

There were only three bells in 1727, according to a terrier bearing date April 12 of that year, but another terrier dated April 10, 1746, shows that they had been increased to five, the present number.

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157.—MICHAELSTOW (3 bells).

1. Sancta Margareta ora pro nobis ⌂ (shield fig. 17) O (stamp fig. 23) ⌂ (shield fig. 16). The capitals are very plain, without ornamentation. The shields and octagonal stamp are the same as those on the second bell at St. Dennis. From a rubbing in my possession, it is clear that the stamp was impressed with a tool of the same size as fig. 23, but from corrosion of the metal or some other cause, it has become smaller, so that the tops of the letters of the surrounding legend have disappeared. Diameter at the mouth, 31 in.
2. ROGER . SANDY . ROGER MAY . : · WARDS . : · A (figure of a bell) GOOD-  
ING . : · 1739. Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
3. RICHARD . MAYOW : GENT . WILLIAM . PARSONS : CH . WARDENS . : · C . P . : · 1750 (border ornament). Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches. The N's are reversed.

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158.—MINSTER (1 bell).

1. COM PRAIS THE LORD 1728. This bell was transferred from Bodmin to Minster in 1814. It was originally called "The Tinkling Bell," and was placed over the western door of the former church.

(To be continued.)

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\* *History of Cornwall*, vol. ii. p. 589.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF  
ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.**

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

*(Continued from page 80.)*

1660. A poor traveller, bur. Nov. 2.  
 " John Smith, an apprentice to Mr. King, bur. Dec. 14.  
 " Richard Dannald, gent., buried Dec. 17. (90.)  
 1660-1. Charles, son of George Hill, gent., and Abigail, bapt. Feb. 27.  
 " Francis Tredway, sonne of Mr. Humphrey Tredway of Baston, bur. Feb. 27. (91.)  
 1661. Isabell, dau. of Philemon Uffington and Elizabeth, bapt. Apr. 1<sup>o</sup> bur. 4.  
 " Deborah, dau. of John Rogers and Elizabeth, bapt. May 16.  
 " Martha, dau. of Francis Blythe and Mary, bapt. June 4. (92.)  
 " Thomas, son of John Palfryman and Bridget, bapt. July 81.

(90.) Richard Dannald, hatter, was elected a cap. bur. 6 Oct. 4 Car. I., Chamb. 1634-5, a combur. 29 Aug. 1644, and served the office of alderman in 1644-5, and 1654-5.

(91.) According to the pedigree of the family entered in the Visitation of this county taken in 1634, I find it was originally of Agmondesham, co. Bucks. Robert, the second son of Thomas, settled at Easton. Northants, and married Margaret, daughter of Guy Fisher, of Buckden, Hunts. He left 2 sons, Humphrey and Francis, and a daughter Dorothy. Richard (called Thos. in Vis. Linc.), brother of Robert, was one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, and Reader of that Society 30th and 39th Eliz. John Tredway, of Easton, gent., son of Robert, ob. 10 May, 1610, married Eliz., daughter of Edmund Waller (arms—*sable*, 3 walnut leaves *or*, between 2 bendlets *argent*), of Beaconsfield, Bucks, esq. Robert, his eldest son, of Ketton, Rutland, and Hough, Linc. (1634), and in the commission of the peace for Lincolnshire, a Knight 1653, married Alice, daughter of Anthony Thorold, of Hough, esq. He purchased certain property at Ketton, formerly belonging to Sempringham priory, and served the office of Sheriff of Rutland in 1623, and as a Royalist had to compound for his estate (being then described as Sir Rt. T. Knt. of Hough) for the sum of £1600. His son-in-law, Evers Armyne (arms *ermine*, a saltire engrailed *gules*, on a chief of the last a lion passant *or*) esq., of Ketton, and Osgodby, Lincolnshire, was subsequently an active Magistrate of the county under the Parliamentary authority, and his mother, Elizabeth Tredway, had lands here rated in subsidy at £6 in the 17th Car. I. On inspecting the parish registers of Easton and Ketton, I noted the following entries respecting the family: *Easton, Baptisms* 1599. Sarah Tredway, the daughter of John Tredway, xxx day of Novemb. (She became the wife of Thomas Horsman, of Burton Pedenardine, co. Lincoln, a widow in 1684). 1601. Sicilia Tredwaye, the daughter of John Tredway, xxvijth Dec. 1603, Cecilea, fil Iohis Tredway 2<sup>o</sup> Octobris. 1605. Alicia fil Iohis Tredway 13<sup>o</sup> Noueb's. *Sepulta*. 1602-3. Cecilia (first of that name) fil Iohis Tredway xxvj Januarij. *Ketton, Nuptuarii* 1635-6 Magister Evers Armin et Alicia Tredway, sexto Januarij. *Sepulta*. 1613-4 Marian, Mistress Traidwaies maide, Jan.....1616 Edmundus Tredway, vicesimo septimo Aprilis. He was the second son of John and brother of Robert. Biore, in his History of Rutland, p. 175, says he was born at Easton in 1595. In the time of that laborious antiquary the registers of this parish may have been in a better state than they are at the present time. The Baptisms commence in 1599, Marriages, 1578, and the Burials 1583.

(92.) Francis Blythe, tallow-chandler, at a common hall 26 Apr., 1649, paid £3 6s. 8d., and took up his freedom, in 1651-2 he was one of the capital constables; elected a capital burgess in the room of Richard Goodman, dec., 10 Oct. 1661; chamberlain 1665-6, and was deceased in 1668, as on the 27 Aug. in that year Robert Anthony was elected by the hall to fill the vacant seat. The Sessions Rolls has the name of Francis twice on them for infringing the regulations respecting the proper weight of bread. At the Sessions of the Peace, 3 Oct. 1653, "Francis Blythe, baker, his ijd wheaten loaf not beinge above 8 days old, weighed but 13 oz., second wheat being sold y<sup>e</sup> markett day before for 25s. 6d." and on the 12th Oct. 1654, in pursuance to the verdict of the clerk of the market, master Francis was fined 12d. for havyng two weights too light. He was an issuer of one of the Stamford 17th century Tradesmen's tokens.

1661. Frances, dau. of Francis Wingfield, esq., and Anne, borne Nov. 2, bapt. Nov. 16. (93.)  
 " Isaac, son of Humphrey Ilive and Susanna, bapt. Dec. 7, bur. Feb. 14, 1663-4.  
 " Silvester Embline and Mildred Deering were mar. Dec. 26.  
 " Mrs. Priscilla Camock, widd. bur. May 18.  
 " William, son of James Seaton, bur. Aug. 8.  
 " Mr. Richard Goodman, bur. Sept. 11. (94.)  
 James Penn, a stranger, bur. Dec. 22.
- 1661-2. Robert Laxton and Bridget Turner, mar. Jan. 16. (95.)
1662. Elizabeth, dau. of Philemon Uffington and Alice, bapt. Aug. 14, bur. Dec. 19, 1663.  
 " Zachary Ward, son of Zachary and Mary, bapt. 30 Oct. (96.)  
 Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Daniel Wigmore, bur. July 6.
- 1662-3. Mary, dau. of Thos. Roberts and Mary, bapt. Jan. 11, buried Sept. 11, 1663.  
 " Susannah, dau. of Mr. Samuell Wilson, minister, of Peterborou, and Susanna his wife, was borne Jan. 22, bapt. 23.  
 " Abigail, dau. of James Langton, gent., and Alice, bapt. Mar. 20.  
 " Samuell Wallis, bur. Feb. 19. (97.)
1663. John Rogers, son of John Rogers and Elizabeth, bapt. Mar. 26. (98.)

(93.) She became the wife of Rich. Butler, of Hundleby, co. Lincoln, esq., died 1 Feb. 1726-7, and was buried at All Saints', Stamford.

(94.) Richard Goodman, mercer, was bound to John Atton, mercer, 17 June, 1616, took up his freedom 5 April, 1 Car. I.; served the office of Constable 2 and 3 Car. I.; Overseer of the Highway for this parish in 1633, 1655, and 1658; Collector of Poor, 1635; Searcher of Market, 1636-7; and elected a cap. bur. loco John Royce, def., 28 Aug., 1645. In the churchwardens' (Fras. Dally's) account for 1649-50 are the two following entries: Received of Rich. Goodman for the closes w<sup>th</sup>out Paules' gates, the first of May, 1649, £02 10s. 0d. Received of Rich. Goodman for halfe a yeare's rent, Octob<sup>r</sup> 3rd, 1649, £01 1s. 0d. Henry Goodman, shoemaker, took up his freedom 16 Aug., 8 Car. I., and Len. Goodman, "tallowe chandler" 7 April, 1628. Rich. Goodman, gent., son of the above named Richard Goodman, was elected a cap. bur. 20th July, 1674, dec. in 1679, as John Palmer, jun., was elected in his room 27 Aug. in that year. A Mr. John Goodman paid five pounds to Mr. Leonard Thorogood, the Chamberlain, July 16, 1696, and took up his freedom. *Corp. Rec.*

(95.) Christopher Laxton, lab., paid iijs. and took up his freedom 12 Oct., 1569. Thomas Laxton, maltster, paid £5 and admitted 4 Oct., 1677. (The hall, 28 Apr., 1664, "ordered that the maulte to be made within the libertyes of Stamford for any but freemen upon paine of fife shillings the quarter to be payd to the use of the corporation by him that make the maulte and it is agreed that this order shall be conffermed at the next sessions.") John Laxton was a cap. bur. Chamb. in 1718-4; Baillif of the Liberty in 1708-9 and 1710-11; and Constable for the parish of St. George in 1722. He appears to have been a dealer in mineral waters, and the two following advertisements of his are from the *Mercury* newspaper, 1724, Aug. 27. "John Laxton, of Stamford in the county of Lincoln hath a fresh parcel of Bath and Bristol waters come in last Monday. The said Laxton sells the right German spa-waters newly imported. The said waters may be had fresh at the abovesaid place every fortnight." Dec. 31. "John Laxton, of Stamford in the county of Lincoln hath a fresh parcel of Bath and Bristol waters come last Wednesday. The said Laxton sells the right German spa at 14 shillings a doz., each flask holds near three pints."

(96.) Zachary Ward, tallow chandler, late apprentice of Humphrey Reynolds, took up his freedom 5 Mar., 1659-60. He was Overseer of the Poor for this parish 1670, and C. W. 1665.

(97.) I find several members of this family mentioned in the Corporate Books. William Wallis, gent., paid vjs. viijd. and admitted 13<sup>th</sup> ct., 1607. Robert Walleis, gent., was one of the capital constables 9 & 10 Jac. 1; and William Walleis, blacksmith, "paid £2 10s. in hand and secured to be paid 16s. 8d. more upon y<sup>e</sup> 24th day of June next ensuing for his fine and giving securitye &c." took up his freedom 26 April, 1666. Edmund Wallis, blacksmith, took up his freedom 5 Oct., 1643. Samuel Wallis, shoemaker, who was bound apprentice to John Wadeson, shoemaker, was admitted 26 Aug., 1641. This gentleman was the worthy upon whom the remarkable miracle was worked in 1658, as related by the Stamford historians. Edmund Wallis, tailor, admitted 6 Aug., 1668. Thos. Wallis, a cap. bur. was elected an alderman in the place of Charles Shipley, dec. 29 Aug., 1754, and Mayor in 1754-5. Robert Walleis was Collector of Poor for this parish in 1623, and Overseer of Highways in 1637.

(98.) John Rogers, apothecary, having served his apprenticeship to Edw. Johnson, took up his freedom at a common hall, 25 Oct., 1660; constable for this parish in

1663. Edward, son of Mr. Charles Peeche and Susannah, bapt. Mar. 29. (99.)  
 " Mary, the dau. of William Wolph and Katherine, bapt. April 4.  
 " Anthony, son of Francis Wingfield, esq., and Anne, bapt. May 28. (100.)  
 " Charles, son of Edmund Dale and Priscilla, bapt. June 4. (101.)  
 " Thomas, son of Sylvester Embling and Mildred, bapt. June 15. (102.)  
 " John, son of John Palfryman, maultster, and Bridget, bapt. Oct. 29. (103.)  
 " Mr. Thomas Bowyer and Mrs. Elizabeth Blythe, mar. April 30.

1660-1; elected a cap. bur. 29 Aug., 1662; chamberlain 1669-70; alderman 27 Aug., 1674; and Mayor 1674-5, and 1697-8. He resigned his seat in 1711, as on the 28th July in that year the Hon. Chas. Cecil was made an alderman in his place. In 1661 he was Overseer of the Poor for this parish, and Ch. W. in 1664, an office filled by John, his son in 1711-12.

(99.) Mr. Peeche was a woollen draper, and is the same individual who is referred to in the following minute of the hall : Aug. 9, 1655. Robt. Wilson, Ald. It is ordered and agreed that whereas Charles Peeche, woollen draper, desired to be admitted a freeman of this corparacon. If he will pay foure pounds for his freedome of a woollen draper he shall be admitted and sworne, otherwise if he shall refuse it he is warned to depart the town upon the penalty of payinge xs. for every month that he shall remaine an inhabitant of the town. Edw. Peeche was Bailiff of the Liberty in 1661, and subsequently Sergt.-at-Mace, as I find at a common ball 26 July, 1676, Henry Motts was elected to fill that office. I find it recorded in the books that Rt. Redsmith, Bailiff of the Liberty, and Edw. Peach, Serjeant of the same, was sworn before the "newe Major" 31 Mar., 1664. William Peeche was one of the Constables for St. Mary's parish in 1668-9.

(100.) He was the second son of Fras. Wingfield, esq. by his first wife, and was bur. at Tickenecote, 2d. Sept., 1712. His father is alluded to in the following minute extracted from the Books : May 6, 1674. John Palmer, Mayor. At this hall orders were given to proceed against the Sheriff (Sigismund Traford, esq.), and his man for entering the liberties and serving a warrant of distress. Fras. Wingfield, esq., was appointed the counsel for the town, and Mr. Pank, the attorney. The latter named gentleman took up his freedom 19 Sept., 1664, and sworn into office as Clerk of the Peace, an appointment which received the sanction of Chas. 2nd, dated at Whitehall, Oct. 3 following. He resigned the post in 1676, as on the 10 May in that year John Brown was elected by the hall, having first took up his freedom, the election was confirmed by the King at Whitehall, 14 June (in which he is styled as an attorney of our Court of Common Pleas) and sworn into office at a common hall on the 19th. A Jeffery Pank, tanner, paid vj*l* xii*s*. iiiij*d*., and admitted 5 Apr. 5 Car. 1, and was Constable for St. George's parish 5 and 6 Car. 1. James Peeche paid £3 and admitted 29 Mar. 1697, and was one of the constables for St. Mary's parish in 1697-8: and a Robert Pank elected a cap. bur. loco., Amos Taylor, dec. 31 Aug., 1788, a post he resigned in 1744. In the *Stamford Mercury* of 24 Mar., 1742-3, is the following advertisement of his : "To be lett and entered upon immediately the House and Shop in the High Street in Stamford, in the tenure of Mr. Robert Pank, grocer. Enquire of Mrs. Catherine Dawkins, or of Mr. Noah Curtis, of Stamford."

(101.) A Charles Dale, mercer, in conjunction with John Blyth, baker, issued a farthing token in the 17th century, a full description of which, with other Stamford tokens, will be found in Simpson's Lincolnshire List.

(102.) Thomas Embling was the eldest son of Sylvester Embling, by his second wife. In after life he became a Nonconformist minister, having been brought up in that faith, and in 1691 settled at Dublin, as assistant to the Rev. Joseph Boyce, but was soon interdicted from his pastoral duties, on suspicion of Arianism. His Humble Inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ brought on him a prosecution for blasphemy, and he was heavily fined and imprisoned. On his release he removed to London, where he died in 1743. His works were published in 2 vols. 8vo.

(103.) Christopher Palfryman, tanner, admitted 29 Apr., 6 Car. 1, and Overseer of the Highways for St. John's parish in 1642-3; Christopher Palfryman, his father was C. W. for St. John's in 1608-9. Jeffery Palfryman, tanner, paid £6 13*s*. 4*d*. Apr. 5th, 6 Car. 1; constable for St. George's parish 5 and 6 Car. 1; and John Palfryman, "maultster," was Overseer of High Ways for this parish in 1662, and Ch. War. in 1673 and 1674. John Palfryman y<sup>e</sup> maultster was chosen in Vestry Overseer for <sup>y<sup>e</sup></sup> poor in the roome of Wm. Whitworth, 29 Sept., 1663. On the 6th May, 1632, a letter from the King was read by the Alderman, John Atton, respecting the erection of a common brewhouse in order that the number of tippling brewers may be lessened in number. The matter seems to have remained in abeyance till 1636, when at a meeting of the hall held May 3 in that year, the King having directed a common brewhouse to be built here, and committed its care to Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, the latter for that priviledge, and to sell the beer to all innkeepers and victuallers,

1663. Francis Walker and Frances Diglin, mar. Aug. 26. (104.)  
 " A bastard child from the whipping house, bur. May 8. (105.)  
 " John Pallfremian the aged, bur. May 18.  
 " Mary, dau. of Thomas Roberts, bur. Sept. 12. (106.)  
 " Anne, the wife of Francis Wingfield, esq., bur. Sept. 29. (107.)  
 " Joane Wallis, widow, bur. Oct. 26.  
 " Abraham, son of James Seaton, bur. Nov. 25.  
 1663-4. John, son of John Palfryman, bur. Feb. 13.  
 " Mr. Anthony Manton, bur. Mar. 10. (108.)  
 1664. John, son of Mr. William Baldwin, borne July 12.  
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Philemon Uffington and Elizabeth, bapt. Nov. 18, bur. July 29, 1668.  
 " Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias Azlack and Isabell, bapt. Nov. 27.

agreed for 81 years next ensuinge to allow the corporation the sum of £62 annually, whereof £52 was to be devoted towards the building of a workhouse, and the Earl was to pay that sum by 22s. weekly for the better relief and benefit of the poor. The remaining £10 the corporation added very liberally to other moneys already remaining in their hands, towards the purchase "of a cupp of silver and gilt," to be by them yearly provided during the said one and thirty years as the prize for the horse race run in or near Stamford. The first payment on the part of the Earl was to be made on the Saturday next after the erection of the house, and the corporate authorities would pay their part (£10) within one fortnight after the feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Subsequently it was decided that the money (£52) should be employed as a stock to set poor men on to work, and keep out all "foraigne rogues and vagrants," and such as did enter the towne would be treated accordingly and not be maintained by the parish. At the next hall, held on the 7th May, 4 days after, they gave £1., the stock then in hand, and agreed with the Earl's 10*l.* to make up the sum of £20, to purchase a piece of "plate of gould or silver" as the prize for the horse race, and that sum was to be annually given. I find no further mention made of this brewhouse business, as in the course of the next three or four years after men's minds became too much occupied in the strife between the King and the Parliament, to think of such matters.—*Corp. Rec.*

(104.) William Diglin, butcher, late apprentice of Robt. Collington, took up his freedom 16 July, 1635, and was Searcher of Flesh, Fish, &c., in 1637-8. A William Diglin and Symon Fyster, by indenture dated 27 Apr., 1638, gave a tenement, together with a yard, orchard and garden thereunto belonging, towards the maintenance and repairing of the parish church of St. George in this town.

(105.) The house lately called the Whipping House in St. Mary's parish was at a common hall 5 June, 1725, ordered to be let subject to the approval of a committee. It was leased at the next hall, 26 Aug., to Mr. Ayscough Kirk for £40 (Mr. Kirk was a dancing master, and on payment of £5 to Mr. Rt. Miller, Chamb., was admitted to freedom, 16 Apr., 1719). At a common hall, 27 Aug., 1730, a deputation was appointed to view the yard in St. Mary's parish relative to building thereon a whipping house or house of Correction.—*Corp. Rec.*

(106.) Thomas Roberts was another issuer of Stamford Tradesmen's Tokens in the 17th century. He took up his freedom 24 Oct., 1654. Searcher for Fish, &c., in 1655-6 and 1656-7.

(107.) She was the first wife of Mr. Wingfield, daughter of Edw. Palmer, of Stoke Doyle, co. Northampton, esq., and sister and heiress of Anthony Palmer, esq. The arms of the family are *azure*, a chevron engrailed between 3 crescents *argent*.

(108.) Anthony Manton, another issuer of local tokens was a grocer, and having served his apprenticeship with Mr. Rich. Wolph, was freely admitted to freedom 5 Apr. 1655; and was one of the Constables for St. John's parish in 1655-6.

*(To be continued.)*

## A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ARMORY.

COMPILED BY CAPTAIN A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

(Continued from page 162).

- MORETON (of Moreton, and of Blyth). Quarterly *gules* and *ermine*, in the first and fourth quarters a goat's head erased *argent*, attired *or*.
- MOREWOOD (of the town of Nottingham). *Argent*, a chevron between three holly leaves slipped *vert*.
- MORIN (of Car Colston). Quarterly; first and fourth, per pale indented *argent* and *azure*; second and third, *argent*, a fleur-de-lys *azure* (Thoroton).
- MORTYNE (of Cossal, and of Wollaton). *Ermene*, a chief indented *gules*.
- MOULT (of the town of Nottingham). Granted in the year 1686). *Azure*, three bars wavy *argent*, in chief as many fleurs-de-lys *or*. Crest. A mount *vert*, thereon a pelican *argent*, wings expanded, beaked and legged *sable*, vulned in the breast *gules*.
- MOUNTENEY (of Stoke). *Gules*, a bend cotised between six martlets *or*.
- MOWER (of Welham; descended through a younger branch from the Mowers, of Woodseats, in the co. of Derby). *Ermene*, on a chevron *azure*, three roses *or*.
- MOYLE (of Linby). *Gules*, a mule *argent*, within a bordure of the last, a mullet for difference. Crest. Two demi-dragons without wings, endorsed and having their necks interlaced, the dexter *or*, the sinister *gules*. Motto. "Dieu garda la Moyle."
- MUCKLOW (of Broughton Sulney). Gyronny of six *or* and *azure*, a lion rampant *ermine*, on a chief of the first an escalloped-shell between two fleurs-de-lys *sable*, a canton *gules*. Crest. A griffin's head erased, per pale *argent* and *gules*, holding in the beak an eagle's leg erased à la cuisse *or*. (Thoroton).
- MUSCHAMP. *Or*, three barroulets *gules*.
- MUSTERS (of Colwick; originally of the city of London, and now of Annesley and Wiverton. As borne by John Chaworth Musters, of Annesley, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1864). *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, a lion passant guardant *or*, within a bordure engrailed of the second. Crest. A lion sejant guardant *or*, supporting with the fore paws a shield of the arms.
- MUSTON (of Gotham). *Or*, a chevron between three swords paleways, points upwards *gules*. (Harr. MS. 1555).
- NEED (of the town of Nottingham, of Blidworth, and of Fountain Dale. Now represented by Samuel William Weltitt, of Langwith, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham, and High Sheriff in 1856, who assumed the name and arms of his mother's family). Per chevron *or* and *ermine*, in chief two griffins' heads erased *vert*. Crest. Out of an eastern coronet a griffin's head *vert*.
- NEEDHAM (of Kinolton, and of Stanton-on-the-Wolds). *Argent*, a bend engrailed *azure*, between two bucks' heads cabossed *sable*, a canton *or*.
- NEEDHAM (of Lenton; formerly of Bingham, and perhaps derived from a branch of the last-mentioned family. As borne by William Needham, late of Lenton, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Argent*, a bend engrailed *azure*, between two bucks' heads cabossed *sable*. Crest. A demi-eagle displayed, issuing out of flames of fire *proper*. Motto. "Soyez firme."
- NEVILLE (of Worksop. Sir Thomas Neville, Knight, a younger brother of Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmoreland, having married the heiress of the noble family of De Furnival, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Furnival, in right of his wife, in 1383). *Gules*, on a saltire *argent*, a martlet *sable*.
- NEVILLE (of Thorne and of Grove; a branch of the noble house of Neville. As borne by the Reverend Christopher Neville, of Thorney). Quarterly; first and fourth, *gules*, a saltire *argent*, for Baby; second and third, *or*, fretty *gules*, on a canton per pale *ermine* and of the first, a galley with sails furled *sable*, for Neville. Crests. First, out of a ducal coronet *or*, a bull's head pied *proper*. Second, on a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a galley with sails furled *sable*. Motto. "Ne vile."
- NEVILLE (of Rolleston). *Gules*, a saltire *ermine*.
- NEVILL (of the town of Nottingham). *Azure*, three bustards rising *or*.
- NEVILL. *Azure*. A lion rampant *or*.
- NEWDRGATE (of the town of Nottingham). *Gules*, three lions' gambes erased *argent*, a mullet of the last for difference. Crest. A fleur-de-lys *argent*.

- NEWENHAM (of Annesley Woodhouse). *Azure*, three demi-lions rampant erased *argent*, each charged upon the shoulders with as many guttees de sang. Crest. A demi-lion rampant erased *argent*, charged upon the shoulders with three gutties de sang, between two wings *gules*.
- NEWMARCH (of Whatton). *Argent*, five fusils conjoined in fesse *gules*.
- NEWMARCH. *Argent*, five fusils conjoined in fesse *gules*, within a bordure *sable*, charged with eight crosses crosslet of the field.
- NEWTON (of Bulwell). As borne by John Newton, of Bulwell, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1762). *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, charged upon the shoulder with a cross pattée *or*. Crest. A lion's gambe erect and erased *sable*, holding in the paw a key affixed to a chain *or*.
- NIXON (of Nuthall, and of the town of Nottingham). *Or*, on a chevron between three leopards' faces *gules*, as many suns, in their splendour, of the first.
- NORHOPE. Quarterly, *argent* and *vert*, a cross counter-pony of the same. Crest. A cubit arm vested per pale *argent* and *vert*, grasping in the hand a garland *proper*.
- NORMANVILLE (of Gedling). *Argent*, on a fesse double cotised *gules*, three fleurs-de-lys of the field.
- NORTH (of Walkeringham). This family originally bore—upon a chevron between three escalllop-shells, as many Catherine-wheels; but in the year 1600, the following arms were granted to the then representative of the family: *argent*, two chevrons between three mullets *sable*. Crest. A lion's head erased *argent*, gorged with a plain collar vaire *or* and *gules*. A younger branch of this family, now represented by the Right Hon. the Earl of Guilford, bear a different coat:—*Azure*, a lion passant *or*, between three fleurs-de-lys *argent*. Crest. A dragon's head erased *sable*, scaled, ducally gorged, and chained *or*.
- ODINGSELLS (of Epperston). *Argent*, a fesse *gules*, in the dexter chief a mullet of the last. Crest. A wolf passant *gules*.
- OGLETHORPE (of Kinolton). *Argent*, on a fesse dancettée between three boars' heads erased *sable*, a mascole *or*. Crest. A boar's head *argent*, couped and vulned *gules*, pierced with a broken spear, the staff *or*, the point *argent*, and charged on the neck with a mascole *sable*.
- ORME (of Elston). *Argent*, a chevron between three escalllop-shells *gules*. Crest. A dolphin embowed *argent*, fins, tail, and tusks *or*.
- OSBORNE. Quarterly *ermine* and *azure*, a cross *or*. Crest. A tyger statant *or*, maned *sable*, charged on the shoulder with an ogress.
- OSBORNE. *Or*, on a bend between two wolves' heads erased *sable*, three dolphins embowed of the field. Crest. A pelican in her nest in her piste *or*, vulned on the breast *proper*.
- OTTER (of Welham). Of this family was the Right Reverend William Otter, D.D., Lord Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1840, and whose nephew, the Reverend George Otter, M.A., Vicar of Hucknall Torkard, is the present representative of the family). The arms borne for several centuries by this family are—*Or*, on a bend *gules*, three crescents of the field. Crest. A crescent *or*. Motto. "Watch." But in 1872, when the additional name and arms of Barry were assumed, by royal license, by Robert Otter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, a member of a younger branch of this family, the following arms were confirmed to him—*or*, on a bend *gules*, guttée d'*or*, between two crosses pattée of the second, three crescents of the first. Crest. Two crosses pattée surmounted by a crescent *or*.
- OWTHORPE (of the town of Nottingham). ..... three leopards' faces .....(Thoroton).
- PADLEY (of Bulwell, and of Burton Joyce. Now represented by the Reverend Charles James Allen Newton Padley, B.A., late of Bulwell). *Sable*, three lozenges *argent*, on a chief *or*, as many fleurs-de-lys *gules*. Crest. A demi-lion rampant *sable*, holding in the paws a lozenge *or*, charged with a fleur-de-lys *gules*. Motto. "Semper fidélis."
- PAGET (of Sutton Bonington, and of Ruddington. As borne by the late Charles Paget, of Ruddington, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1844, and sometime representative in Parliament for the borough of Nottingham). *Argent*, a cross engrailed *sable*, fretty of the first, in the first and fourth quarters an escalllop-shell of the second. Crest. A lion rampant *sable*, gorged with a plain collar *or*, supporting with his dexter paw an antique shield *argent*, charged with an escalllop-shell of the first. Motto. "Espere et persevere."
- PALMER (of Algarthorpe). *Sable*, a chevron *argent*, between three crescents *or*.
- PALMER (of Southwell). *Argent*, on a bend *azure*, between three crescents *sable*, a trefoil slipped *or*.
- PALMES (of Stapleford, and of Naburn, in the co. of York). *Gules*, three fleurs de-lys *argent*, a chief vaire. Crest. A hand grasping a palm-branch *proper*.

**PARES** (of West Leake). *Argent*, a chevron between three crosses crosslet *sable*. (Thoroton).

**PARKYN**s (of Bunny). Created a baronet May the 18th, 1681, and raised to the peerage of Ireland as Baron Rancliffe, by patent, October the 1st, 1795. The original arms of this family, which appear upon the monument of Richard Parkyns, Esquire, in Bunny Church, were—*Or*, a fesse dancettee between ten billets *ermes*. The family subsequently bore—*argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, on a canton *or*, a fesse dancettee between six billets *ermes*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a pine-apple *proper*, stalked and leaved *vert*. Motto. “*Honeste audax*.” And these arms are now borne by Sir Thomas George Augustus Parkyns, Baronet, the present representative of the family. A somewhat different coat, and an entirely different crest were, however, confirmed to the Barons Rancliffe, who bore—*argent*, an eagle displayed *sable*, upon a canton *or*, seven billets *ermes*. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a demi-eagle displayed *azur*, billettee of the first, each billet charged with an ermine-spot *sable*. Supporters. Two pegasi *argent*, billettee *sable*, ducally gorged, lined, maned, and unguled *or*. Motto. “*Honeste audax*.”

**PARSON**s (of Stanton-on-the-Wolds, and of Epsom, in the co. of Surrey; originally of Langley, in the co. of Buckingham. Created a baronet April the 9th, 1661). *Argent*, a chevron between three holly-leaves *vert*. Crest. Upon a chapeau *gules*, turned up *ermine*, a gryphon's head erased *argent*, beaked of the first.

**PASCHALL** (of Eastwood). *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, three hedge-hogs *or*. (These arms were formerly in the windows of the parish church at Stapleford, and may still be seen upon the monuments of the Teverey family in the south aisle of that church).

**PEAKE** (of Farndon; originally of the co. of Lincoln. As borne by Samuel Peake, of Farndon, Esquire, who settled at that place after his marriage with the heiress of the Girton family, and was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1729). *Vert*, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased *or*, as many crosses crosslet *azure*. Crest. A lion's head erased *or*, pierced through the side of the head with an arrow in *fesse*, the point coming out of the mouth of the first, feathered and headed *argent*.

**PEVEREL** (lord of Nottingham *temp.* King William I.) *Vairé*, *or* and *gules*. Another coat—Quarterly *gules* and *vairé*, or and *vert*, over all a lion rampant *argent*.

**PICKERING** of the town of Nottingham). *Gules*, on a chevron *argent* between three fleurs-de-lys *or*, as many hurts (sometimes pellets). Crest. A leopard's head couped *or*, semée of hurts.

**PIERREPONT** (of Holme Pierrepont and Thoresby). Created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark in 1627, and Earl of Kingston in 1628, and further advanced as Marquis of Dorchester in 1643 and again in 1706, and finally as Duke of Kingston, July the 20th, 1715. *Argent*, semée of cinquefoils, *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*. Crest. A fox statant *proper*. Supporters. Two lions *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. Motto. “*Pie repente*.”

**PIERREPONT** (of Holme Pierrepont and Thoresby; derived from the last-mentioned family through the female line. Created Baron Pierrepont and Viscount Newark, July the 23rd, 1796, and advanced to the dignity of Earl Manvers, April the 1st, 1806. Now represented by the Right Hon. Charles Sidney William Herbert Pierrepont, third Earl Manvers). *Argent*, semée of mullets *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*. Crest. A lion rampant *sable*, between two wings erect *argent*. Supporters. Two lions rampant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*. Motto. “*Pie repente*.”

**PIERREPONT**. *Argent*, semée of cinquefoils *gules*, a lion rampant *sable*. Crest. A lion's jambe erased, *sable*, holding in the paw a cinquefoil *gules*.

**PIGOT** (of Radcliffe-upon-Soar). *Azure*, a bend fusily between six martlets *or*.

**PIGOT** (of Thrumpton, and of Weston, in the co. of Derby. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitations of 1614 and 1662). The arms originally borne by the Pigots of Thrumpton were: *Sable*, three pick-axes *or*, headed *argent*; but their descent from the Pigots of Radcliffe-upon-Soar being proved to the satisfaction of Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Norroy King of Arms, they were permitted to use the arms of that family, which were duly registered in the books of the Visitation of 1662.

**PIM** (of Chilwell, and of Long Eaton, in the co. of Derby). At the Herald's Visitation of 1614, Henry Pim, of Chilwell, disclaimed armorial bearings, nevertheless his descendants bore: *Argent*, an annulet *sable*.

**PINCKNEY** (of Mansfield Woodhouse). *Or*, five fusils conjoined in *fesse* *gules*.

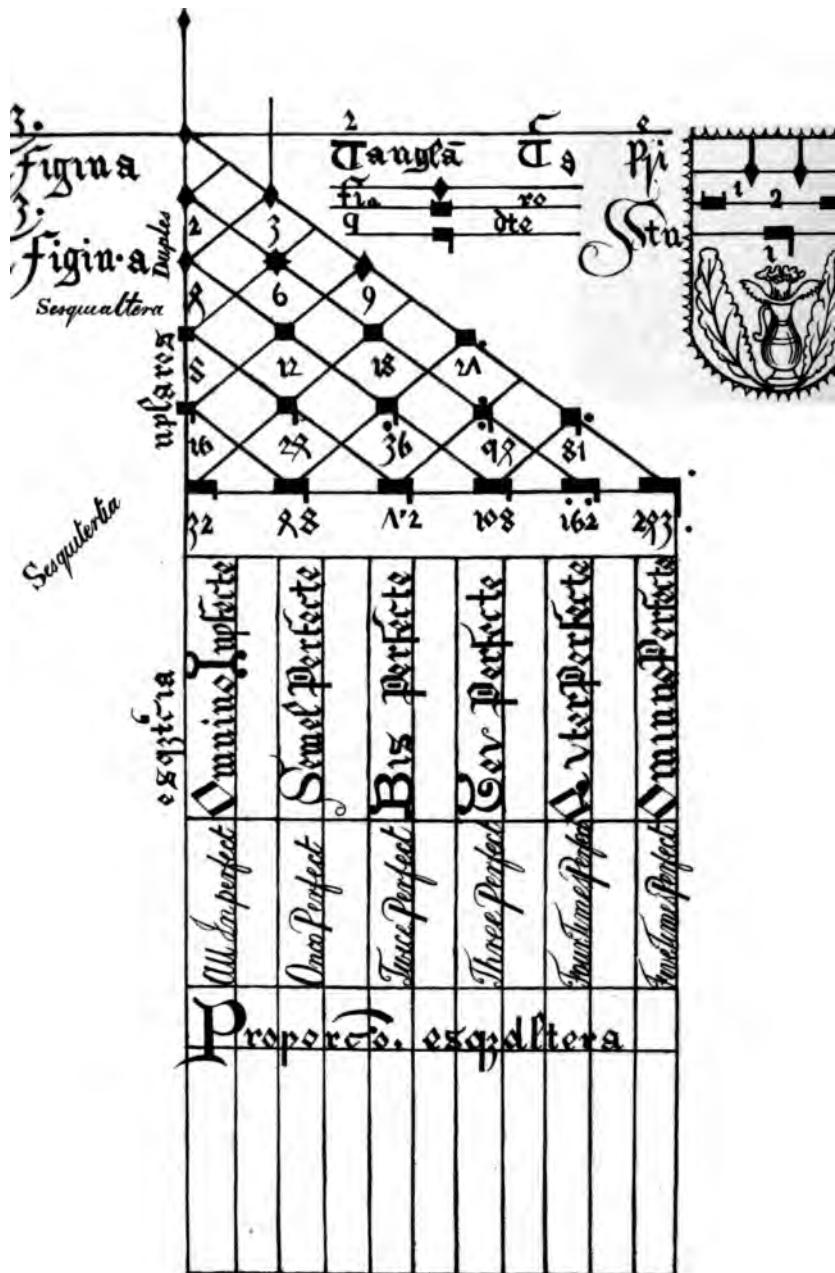
**PLUMPTON**. *Azure*, five fusils conjoined in *fesse* *or*, each charged with an escallop-shell *gules*.

**PLUMPTRE** (of the town of Nottingham, and now of Fredville, in the co. of Kent. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662). *Argent*,

- a chevron between two mullets pierced in chief and an annulet in base *sable*. Crest. A phoenix rising out of flames *proper*. Motto. "Sufficit meurisse."
- POCKLINGTON** (of South Carlton; originally of Pocklington, in the co. of York. As borne by Joseph Pocklington, of South Carlton, Esquire, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1774). *Ermine*, three bends *azure*, on a chief *or* as many martlets *sable*. Crest. A demi-leopard *proper*, holding in the dexter paw a feather *argent*.
- POOLE** (of Annesley; descended, through a younger branch, from the Poole's, of Poole, in the co. of Chester). *Azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, between eight fleurs-de-lys *or*, a crescent for difference. Crest. Out of a ducal coronet *or*, lined *gules*, a gryphon's head *azure*, beaked and eared gold, and charged upon the neck with a crescent for difference.
- POWTRELL** (of Thrumpton, Chilwell, and West Hallam, in the co. of Derby). *Argent*, a fesse between three cinquefoils *gules*. Crest. A hedge-hog *gules*, bristled *or*, collared and chained of the last, the chain reflexed over the back and affixed to a cinquefoil of the first. (This arms appear on the old family pew in the chancel of Attenborough Church, together with the initials I. P. and the date 1621).
- PUSEY** (of Selston). *Gules*, three bars *argent*. Crest. A wild cat passant *argent*.
- RABITT**. *Argent*, a chevron between three rabbits' heads couped *sable*.
- RADCLIFFE** (of Radcliffe-upon-Trent). *Argent*, a chevron vaire *or* and *gules*.
- RAMSDEN** (of Carlton-in-Lindrick; descended, through a younger branch, from the Ramsdens, of Byram, in the co. of York. Now represented by Robert John Ramsden, of Carlton, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Argent*, on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys *sable*, as many rams' heads erased of the first. Crest. An armed arm couped at the elbow and erect *proper*, holding in the hand a fleur-de-lys *sable*.
- RAYNER** (of East Drayton. This family entered their pedigree in the Herald's Visitation of 1662). *Ermine*, on a chief indented *azure*, two estoiles *or*.
- RAYNES** (of Stanford; descended, through a younger branch, from the family of Raynes, or Reynes, of Clifton Reynes, in the co. of Buckingham). Granted to Robert Raynes, of Stanford, principal goldsmith to Queen Mary, in the year 1558. Chequy *or* and *gules*, on a bend *vert*, a leopard's face between two annulets *or*, a canton *ermine* (sometimes charged with a mullet *sable*). Crest. An arm issuant out of clouds *proper*, holding in the hand three roses *or*, stalked and leaved *vert*.
- REMPSTON** (of Rempston and of Bingham). *Argent*, a chevron *sable*, in the dexter chief a mullet pierced of the last.
- RHODES**. *Argent*, a lion passant guardant *gules*, between two acorns in bend *azure*, between two cotises *ermine*. Crest. A cubit arm, holding a branch of oak *vert*, fructed *or*.
- RICHARDS** (of Normanton-upon-Soar). *Argent*. A chevron inverted between two escalloped shells in chief and a cross pattee in base *gules*.
- RICHARDSON**. *Argent*, on a chief *sable*, three lions' heads erased of the field, Crest. A cubit arm erect in armour *proper*, holding in the gauntlet a sword *argent*, bilt and pommel *or*.
- RICKARDS** (of Beeston, and of the town of Nottingham; originally of the co. of Radnor, in South Wales). *Argent*, on a bend *gules*, three garbs *or*. Crest. Out of the battlements of a tower *argent*, a demi-talbot of the last, collared *gules*. Motto. "Este quod esse videris."
- RIGLEY** (of the town of Nottingham. Granted to the late Joseph James Ward Rigley, of that town, Esquire). *Ermine*, a chevron *azure* between two eagles rising in chief *sable*, and a sea-lion in base *proper*; upon a chief *or*, three roses *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*. Crest. A mount *vert*, thereon a sea-lion sejant *proper*, the forefin supporting an antique shield *or*, charged with a rose *gules*, barbed and seeded *proper*.
- ROBERTSON** (of Widmerpool. Now represented by Major James Coke Robertson, of Widmerpool, a Justice of the Peace for the co. of Nottingham). *Gules*, three wolves' heads erased *argent*. Crest. A cubit arm, supporting an Imperial crown all *proper*. Motto. "Virtutis gloria merces."
- ROBINSON** (of Whatton). *Vert*, on a chevron between three bucks trippant *or*, as many trefoils slipped *gules*, a crescent for difference.
- ROBY**. *Or*, a buck trippant *proper*.
- ROGERS** (of Everton, and subsequently of Nettlethorpe, in the co. of York). *Sable*, three chevrons between as many roses trippant *argent*.

(To be continued.)





AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT MUSIC USED IN THE  
PARISH CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.—COL-  
LECTED FROM A RARE MANUSCRIPT, ETC.

BY WILLIAM WINTERS, F. R. HIST. SOC.

(Continued from page 134.)

THE accompanying plate (vi.) is a fac-simile of the commencement of folio 117, *i.e.*, "Her beginneth Tretises diurse of Musical Proportions of theire naturis and denominations, fferst in englisch and than in latyne.

"Now passid al maner sightis of descant & with hem wel replesshid, that natal appetide not saturate sufficienli, but feruentli desirilte no musical conclusions as now in special of Proporcions & of them to have plein informacion, of the whech aftir myn understanding ye shal have opin declaracion." The author of this tract signs his name on fol. 122b "CHILSTON," of whom nothing more is known. Probably Wylde transcribed the whole or part of this tract from one previously written by a person named Chilstion. Dr. Burney remarks respecting the characters used in this tract, that "Cicero, in writing upon philosophy in his own language was obliged to retain Greek terms; so our author, who appears to have been the first that had attempted to explain the philosophy of sound in English, uses a similar expedient. 'But for as moche as the namys of hem (proportions) be more convenientli and compendusli sette in Latin than in Englishe, therfor the namys of hem shal stonde stille in Latin, and as breueli as I can declare the naturis of hem in English.' If allowance be made for the antiquity of the language, the author's definitions are very clear, and such as would be intelligible to persons wholly ignorant of mathematics; and in explaining the difference between geometrical, arithmetical, and harmonical proportions, he would perhaps convey more science to an ignorant reader, from the language in which he expresses himself being less learned and technical, than that of more modern writers." The last treatise in this MS. is in Latin, being a continuation of an addition to the preceding tract on musical tones, &c. Sir John Hawkins has inserted nearly the whole of the latter part of this MS. in Vol. II. of "History of Music," and his remarks on the ancient volume entire are extremely valuable, a few of which may add some weight to this paper.

"Of the manuscript of Waltham Holy Cross it is to be remarked, that it appears to be a collection of Wylde's making, and that there is reason to believe that the first treatise, consisting of two parts, the one on Manual and the other on Tonale Music, was composed by Wylde himself. In the latter of these we meet with the term Double Cantus, and an example thereof in the margin, by which is to be understood a cantus of two parts.

"Wylde's tract comprehends the precepts of practical music, and may be considered as a compendium of that kind of knowledge which was necessary to qualify an ecclesiastic in that very essential part of

his function, the performance of choral service. His relation of the combat between b square and b round, though it seems to have been but a drawn battle, can no more be read with serious countenance than his learned argument tending to prove the resemblance of Leah and Rachel to the tone and semitone, and the sons of Jacob were produced in much the same manner as the musical consonances

" Of the Treatise *De octo Tonis* nothing requires to be said, save that it contains a very imperfect state of that fanciful doctrine touching the Music of the Spheres, which very few of the many authors that mention it believe a word about it. As to the offering of the Monk of Sherborne, notwithstanding his having received it of St. Mary Magdalen, it appears to have been a present hardly worth his acceptance.

" The Treatise *De Origine et Effectu Musice*, is remarkable for a certain simplicity of style and sentiment, corresponding exactly with the ignorance of the age in which it may be supposed to have been written. Indeed, it would be difficult to produce stronger evidence of monkish ignorance, at least in history, than is contained in this tract, where the author, confounding profane with sacred history, relates that Thubal kept a smith's shop, and that Pythagorus adjusted the consonances by the sound of his hammers. The two pillars which he speaks of are mentioned by various authors, and Josephus in particular, who says that one of them was remaining in his time ; but no one, except this author, has ventured to assert that the precepts of music were engraven on either of them. His want of accuracy in the chronology of his history would incline an attentive reader to think that Cyrus, King of the Assyrians, lived within a few years after the deluge ; and as to King Enchiridias, he has neither told us when he reigned, nor whether his kingdom was on earth or in the moon. Notwithstanding all these evidences of gross ignorance, he seems entitled to credit when he relates facts of a more recent date, to the knowledge of which he may be supposed to have arrived by authentic tradition ; and among these may be reckoned that contained in the verses at the conclusion of the third chapter of his treatise, which give to England the honour of having produced Johannes de Muris, the greatest musician of his time.

" But besides this relation, which gives credit to the testimony of Bishop Tanner and other writers who assert also that De Muris was a native of England, this tract furnishes the means of ascertaining, to a tolerable degree of certainty, the time when every line in the manuscript of Waltham Holy Cross was written ; at least it has fixed a certain year, before which the manuscript cannot be supposed to have existed ; nay, it goes farther, and demonstrates that this, namely, the Treatise *De Origine et Effectu Musice*, was composed after the year 1451. The proof of this assertion is as follows :—towards the end of the first chapter, and several other places, the author cites a tract entitled *De Quatuor Principalium*, which, by the way, is frequently referred to by Morley in the annotations on his Introduction. This treatise, which is now in the Bodleian Library, is inscribed to an old author named Thomas De Tewksbury, a Franciscan Friar of

RELIQUARY VOL XVI



*Siber Sanc*

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Bristol, who lived about the year 1888. But Bishop Tanner has shown this to be an error, and that the tract, the proper title whereof is *Quatuor Principalia Artis Musicæ*, was written by Johannes Hamboys, Doctor of Music, in the year 1451.

"The Tract entitled *Distinctio inter Colores Musicales et Armorum Heroum*, is a work of some curiosity, not so much on account of its merit, for it has not the least pretence to any, but its absurdity; for the author attempts to establish an analogy between music, the principles whereof are interwoven in the very constitution of nature, and those of heraldry, which are arbitrary, and can scarcely be said to have any foundation at all; this may in some measure be accounted for from the high estimation in which the science of Coat Armour, as it is called, was formerly held. Most of the authors who have formerly written on it, as namely, Juliana Barnes, Sir John Ferne, Leigh, Boswell, and others, term it a divine and heavenly knowledge; but the wiser moderns regard it as a study of very little importance to the welfare of mankind in general. Morley had seen this notable work, and has given his sentiments of heraldical, or rather, as he terms it, alchemical music, in the annotations on the first part of his Introduction.

"The Treatise entitled *Regule Magistri Johannes De Muris* can hardly be perused without a wish that the author had given some intimation touching the work from which these rules are extracted; not that there is any reason to doubt their authenticity, but that the world might be in possession of some better evidence than tradition, that he was the author of that improvement in music which is so generally ascribed to him. The treatise of the accords by Lionel Power, as it contains the rudiments of extempore descant, must be deemed a great curiosity, were it only because it is an undeniable evidence of the existence of such a practice; but it is valuable in other respects, it is a kind of musical syntax, and contains the laws of harmonical combinations adapted to the state of music, perhaps as far back as the time of Henry IV. There are no other memorials of this author than the catalogue of musicians at the end of Morley's Introduction, in which only his Christian and surname occur.

"As to Chilston, he seems to have been the author of three distinct treatises; the first on Descant, the second on Faburden, and the third on the Proportions. The precepts of Descant, although the practice is now become antiquated, so far as they are consistent with the laws of harmony, and the rules of an orderly modulation, are of general use, since they are applicable, as well to the most studied compositions as to the extempore practice; and, accordingly, we see them exemplified in many instances, particularly in the works of Tallis, Bird, Bull, and others, in a book published in 1591, entitled 'Divers and Sundrie Ways of two Parts in one, to the number of fortie, upon one Playn-song, by John Farmer.' As to Faburden, a species of descant mentioned by Chilston, and which seems not to fall within any of the above rules, Morley thus explains it—'It is also to be understood, that when men did sing upon their plain songs, he who sung the ground would sing in a sixth under the true pitche,

and sometimes would breake some notes in division, which they did for the more formall comming to their closes ; but every close (by the close in this place you must understand the note which served for the last syllable of every verse in their hymnes) he must sing in that tune as it standeth, or then in the eighth below. And this kind of singing was called in Italy Falso Bordone, and in England Faburden.\*

"The Treatise of Musical Proportions is a very learned work ; and as it is a summary of those principles on which the treatise De Musica of Boetius is founded, and affords the means of judging of the nature of the ancient arithmetic, so different from that of modern times, it merits to be read with great attention.

"The Cotton manuscript and that of Waltham Holy Cross, which seems to contain all of music that can be supposed to have been known at the time of writing them, make but a very inconsiderable part of those which appear to have been written between the time of Guido and the invention of printing ; and innumerable are those who, in the printed accounts of ancient English writers in particular, are said to have written on various branches of the science. That the greater number of these authors were monks is not to be wondered at, for not only their profession obliged them to the practice of music, but their sequestered manner of life gave them leisure and opportunities of studying it to a greater advantage."—*Vide Hawkins' History of Music.*

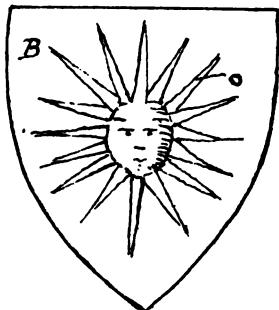
The choristers of the ancient church of Waltham in the middle age appear to have been quite equal to those of other Abbeys in musical proficiency, notwithstanding what the writer under the name of St. Bernard has said *ante*. In Wylde's time, and up to the brighter days of the Reformation, the "chaplenes and clerkes" serving in the church greatly assisted in the service of song ; as we have before observed, they were required to be "shewinge in descant clear voyced, well relished and pronouncynge, and suffytente in organes playing." The instrument used by Wylde, and later musicians in the church of Waltham, was probably a kind of portable organ called the Regal, or Regale ; Hopkins says that "musical writers have not explained the nature of the *Regal*, which was evidently to give out and sustain the melody of the plain-song." Mr. Carter describes the Regal as "having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys." The early monastic organs or regals were very small, and those used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were similar to the one represented in the accompanying engraving. (See Lucinius's *Musurgia, seu Praxis Musicæ*, 1536). An instrument "with broad keys" was used very early in the continental churches, a description of which will be found in the "*Theorica Musica*," published in Milan in 1492. The Regal was used in Germany till a very recent period.

(*To be continued.*)

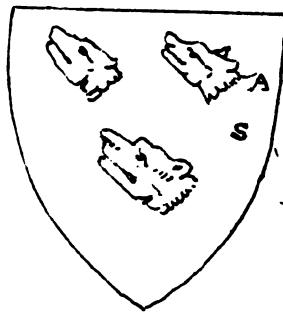
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\* Brossard says that "Faburden" is the burden or ground bass of a song not framed according to the rules of harmony, but preserving the same order of motion as the upper part, &c.





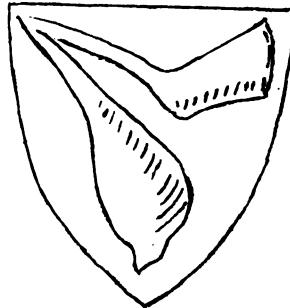
f. 90.8.



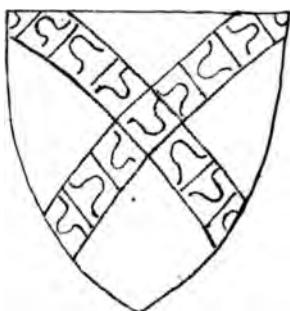
f. 91.18.



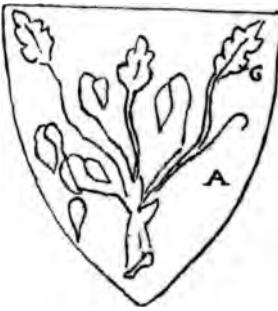
f. 91.18.



f. 95.9.



f. 96.2.



f. 95.18.

## THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

(Continued from page 140.)

## REFERENCES.

- A. Copy in trick, taken in 1563, by Ralph Brooksmouth, *alias Brooke*.
- B. Copy in trick among Vincent's collections, College of Arms.
- C. Copy in blazon, taken *circa* 1590, by James Strangman.
- D. Fragment of a copy in trick, in Harleian MS. No. 6589.
- E. Extracts in blazon, included in a collection made *temp.* Edward IV.

## ROLLS OF ARMS CITED IN THE TEXT OF THE ROLL OR IN THE NOTES WHICH FOLLOW.

Glover's Roll (in blazon) *i.e.* copy made in 1586 by Robert Glover of a Roll *temp.* Hen. III.—Published by Sir Harris Nicolas, 1829.  
 Walford's Roll (in blazon) *i.e.* copy made in 1606 (?) by Nicholas Charles of a Roll *temp.* Edw. I.—Published in the "Archæologia," vol. 39.  
 "Charles" Roll (in colours) *i.e.* copy made in the 15th century of a Roll *temp.* Edw. I.—Published in the "Archæologia," vol. 39.  
 "St. George" Roll (in trick) *i.e.* copies made in 1607 by Nicholas Charles (Harleian MS. No. 6589) and about same year by.....(Harleian MS. No. 6137) of a Roll *temp.* Edw. I.—Published in the "Archæologia," vol. 39.  
 "Camden" Roll (in trick) *i.e.* copy made about 1607 by.....of a Roll *temp.* Edw. I.—Harleian MS. No. 6137, not published.  
 "Segar" Roll (in trick) *i.e.* copy made about 1607 by.....of a Roll *temp.* Edw. I.—Harleian MS. No. 6137, not published.  
 "Parliamentary" Roll (in blazon) *i.e.* original Roll *temp.* Edw. II. (Cottonian MS. Caligula A. XVIII.)—Published by Sir Harris Nicolas, 1828.

## THE ROLL,

*Which is entitled "A very good Rovle of Kentish Arms and som others"*  
*(this in another hand ?)*

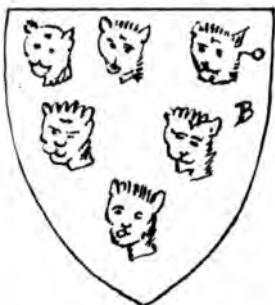
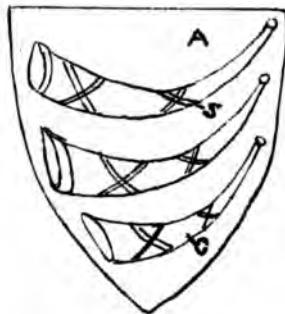
All those persons which have a dagger before their names there is every reason to believe to have been connected wholly, principally, or partly, with the county of Kent. The presence of two daggers implies that the surname only has been found to be common to that county.

- fo. 89<sup>b</sup> 13 †Richard fiz le rey—Gules, two lions passant gardant or.
- 14 †William de Sai.—Quarterly or and gules.
- 15 †Rob't de Creueq'r.—Or, a cross voided gules.
- 16 †Willeme de Leiborne.—[Azure, six lions rampant argent A, B, the lions or, C].
- 17 †Rog' de Leiborne.—Azure, six lions rampant argent (*Argent*, six lions rampant *sable*\* C).
- 18 †Estephen de Pemester.—Gules, a cross argent.
- 19 †Rob't de [Caunvile, B].—[Azure, three lions passant ..... B].
- 20 †Rauf de Normanvile.—Gules, a fess between two bars gemelles argent.
- 90—1 †Rob't de Secu *i.e.* for Setu..... (Sevans, B. Setvans, C).—[Azure, three corn-fans or, B. Azure, ..... C].
- 2 †Rauf de Sandwiz.—Azure, a chief (drawn as party per fess) indented, of four indents, or (the chief argent, C).
- 8 †Rog' de northwode.—Ermine, a cross engrailed [gules, A, C].
- 4 †Jon de Cobeham.—Gules, a chevron or, on dexter side of which a lion rampant..... as if to suggest three lions rampant sable (the chevron plain, A, three fleurs-de-lis azure on the chevron, B, three lions rampant sable on the chevron C).
- 5 †Jon de Sanduiz.—Argent, a chief indented, of five indents, azure.
- 6 †Bertr'm de Criel.—Or, two chevrons and a quarter gules.
- 7 †Henri de Cobeham.—Gules, a cross between twelve fleurs-de-lis argent (the fleurs-de-lis or, C).

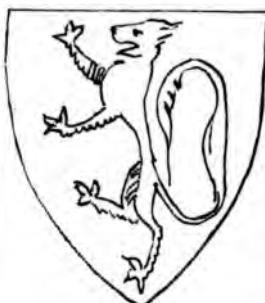
\* Names or blazon given in italics indicates that the editors have either grave suspicions of the accuracy of same, or are prepared to altogether reject them.

- 8 Thomas de Eldeham.—Azure, the sun in his glory or (sixteen rays).  
 9 †Walt' (William, A) de Berblinge.—Argent, three fleurs-de-lis sable.  
 10 †Rauf de Sein Leger.— Azure, a fret argent, and chief or.  
 11 †Rauf de Badelesmere.—Ermine, a fess between two bars gemelles gules.  
 12 †Roger de Sirelande.—Azure, five (of six) lions rampant argent, and a quarter ermine.  
 13 †Goncelin Badelesmere.—Argent, a fess between two bars gemelles gules.  
 14 †Nicole Abelin.—Or, on a cross sable, five eagles displayed argent.  
 15 ... .....a fess.....between two bars gemelles.....  
 16 †Rauf de Eslinge.—Azure, a bend gules between two cotises and six boars' heads couped in bend or (the heads not in bend, A).  
 17 †Rob't de Champanie.—Argent, three bars wavy gules.  
 18 †Warois de Valoynes.—Gules, frettée of six pieces [or, C, but the "Camden" Roll has ermine].  
 19 †Will' de Valoignes.—Or, three pales wavy gules.  
 20 †Stefne de Cosintone.—[Azure, A, C,] crusilly and three cinquefoils, pierced, [the cinquefoile or, but no crosslets, A, C].  
 90<sup>b</sup> 1 †Rauf de Otringdene.—Ermine, a cross voided [gules A, C].  
 2 †Will' de Orlanstone.—Or, two chevrons gules, and on a quarter of second a lion rampant of the field. (*sic* C also, but the lion argent in A).  
 3 †Symon de Crey.—Gules, a cross engrailed or, and in dexter chief an eagle displayed.....(no eagle A, B, C).  
 4 †Will' de Faukeham.—Argent, a fess between three annulets gules.  
 5 †Nicole de Hanlo.—Or, two chevrons gules, and on a quarter of second a crescent argent.  
 6 Will' le genne.—Argent, three lions rampant sable.  
 7 †Will' de Heure.—Gules, a cross argent, and label of five points azure.  
 8 Jon de Borne.—Ermine, on a bend azure three lions rampant or.  
 9 †Will' de Detting.—Sable, six lions rampant argent.  
 10 †Henry de Apulderfeild.—Ermine, a bend gules.  
 11 †Rauf Perot.—Per pale azure and or a chief dancettée, of three indentas, counterchanged (Quarterly per fess dancettée or and azure, A. Quarterly per fess indented or and azure, C).  
 12 †Hen. le fiz Apulder field.—Ermine, a bend vair\* gules and or (the vair or and gules, C).  
 13 Jon de Rokelle (Rokesle C).—Or (azure C), a fess gules between six lions rampant argent (Papworth cites, p. 700, from A—"Argent, a fess gules.")  
 14 †Rauf Haket.—Sable, crusilly and three sea-bream or hake-fish hauriant 2 and 1 (in fess, A) argent.  
 15 †Rob't de Hardres.—Ermine, a lion rampant gules, debruised by a chevron or.  
 16 †Stephen de Bocton.—Azure, on a chief indented dancettée, of four indentas, or, three torteaux.  
 17 †Nicole Peson.—Ermine, a fess azure (*sic* A also, but C has three lions rampant argent on the fess).  
 18 †Will' de Apeldrefeud.—Argent (or, A) on a fess gules three lozenges conjoined vair.  
 19 †Rob't de Scotto.—Ermine, on a cross gules five martlets or (*sic* C also, but no martlets in A or B).  
 20 †Wat' de Gosehale.—Or, on a hurt a cinquefoil, pierced, [of the field A, B], and on a chief indented dancettée per long, of four indentas, azure, two roundles .....(bezants, A ; bezants, each charged a cinquefoil, pierced, azure, B).  
 91—1 †Peres de Huntingfeild.—Quarterly or and gules, a label of five points sable, each point charged three plates.  
 2 †Bertram Tancre.—Azure, two bends argent.  
 3 Lorenz de St Michel.—[Gules A, C,] a cross [or A ; argent C], frettée [azure A ; sable C].  
 4 †Bertelmeu de Watreingberi.—Argent, six lions rampant sable.  
 5 †Roger de Tilmanston.—[Gules A, C,] six lions rampant ermine.  
 6 †Stefne Sodan.—Azure, three (so also A, but two C), bends argent.  
 7 †Ancel de Gise.—Lozengy vair and gules, a quarter or.  
 8 †Jon de Bikenore.—Or (argent C), on a chief azure three lions rampant argent crowned of the field (crowns not mentioned, C).  
 9 †Allisander de Chene.—Quarterly or and gules, a label of five points azure.

\* The vair throughout this Roll is of the ancient and authentic form known as "vair nebully."

fo 91<sup>b</sup>.2.

fo 97.10.

fo 95<sup>b</sup>.7.

Camden Roll,



Matt: Paris.



Cott. Mes.



- 10 †Jon de Pecham.—Azure, six annulets or.  
 11 †Will' de Mer wre.—Argent, a chevron gules between ten crosses potent sable (the crusilly simple A, C).  
 12 †Eymeri de Lucy.—Azure, crusilly and three lucies (i.e. pike) hauriant 2 and 1 or.  
 13 Ric fiz Dering.—(†Nicholas de Criell. A, vide Papworth, p. 700, and B; Nic' de Crioll, C). Or, a saltire sable.\* (Per fess or and gules A, C; the same with three annulets counterchanged E, which seems to be correct, the annulets having been yet present *temp. Edw. IV.*, when those extracts would appear to have been made, and the coat most probably an adaptation from that of Auberville, whose heiress Criol married; B has gules a chief or).  
 14 †Tho de Marines.—Or, a cross engrailed gules.  
 15 †Henry de Malmains.—Gules, three dexter (sinister A, C) hands erected argent (or, A, C)\*\* 2 and 1.  
 16 †Will' Monchensi.—Or, three escutcheons barry of six vair and gules (the barry of seven pieces, A; the escutcheons vair, C).  
 17 †Richard Martel.—Or, three hammers with claws gules.

\* This name and coat, be it observed, are entirely unknown to all the other authorities, and are manifest impositions, they having undoubtedly been inserted over the coat and name of Criol, which is given in this place in both B and C, and Mr. Papworth also cites the same from the Oxford copy. The Harleian 6187 version, which is the only one that the fabricated coat occurs in (as it is likewise the latest copy of the Roll known to us), appears to have been inserted in the volume of which it forms a component part subsequently to the completion of the earlier portion. The hand-writing in the transcripts of Rolls preceding it, which constitute that first part of the MS., and which we take to be of earlier composition, if not by some twenty years or so, we have been assured by one we consider competent to form an opinion, bears a close resemblance to that of Sampson Lennard (compare, too, the writing in the copies of the "Segar" and "Camden" Rolls in this MS. with that in the tricked version of "Jenyns' Booke," Brit. Mus. Addit. MS. No. 12,224). It appears to us, therefore, that the false coat must have been substituted for that of Criol soon after the Roll got into the possession of the Dering family, for a Mr. Knevett owned it about 1590, and the earlier portion of the Harleian MS. No. 6187 was made, if not at a coeval period, at least shortly after the compilation of Harleian MS. 6589 by Nich. Charles in 1606 and 7. We may congratulate ourselves on having early and trustworthy sources from which we have been enabled to restore the expunged coat to its original and usurped position. Unfortunately such wilful falsifications were thought little of in those days, but they do incalculable mischief. The occurrence of the same coat (Or, a saltire sable) in the "St. George" Roll (Harleian MS. No. 6187, fo. 83, space 20) as that of Peter Dering (according to tradition son of the Richard inserted in our Roll) has always appeared to us to be of very doubtful authenticity, and the above disclosure tends to still further disparage it in our estimation. With reference to the question of its authenticity, it should be observed that John Philipot in his "Church Notes of Kent" (Harleian MS. No. 8917, fo. 81), styles the coat that of Pluckley; and the probability seems to be that it was adopted by the Derings after the marriage of John Dering (ob. 1425) with the co-heiress of Haut, which family had married the heiress of Surrenden, as that family had also married the heiress of Pluckley. So that, if Philipot be correct, its earliest use as a Dering ensign could hardly have been anterior to the reign of Henry VI.

\*\* It will be as well here to draw attention to the frequent instances where, while C renders certain tinctures or, our authority and the others give argent. From this circumstance it is very evident that there was, as regards them, little or no tincture to go by in the original Roll; and, indeed, with respect to these two particular colours, it would appear that in early Rolls of arms, generally, the body colour intended to denote or, was scarcely more than a faint yellowish, or sometimes flesh-colour tint. For even with an original Roll before us, it is often extremely difficult to discriminate between a field argent that has been stained, either accidentally or by reason of age, and one which was intended for or. Mr. Spencer Perceval touched upon this circumstance when editing the "Charles" and St. George" Rolls; and we cannot do better by way of illustration, we think, than by referring our readers to two original Rolls in the National Collection, viz., Additional Manuscripts, No. 29505, *temp. Hen. IV.* ! and No. 29502, *temp. Hen. VI.* ? The first of these on examination will demonstrate too the difficulty, owing to the action of age, in deciding between the tinctures azure and vert. In the particular instance which has called forth this note, the suggestion of the authorities A and C is clearly ill advised, for in the Malmains coat the charge was really argent, as appears from various other sources.

- 18 †Rauf de Leueland.—Sable, three bears'! (bears', A; lucyes', C) heads couped in bend argent, 2 and 1.  
 19 †Will' Peyfrer.—Argent, six fleurs-de-lis sable (so also in C, but Papworth gives the fleurs-de-lis azure from A).  
 20 †Roger de Romenal.—Or two chevrons gules, and on a quarter of the second three leopards' (cat of the mountains', E) heads couped at the neck or, 2 and 1.  
 91<sup>b</sup> 1 †Aleyd de Tuitham.—Argent, three cinquefoils, pierced, sable.  
 2 †Ivon de Sillingheld.—Azure, six leopards' (cat of the mountains', E) heads, couped at the neck, 3, 2, and 1, or.  
 3 †Rob't de Hugham.—Argent (or, C), five chevrons sable.  
 4 †Tho. de Sandurs.—Or, on a chief azure, three lions rampant argent (so also C, but A has the chief gules, and lions of the field).  
 5 †Rauf Sauage.—Ermine, on a chief azure, three lions rampant argent.  
 6 Nicole le Gras.—Azure, three lions rampant or, and a chief argent.  
 7 †Nicole de Ore.—Argent, a cross gules, frettée or (frettée sable, A; the cross gules simply, C), between four birds ("black byrds," C) sable (azure A, according to Papworth).  
 8 †Bertholmeu de Morston.—Argent, on a chief gules three birds (martlets, C) or.  
 9 †Hamon de Gattone.—Chequy of 6×5, azure and argent (the chequy argent and azure A, C).  
 10 Rob't de Ufford.—Sable, a cross engrailed or.  
 11 .....—..... a cross engrailed .....  
 12 Warin de Bassingborne.—Gyronny of twelve (sic C, but sixteen A) pieces, azure (gules A) and or (or and azure, C).  
 14 Alain Plokenet.—Ermine, a bend sinister lozengy gules (the bend, of five lozenges conjoined, A, fusilly, C).  
 15 Baudewin Wake.—Or, two bars gules, and in chief three torteaux.  
 16 Peres de Muntfort.—Or, four bends sinister azure (bendy or and azure, C).  
 \*17 W<sup>m</sup> de Vessi.—Or, a cross sable, and label of five points gules (no label, C).  
 18 Jo le fiz Alain.—Gules, a lion rampant or.  
 19 W<sup>m</sup> de Breuwe.—Azure, crusilly and a lion rampant or.  
 †13 [Robert Agilon, A, B, C].—[Gules A, B, C] a fleur-de-lis [argent A, B, C].  
 20 Will' Bardolf.—Azure, three cinquefoils, pierced, or.  
 92—1 Will' Marmion.—Vair, a fess gules.  
 2 Henri Tregosse.—Azure, two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant (passant gardant, B) or.  
 3 Johan de St Jon.—Argent, on a chief gules two mullets, pierced, or.  
 4 Jon de Boun.—Or, a cross azure.  
 5 Henri de Percy.—Azure, five fusils conjoined in fess or.  
 6 Henri Heuse.—Ermine, three bars gules.  
 7 Richard de Merteuile (Mandeville, A; Maundevill, C).—Azure, frettée of six pieces or.  
 8 Jon de Camois.—Or, on a chief gules two plates.  
 9 Rob't de Porpoune (Perpount, A, C).—Azure, a chief chequy, of 4×2, gules and or (the chequy or and gules, A, C).  
 10 Symon de Porpoune (Perpount, C).—Chequy, of 4×4, gules and or, a chief azure (the chequy or and gules, C).  
 11 Will' de Moundelz (Walter de Muttans, A; Muttans, B; W<sup>m</sup> de Mu'tteans', C; W<sup>m</sup> de M<sup>t</sup>tans, D).—Argent, a bend sable.  
 12 Will' de Echingham.—Azure, frettée of six pieces argent.  
 13 Richard Waleys.—Gules, a fess ermine.  
 14 Jon de Percy.—Sable, five fusils conjoined in fess argent.  
 15 Roger la Ware.—Gules, crusilly and a lion rampant argent (no crosslets, D).

(To be continued.)

\* Beside this entry in the margin in B and C the word "Essex" which might be taken to imply that the entries referring to Kent were now ended, and that William de Vesci and the persons who immediately follow him belonged to Essex; but from the fact of several undoubtedly Kent proprietors appearing subsequently thereto, we may take it that the occurrence of the word in the margin is simply explanatory of the circumstance that William de Vesci was an Essex man.

† Two slipped trefoils in the MS. indicate that the coat stood in this place in the Roll, and the reinstation brings this version into unison with the others.

## Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

### THE CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE.\*

WE heartily congratulate Mr. J. Charles Cox upon the attractive and valuable volume he has just produced under the above title—a volume that bears *internal* evidence of untiring and industrious research, and love for the subject, and *external* evidence of care and good taste in its production. It is long since so beautiful and so interesting a volume was added to the literature of the county of Derby, and therefore, with our deep and innate love for everything connected with that county, it is one we cordially and warmly welcome. It is the first of a series of volumes devoted to the Churches of Derbyshire, and within itself comprises those included in the Hundred of Scarsdale; the succeeding volumes being intended to embrace those of the other Hundreds in regular succession. The churches and chapels described in this volume are—Alfreton, Riddings, Ashover, Dethick, Lea, Barlborough, Barlow, Beauchief Abbey, Beighton, Blackwell, Bolsover, Brampton, Chesterfield, Brimington, Newbold, Temple Normanton, Walton, Clown, Dronfield, Holmesfield, Dore, Eckington, Elmton, Hault Hucknall, Heath, Killamarsh, Langwith, Morton, Brackenfield, South Normanton, Norton, Pinxton, Pleasley, Shirebrook, Scarcliffe, Shirland, Staveley, Sutton-in-the-Dale, Duckmanton, Tibshelf, Whitwell, Stetley, Whittington, North Wingfield, South Wingfield, Liubery, and Wingerworth. Of each of these, careful historical and descriptive notices are given, and in each case much information collected together from every available source, is embodied in the narrative. Mr. Cox has brought to bear on his work a commendable perseverance, an aptitude for “digging” among musty records and bringing their treasures to light, and a skill in arrangement which but few writers possess; and to these qualifications he adds that of an educated mind, and a more than usually enlightened understanding. The result is that his volume, although certainly far from free from faults, is one that *he* may look upon with pride, and the *public* with favour.

It is not our intention in the very brief notice for which alone we can now find room, to go through the contents of the volume *seriatim*, or even to pick out here and there a special description of a church for criticism; all we desire to do is to speak of Mr. Cox's book in general terms, so as to send our readers to the work itself. In doing so we beg, emphatically, to impress upon its readers the importance of a careful perusal of Mr. Cox's admirable “Introduction,” for in it a vast deal of useful information is stored. Of the aim and scope of his work he thus briefly speaks, “It has been my aim to gather together, in a condensed and available form, all that relates to the early history of the ancient churches and chapries of the county, excluding as rigidly as possible that which had no immediate bearing on the subject. It was found necessary in many cases, not only for the elucidation of arms and monuments, but also in connection with the history of the advowsons, to pay some little attention to the manorial records of the different parishes. In these cases, although the published volumes of Pilkington and Davies, of Lysons and Glover (together with numerous other works incidental to the history of the county) were always consulted, yet no statement has been accepted simply on their authority, but the basis of their assertions has been sought out, to be verified or corrected, and numerous fresh particulars have been brought to light which had escaped their observation. For this purpose the very extensive series of publications, issued by the Record Commission, commencing in the year 1800, has been thoroughly searched. These cumbersome publications, especially the earlier ones, are usually only to be found in public libraries, but, whilst writing these pages, I was fortunate enough to be able to secure a nearly complete series that had belonged to the Master of the Rolls (Lord Romilly), which are the more valuable from corrections made, I believe, by his lordship's hand. I have thus been enabled to make a much freer and complete use of these returns than would otherwise have been possible. The transcripts and abstracts of the Close, Patent, Fine, Pipe, Charter, Quo Warranto, and Hundred Rolls, as well as the Testa de Nevill, have been diligently examined, but information has been more especially obtained from” the *Inquisitiones Post Mortem*, or Escheats, commencing in the early part of the reign of Henry III., and the *Inquisitiones ad Quod Damnum*, commencing in the first year of Edward II. Also from the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV., the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII., and inventories of Church Goods, and accounts of Guilds and Chantryies of the time of the Reformation, as well as the later Parliamentary Survey of 1650. Except in some few instances, Mr. Cox confines his notices of monuments and the like to a pre-Reformation period. This, although convenient for keeping down the bulk of the book to a moderate size, is a highly inconvenient and objectionable one in an historical, genealogical, or topographical light. The reader loses one half at least of the interesting—and often most interesting—matter relating to a church by this means, and makes the book but of one half the value it otherwise

would have been. It would have increased the bulk of the volume very considerably to have included copies of later monumental inscriptions, but in the same ratio it would have increased its interest and value. Still, we can quite see, and fully appreciate Mr. Cox's motive in thus "drawing the line," and we thank him heartily for the vast amount of historical matter he has presented to us. Modern churches, too, appear to be excluded, and this we think (in a work called "the Churches of Derbyshire") a pity; a few words of record of each would have been advisable.

We have said that the work is not free from faults, but we qualify that remark by asking what book is? It is true that in some places the architectural descriptions may not be strictly accurate; that the notices of heraldic remains here and there may be open to correction; and that the campanology is faulty; but in spite of these the book is a good and valuable one, and is an important addition to county literature. It deserves, and ought to have, a place in every public and private library both in and out of the county, and we earnestly trust Mr. Cox's undertaking may meet the full measure of support from every Derbyshire man, and every ecclesiologist, that it so richly deserves.

We must not omit to add that the volume is beautifully printed, and that its style of issue does vast credit to every one concerned in its preparation. It is illustrated by a number of heliotype plates, printed from negatives taken specially for the purpose by Mr. Keeue, and printed under the personal superintendence of Capt. Abney, whose name as one of the luminaries of photographic art is so well known; and by carefully etched plates of details. We repeat, in closing, that thanks are eminently due to Mr. Cox for having given to the world so much wanted and so admirable a volume, and to the publishers, Messrs. Palmer and Edmunds, for the excellent manner in which they have issued it. We shall look with intense interest for the publication of the succeeding volumes, and heartily wish Mr. Cox "God speed" in his undertaking.

\* *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire.* By J. CHARLES COX. Vol. I. the Hundred of Scarsdale. Chesterfield: Palmer and Edmunds. London and Derby: Bemrose and Sons. 1 vol. royal 8vo., pp. 496, 1875. Illustrated.

#### LAPIDARIUM SEPTENTRIONALE.\*

By the issue of Part V., containing the index and an appendix, this important work, commenced some years ago, is now completed. It is an illustrated catalogue of the various Roman inscribed stones, &c., found in the four counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, including the line of the great wall (built, as inscriptions now prove, by the Emperor Hadrian and not by Severus, as was for a long time believed) which crosses the North of England from Wallsend, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Bowness on the Solway Frith, a distance of nearly eighty miles. Immense quantities of antiquities have been found in the ruins of the forts built every few miles along its route, and in those of the supporting Roman stations in the above-named four counties. It is such of these as are inscribed which the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. (who has acted as editor, under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne), has brought together, and, with the exception of some which are lost, has engraved in the work before us. A little new life seems to have been infused into the Northumbrian antiquaries by the publication of the work. Its great value consists in the above-named engravings, which are nearly a thousand in number, and embrace every variety of article, chiefly inscribed stones, but also articles of bronze, silver, and gold, as well as sculptures. The engravings are executed in a faultless manner, and the same may be said both of the printing, of the illustrations, and text; and should any of the objects hereafter be lost, the engravings will well supply their place.

From the contents, a vast amount of fresh information has been gained by the antiquarian world, and fresh light has been thrown upon many inscriptions the reading of which was previously doubtful. We find here every variety of inscription—altars to Jupiter, Mars, Apollo, Hercules, Neptune, Mercury, Minerva, Diana, Bellona, and all the principal deities of the Roman Pantheon, with the Syrian Astarte, and the Egyptian Serapis, beside numbers of apparently British deities, whose names have been Latinised, such as Belatucader, Cocidius, Antenociticus, Vanauntis, Mogon, Latis, &c.; while dedications are frequent to the woodland god Silvanus, to Fortune, to Victory, to the goddess mothers (*Deae Matres*), to the divinity of the Emperor, to the Genius of the place, to the Genius of the Standards, and to "Eternal Home." Tombstones are also plentiful, and some of them contain most touching allusions; but all are heathen, not one Christian inscription has been found. Three legions, the 2nd, 6th, and 20th, seem to have built the wall, and traces of vexillations of the 8th and 22nd have been found. These legions were accompanied by their auxiliary cohorts and *alae*, and in the memorials of their presence which they have left, we find traces of a vast and varied host, men of "every nation

and kindred and people and tongue" of the then known world. Dacians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch, Belgians, Germans, Swiss, Italians, Hungarians, Thracians, Greeks, Syrians, Moors, &c., are all commemorated by lapidary records. Such are the contents of this large work, which in these respects is most valuable. In an epigraphical point of view, however, the faults are numerous, and the errors of omission still more so. In presenting this volume to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Bruce observed that he did not pretend to have obtained exact correctness or completeness; in fact, that, as regards the latter, he might have waited for ever until he had attained it; but after making every allowance, so numerous are the omissions that it is impossible to let them pass unnoticed.

In the autumn of 1873 Professor Hübner, of Berlin, published the seventh volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, consisting entirely of Roman inscriptions found in Britain. In this volume the Professor, after diligent search among the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum, and from other sources, published copies of over a score of hitherto unedited inscriptions, some of them of great importance. Yet, though Part IV. of the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* was issued in 1874, and Part V. in the spring of 1875, Dr. Bruce embodies but four of these inscriptions in the work, all of them comparatively unimportant (*Lap. Sept.*, Nos. 934-6-8-9). Among the omissions is an inscription to Julia Domna, found in 1609 in repairing the church at Arthuret, in Cumberland, and in which the name of an imperial legate, or governor of Britain, named Marcellus (the *praenomen* is lost), occurs. From this discovery the question may be raised whether this Marcellus is not the same as the Ulpius Marcellus named on the altar found at Benwell (*Condercum*), and thus making the date of the latter (*Lap. Sept.*, No. 21) to be at the commencement of the third century. Another omission is Dr. Hübner's No. 300, which was taken from the MSS. of Richard Gough, the antiquary, preserved in the Bodleian Library. Though fragmentary, the inscription distinctly names a soldier of the eighth legion (MIL. LEG. VIII. AVG.). It was found in the neighbourhood of Brougham or Kirkby Thore, and was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Tunstall in 1771. This is the sole inscription on stone naming this legion which has been found in Britain. The entire legion seems never to have been quartered here, but a vexillation of it a thousand strong, came over in the reign of Hadrian. Many other omissions, such as the *miliarium* of Philip, found on the military way near Old Carlisle, in 1694; another *miliarium* of Marcus Aurelius found at Bowness, and an inscription in verse, found at the same place, might be adduced, but it would be impossible at present for us to enter into the subject at such length.

Of the Roman Station on Hardknott Hill, where the foundations of its walls, gateways and praetorium are still plainly visible, not a word occurs in the work, nor as to the portion of an inscription in which the name of Agricola occurs (probably Calpurnius Agricola), and erected by a cohort whose nationality is lost, found there some years ago, and described in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries (1855), vol. iii. p. 225. It is Professor Hübner's No. 334.

But the change in Dr. Bruce's views as to the locality of the Stations since the publication of his *Roman Wall*, is, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of the work. He apparently now abandons his theory that the Stations named in the *Notitia* after *Petriana* are on the Wall, and adopts the theory first promulgated in 1870 by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin, of Liverpool, and published by him in Vol. xxviii. pp. 109-132 of the *Archaeological Journal*. At that time Mr. Watkin, in the teeth of Dr. Bruce, and on the evidence of inscriptions, distances, and the state of the wall west of Lanercost, pointed out that he considered the three adjoining Stations of Papcastle, Moresby, and Ellenborough, to represent respectively the *Aballava*, *Congavata*, and *Axelodunum* of the *Notitia*. Subsequently Dr. McCaul, of University College, Toronto, and Professor Hübner, adopted to some extent this view. Accordingly, Dr. Bruce, though with evident reluctance, has yielded to the pressure of opinion; but in treating of the inscription No. 907, found at Papcastle, he thus expresses himself as to the first-named of these Stations, *Aballava* (p. 455):—“The occurrence of (ABALLAVE)NSIVM in the last inscription, and of CVNEVS-FRISIONVM ABALLAVENSIVM in this, leads to the grave inquiry, Is Papcastle the ABALLAVA of the *Notitia*? High Rochester is believed to be the BREMENIVM of the Romans, because altars have been found there erected by a numerous *exploratorum Bremeniensium*; on the same principle we must identify *Aballava* or *Aballava* with Papcastle. Every effort having failed to identify in the precise order of sequence the Stations on the Wall west of AMBOGLANNA, with those named in the *Notitia*, we are compelled to look for them elsewhere. Mr. Watkin, Dr. McCaul, and Professor Hübner, all yield to the argument we have stated.” This last sentence should surely be reversed. The argument named is simply a portion of that of Mr. Watkin reproduced. The yielding is entirely on the part of Dr. Bruce.

As to Moresby being *Congavata*, Dr. Bruce gives no opinion; but as to *Axelodunum*, he thus speaks at p. 394, in treating of several inscriptions by the first cohort

of the Spaniards, found at Netherby :—" In the *Notitia* the tribune of the first cohort of the Spaniards is placed at AXELODVNVM, the sixteenth Station *per lineum Vallis*. The idea is beginning to be entertained by some that Maryport was the AXELODVNVM of the *Notitia*." And again, when treating of Ellenborough (Maryport), at p. 430, he says :—" Both Horsley and Hodgson consider that Maryport is the VIROSCVM of the *Notitia*, where, according to that authority, the sixth cohort of the Nervii was quartered. This opinion must be received with reserve, as among the numerous inscriptions found at this Station not one names that cohort. Professor Hübner, the latest writer upon the subject, pronounces without hesitation Maryport to be the AXELODVNVM, or VXELLODVNVM of the *Notitia*."

Here, again, Dr. Bruce ignores, and very unfairly, Mr. Watkin's original promulgation of this theory ; but Dr. McCaul in a recent article in the *Canadian Journal* strongly upholds the latter gentleman's claim as to its first promulgation.

In the above-mentioned paper, also, Mr. Watkin, by tracing the Stations from Manchester northwards *via* Wigan, has more nearly than any previous writer on the subject solved the question of the route of the Tenth Iter of Antoninus. With the exception of a difference of five miles in the distance between Boroughbridge and Kirkby Thore, the distances in every instance agree, or nearly so, with those in the Itinerary. *Glanoventa* he places at Whitley Castle, and *Galava* at Kirkby Thore. In speaking of the latter place, Dr. Bruce says nothing as to Mr. Watkin's idea of its Roman name ; but at p. 381, when treating of Whitley Castle, he contradicts the latter gentleman, on the ground of distance, in these words :—" What its ancient name was has not yet been decided. Horsley and Hodgson, on grounds which Mr. Hodgson Hinde has shown to be untenable, regarded it as the ALIO or ALIONIS of the *Notitia*. Mr. Watkin takes it to be the starting point of the Tenth Iter, and hence the GLANOVENTA of Antoninus. Whitley Castle is a very unlikely place for a great road to take its rise from. Besides, the road does not start from it, but from MAGNA. Again, the distances given in the Iter as existing between the earlier Stations of the route, with which alone we have at present to do, GLANOVENTA, GALAVA, and ALONE, differ considerably from those existing between Whitley Castle and the Stations immediately south of it—Kirkby Thore and Boroughbridge."

It is true that, in a note in the Appendix, at p. 475, Dr. Bruce to a certain extent apologises for the contradiction by saying that he had been led into error as to the distances between these places, and adding :—" It is right to state this, as the distance between the two places bears upon the question whether they are not, as Mr. Watkin argues, the GALAVA and GLANOVENTA of the Tenth Iter ; " but this is a vague admission, and Mr. Watkin bases his argument upon the most solid grounds. It is thus that the publication of the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* has resulted in the establishment of the views advocated by Mr. Watkin, if not in *every point*, at all events in the main, and as nearly so in their entirety as can well be imagined.

Some other peculiar errors occur in the work. For instance, at p. 394, in speaking of three inscriptions found at Netherby, in which the name of the first cohort of the Spaniards occurs with the prefix *Aelia*, Dr. Bruce observes :—" We shall probably not greatly err in supposing that the cohort was at Netherby in the time of Hadrian, as it was when at this Station that it bore the Imperial name, and had its fullest equipment of cavalry and infantry." This is said in the face of the inscriptions themselves, which are : two of the reign of Alexander Severus, and one of the reign of Elagabalus ; while a large number of inscriptions found at Maryport, and given by Dr. Bruce, prove that the cohort was at that Station, in the reign of Hadrian, under Marcus Maenius Agrippa, who was the Emperor's personal friend, and Admiral (or Praefect) of the British Fleet.

It must have been subsequent to this period, but long prior to the date of the inscriptions at Netherby that the cohort took the prefix of *Aelia*. Probably it may have been at the time of the deification of the Emperor. Again, at p. 455, in the inscription from Papcastle before-named (No. 907), which is of the date A.D. 241-242, and in which some epithet used by the *Cuneus Frisionum Aballavnsium* has been erased, Dr. Bruce suggests that the erased word may have been *Philippiana*, but significantly adds, " The only doubt we have about this reading is that Philip does not appear to have become a man of importance until A.D. 243, when he succeeded Timesitheus as praetorian prefect." This suggestion has not the semblance of probability.

In an article in *Long Ago*, for October, 1873, written anonymously, on the three first parts of the *Lapidarium*, a number of errors were pointed out and emendations suggested. Some of these Dr. Bruce has adopted in the Appendix, pp. 473-4, especially with regard to the inscriptions Nos. 31 and 514, and the denial that Dr. Hennett, Bishop of Cloyne, had written on any of the inscriptions in Cumberland ; but here again he ignores the writer in *Long Ago*, and treats the emendations as if they were his own. But with regard to the inscription, No. 603, found at Risingham, Dr. Bruce still endeavours to maintain a long cherished theory. The writer in *Long*

*Ago* says of this stone that the reading which Camden and Horsley gave of the end of the fourth and the commencement of the fifth lines of the inscription, and which was adopted by Dr. Bruce in the first and second editions of his *Roman Wall*, was

HABITA

NCCI

But Dr. Bruce in 1854 saw the stone, and, as the above-named writer says:—“In the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xii. p. 217, and in the third edition of his *Roman Wall*, p. 332, he gives engravings of the altar in which the letters are plainly

HABITA

NCCI

thus adding a second c, which totally alters the sense of the inscription. Upon seeing this alteration, Dr. McCaul, of Toronto (who had previously shown the fallacy of reading the word as the name of a town—*i.e.*, *Habitancum*), at once expanded the letters as *Habita n (omine) ducenarii*. But now, in the *Lapidarium*, Dr. Bruce reverts to the original engraving of the altar, omitting the second c, and still holding the name of the place to be *Habitancum*, though evidently with less firmness. He disposes of Dr. McCaul's views in these words:—‘Dr. McCaul, in the *Britanno-Roman Inscriptions* and in the *Canadian Journal*, proposes interpretations different from any of the preceding, for which the reader is referred to the works themselves.’ Dr. Bruce thus ignores the fact that but for himself Dr. McCaul could not have given the reading that he does. Notwithstanding this, however, there is little doubt that the latter is correct, for an inspection of the stone distinctly shows that the two c's exist, the first and largest containing in its embrace the second and smaller one, as they had been produced in Dr. Bruce's earlier engravings. Why Dr. Bruce should thus suppress the second c, except to maintain a pet theory now proved to be untenable, it is difficult to surmise.” It is evidently with the view of answering this writer that Dr. Bruce says at page 474 in the Appendix, in a note regarding this inscription:—“In the original stone there exists an accidental flaw near the top of the c in the fifth line, which in the woodcut as it appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, and in the *Roman Wall*, third edition, was somewhat exaggerated by the engraver, giving to the letter somewhat the appearance of a double c. As this has given rise to misapprehension, the flaw has been removed from the woodcut as it now appears.”

The writer in *Long Ago* was not alone in his opinion as to the second c. Mr. Aldis Wright and the Rev. Mr. Sinker, both of Trinity College, Cambridge, where the stone now is, each aver that the second c exists as described. But assuming that Dr. Bruce's last remarks are correct, the letters HABITANCI no doubt should be expanded as Dr. McCaul in his recent review of Professor Hübner's work suggests, *Habita n(omine) centenarii*. The expansion *Habitanci* as the genitive case of the name of a town *Habitancum*, we think out of the question. No such town occurs either in the *Notitia*, the Antonine Itinerary, the Geography of Ptolemy, or in the Chorography of Ravennas. Indeed, Mr. Watkin in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xxviii. p. 125, suggests that Risingham, where the inscription was found is the *Eburacassum* of the last-named author.

The large collection of leaden seals found at Brough-under-S' anemore (*Verterae*), which in addition to the titles of the second legion, bear the names of several auxiliary cohorts and *Alae* are merely named by Dr. Bruce at p. 412. Not one of them is engraved.

The inscription found at Malbray mentioning the second cohort of the Pannonians—and now lost—which is Dr. Bruce's No. 903, is said by him to have been only preserved in Whellan's *Directory of Cumberland*, published in 1847. Had he examined Hutchinson's *History of Cumberland*, Vol. ii. p. 346, published in 1794, he would have found the copy of the inscription similarly given more than fifty years previously.

With the exception of the errors we have pointed out, and a few others, the work is a very elaborate one, and its engravings will no doubt form the basis of a number of minor treatises on the various inscriptions therein delineated. In fact Professor Hübner has already brought out many epigraphical points from the collection.

J. P. E.

\* *Lapidarium Septentrionale; or, a Description of the Monuments of the Roman Rule in the North of England.* London: B. Quaritch; Newcastle-on-Tyne: William Dodd. 1 Vol. Folio. 1875. Illustrated.

## DRAYTON'S POLY-OLBION.\*

It has long been a matter of surprise to us that a new edition of old Michael Drayton's valuable and important poem, the *Poly-Olbion*, was not issued in these our days of reprints and of searchings into the writings of our old poets, and it is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure we see that this want, so long felt, has now been supplied by that veteran publisher, Mr. J. Russell Smith, in the three admirable volumes now before us. They form a part it seems of Mr. Smith's "Library of Old Authors;" a series of books we have not yet had the opportunity of noticing, and are excellently printed in very clear type upon toned paper, and present an appearance of goodness and completeness which is very refreshing to look upon. Michael Drayton, a Warwickshire man, was born in 1563, and died in 1631. He was one of the most prolific, and certainly one of the most gifted and lofty poets of the Elizabethan era in which he lived. His merits as a poet were very great. "His historical poems have about them a heavy magnificence; the most gorgeous images and the boldest descriptions followed in stately array, clothed in well turned and appropriate verse," while in his lighter and fairy-like productions he excelled all his contemporaries in elfin feeling and graceful metaphors. His most extraordinary work was his "*Poly-Olbion*," which, Disraeli says, "remains without a parallel in the poetical annals of any people. .... The '*Poly-Olbion*,' which is a stupendous work, is a chorographical description of England and Wales; an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history; materials not the most ductile for the creations of poetry." This poem, which his friend and contemporary, George Withers, the poet, called a "*Topo-chronographical Poem*," is accurate in topographical descriptions, truthful in its historical allusions, and brimful of allusions to the products of the soil, to the customs of the people, and to the natural aspects of the country. The "*Poly-Olbion*" remains a poem by itself and of itself.

The following is the full title:—"A Chorographical Description of all the Tracts, Rivers, Mountains, Forests, and other Parts of that Renowned Isle of Great Britain, With intermixture of the most Remarkable Stories, Antiquities, Wonders, Rarities, Pleasures, and Commodities of the same. Divided into two Bookes; the latter containing twelve Songs, never before Imprinted. Digested into a Poem By Michael Drayton Esquire. With a Table added, for direction to those Occurrences of Story and Antiquitie, whereunto the Course of the Volume easily leadeth not. London, Printed for Iohn Marriott, Iohn Grismand, and Thomas Dewe, 1622." The very singular and quaint engraved allegorical title-page bears the name "*Poly-Olbion*." It comprises thirty "songs"—the first part containing eighteen and the second twelve—each one devoted to some district, taking the rivers as the courses not only of the songs, but of the incidents interwoven in each. The plan was, as Drayton says, "a new, clear way, never before gone by any," and containing "all the Delicacies, Delights, and Rarities of this renowned Isle, interwoven with the Histories of the Britans, Saxons, Normans, and the later English."

The present edition is edited by the Rev. Richard Hooper, and, although we would in all cases have preferred having the original spelling and orthography preserved in their entirety, we cannot but heartily praise the way in which the editor has acquitted himself of his task. We have carefully, "at random choice," examined here and there a page or two of the new edition with that of the original folio, and, with the exception of a lingering feeling of regret not to have the words spelled exactly as old Michael wrote them, we give unqualified praise to Mr. Hooper for what he has done. May we hope that as it is his intention to follow up the *Poly-Olbion* with the remainder of Drayton's poems, he will, at the close, give us indices of the places, persons, &c., named in this valuable old work?

The original folio has a number of remarkably curious plates, which accompany the text. They are quaintly singular in their character, and eminently unique in their design. Each plate is a kind of map showing the courses of the various rivers; and the different rivers, hills, moors, forests, &c., are each individualised by allegorical human figures—nude and otherwise. For instance, in one plate Stafford and Lichfield are each represented by draped female figures, crowned with battlemented crowns; Cank Wood by a swine-herd; Needwood Forest by a huntress with bow and quiver; the Moorlands by a seated female; and each of the rivers by separate figures. The design of the "Hamps" and "Manifold" is very droll. *Manifold* is a nymph with outstretched arms, and *Hamps* a man with a beard struggling through the earth, and at the confluence of these two rivers the nymph and swain are shown locked in each others arms in loving embrace. The plates are not reproduced in this reprint, but the original allegorical title-page and the portrait of Drayton are, and these add immensely to the interest of the present edition, which forms a most valuable and acceptable accession to any library.

\* *The Complete Works of Michael Drayton.* (The *Poly-Olbion*, in 3 vols.) Edited by the Rev. R. HOOPER, M.A. London : J. R. Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1876.

## THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS.\*

THERE is no book in the English language so full of delightful gossip ; of insights into the manners, customs, social relations, and habits of the "upper few" of his day ; of records of historical incidents, and anecdotes of people of note, as the Diary of dear old Samuel Pepys ; and no book, we venture to predict, will live longer in the hearts of Englishmen than will it. When first given to the world—deciphered by the Rev. John Smith, and published with illustrative notes by the late Lord Braybrooke in 1825—the book took the literary world by storm, so novel, so striking, so quaintly original was its matter and so piquant its style. It was felt that it was one of the most important works of the age, and being a perfect storehouse of literary and antiquarian wealth it took its place as one of our English classics, and has been drawn upon by every writer upon every subject since that time. Lord Braybrooke's original edition, published in 1825, was soon exhausted, and three years later, a second was issued, and this has been succeeded by seven or eight other consecutive editions, all of them following the text of the first, but with more or less additional notes. Thus ample testimony to the interest attached to the "Diary" is given. Those students, however, who have had the opportunity of examining the original MS. in the Pepysian Library, had long been aware that much matter of interest contained in it did not appear at all in Lord Braybrooke's volumes, while in those volumes errors here and there occurred which required correction ; and it was felt that sooner or later a fresh transcript would of necessity have to be made, and that when so made it would be a boon of immense value to all historical enquirers. The Rev. Mynors Bright, President and Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, has undertaken that important task, and the first two volumes of his labours, recently issued in a faultlessly excellent style by Messrs. Bickers and Son, puts all the previous editions of grand old Pepys completely in the shade.

The original MS. is written in cypher or short-hand, and Mr. Bright has gone twice carefully through it, page by page and word by word, and deciphered it in a critical and masterly manner. Not a word has escaped him, nor has a sentence been altered. The result is that he has added about *one-third* new and hitherto unpublished matter, and has corrected numberless mistakes which were perpetuated in the former editions. His present work, therefore, presents to the reader the whole of the "Diary," with the exception, as he says, "of such parts as I thought would be tedious to the reader, or that are unfit for publication." While confessing (in our love for the old writers and for the old ballads of the people) that, as a rule, we prefer literal and unemasculated editions to those that have passed through a process of castration, we have enough confidence in Mr. Bright to be satisfied that what he has done has been done in good faith, and that not a word is omitted by him which, in his opinion, could possibly be of avail to any reader of the book. For ourselves, and for all real students of the times, we would have preferred to have had a *literal* transcript, and then to have judged each one for himself, what was "tedious" and what was not so ; this, however, would not have done for the general reader, and Mr. Bright has done wisely and well in excluding passages which he says "it would have been better for Pepys's credit" if they could never have been deciphered. Mr. Mynors Bright has wisely reproduced Lord Braybrooke's "Notes" from his original editions, and in place of the "Additional Notes" of 1848 and 1854 has given us the benefit of his own researches. The result is that the present edition of "Pepys" is as complete as it is possible to be, and will be looked upon as the edition of all others to be sought for and referred to.

Some of the errors in Lord Braybrooke's edition are ludicrous, and others vitally misleading. These are all corrected by Mr. Bright, and thus a really good and important work is accomplished. The following score of instances, taken quite at random, from the first volume, will suffice to show the nature of these errors, and their now fortunate correction. Thus, for "certain," in one place in Lord Braybrooke's edition, we find he ought to have printed the very opposite, "uncertain;" for "President" he ought to have printed, "Princes;" for "rights," "virtue;" for "prosperity," "propriety" (*i.e.* property) ; for "valour," "virtue;" for "favours," "families;" for "spoiled," "bedaggled;" for "pictures," "pewter;" for "£50," "£100;" for "Hardwick," "Stradwick;" for "wine," "mum;" for "wand," "mond;" for "my aunt," "two men;" for "past home," "Portholme;" for "kings," "ringo;" for "Portsmouth," "Portugal;" for "lord," "lady;" for "mistress," "master;" for "songs," "Torys," and so on. The additions are among the most interesting in the whole book, and with these, the careful corrections, and the new notes, Mr. Bright's edition of "Pepys" becomes literally a new book, and the only one that can with safety be quoted from.

The volume is beautifully printed in large clear type, on excellent paper, and its value is infinitely enhanced above all others by the addition of a number of charming portraits, from the originals in the Pepysian Library, printed in the permanent

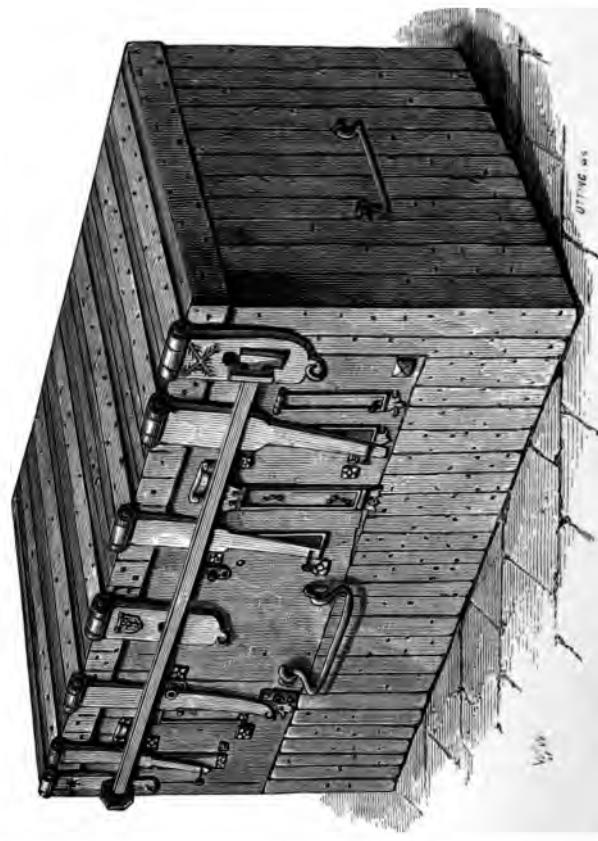
**Woodbury process.** These portraits are valuable illustrations of the text, and add an immeasurable value to the book. The portraits in the first volume, are Pepys himself, General Lampart, W. Hewer, Alderman Backwell, Sir S. Morland, Lord Sandwich, and Sir Harry Vane; and there are also facsimiles of Pepys' shorthand and ordinary style of writing. Those in the second volume are Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Sir Anthony Deane; the Countess of Chesterfield; Madame La Valiere; Digby, Earl of Bristol; Sir William Petty; and a plate of the Mole at Tangier. We shall look anxiously for the succeeding volumes, when we shall again revert to the book.

\* *Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys.* Deciphered, with Additional Notes, by Rev. MYNORS BRIGHT. Vol. 1. London: Bickers and Son, 1, Leicester Square. 1875, pp. 480. Illustrated.

#### THE LANCASHIRE LIBRARY.\*

LIEUT.-COL. FISHWICK, to whose topographical and antiquarian labours we have on more than one occasion had the pleasure of calling attention, and whose writings have frequently graced these pages, has recently issued a goodly quarto volume, in which he has attempted to give a complete bibliographical account of all the books on topography, biography, history, science, and miscellaneous literature, relating to the County Palatine of Lancaster. It is another of those important works to which too much praise cannot be given, and whose object in collecting together of a complete view of the literature of a given county, and presenting it in a classified or otherwise arranged form, to the world. Kent, Cornwall, Devonshire, Nottinghamshire, and other counties have each had a published "Bibliotheca," and Lancashire is now, thanks to Col. Fishwick, added to the list of counties so honoured. The task of preparation of a work of the kind is a heavy one to undertake, and can only be accomplished by an almost life-long and constant attention, and an untiring, unerring, devotion. It is a task not lightly to be undertaken, and one that involves more labour and occupies more time than the ordinary reader of books can have even the slightest conception of. A book of this class can never be made perfect, but there are degrees of perfection as well as of anything else, and the great aim of a compiler should be to attain to the highest of those degrees, and to leave "no stone unturned," no source unexamined, and no literary store unrummaged that can even in the most remote degree help him to attain that perfection. Col. Fishwick has entered upon his task with spirit, and has done really good, and vast, service to his county by the volume he has produced; but we are bound to say that the result of his labours as here shown, can only be looked upon as the commencement—and a good and noble commencement—of such a work as he has intended it to be. We have said, at the outset, that he has "attempted" the task, and we say it advisedly, for assuredly he has not so fully accomplished it, even so far, as, with moderate research, he might have done. We think, also, he has made a grievous mistake in the very limited plan he has laid down. "Under the title of the 'Literature of Lancashire,' I have not," says the gallant Colonel, "included books which were published in the county, or were written by Lancashire men, yet do not in any way refer to the county. Works to be included in my list must be written about, or refer to, Lancashire places, persons, or things.....As a rule, Tracts and Pamphlets printed since 1720 are excluded, because after that date their number is so great," &c. With such a very circumscribed plan laid down one cannot possibly expect that the book can be looked upon as a "Lancashire Library," and its value as a county publication is, therefore, very perceptibly diminished. The mistake of such a plan must be apparent to every one. For instance, any one of Lancashire's greatest literary worthies may have written scores of books of the utmost importance, but unless he shall have published one in some way connected with the county he and his books are excluded. Again, scores, nay hundreds, of important local publications, if they have the misfortune to have been printed since 1720, are put out in the cold, and not considered fit to have a place in the book, while others—such as "Neale's Views," for instance—in which only casual reference to the county occurs, are admitted. But we are not captious, and only name these matters so that we may express our regret that Col. Fishwick has not made his plan wider or more general than he has. But even within the narrow limits which are laid down much remains to be done to make the volume even approachable to completeness, and we can only hope, and *earnestly* hope, that every person who is fortunate enough to secure a copy of Col. Fishwick's book, will note in the same excellent manner as he has done any additions that may suggest themselves, and send them to him in order that they may be incorporated in any future editions of his "Library." We happen accidentally to have on the table before us a capital work, which has been publishing in parts for the past few years, by Mr. Richardson,





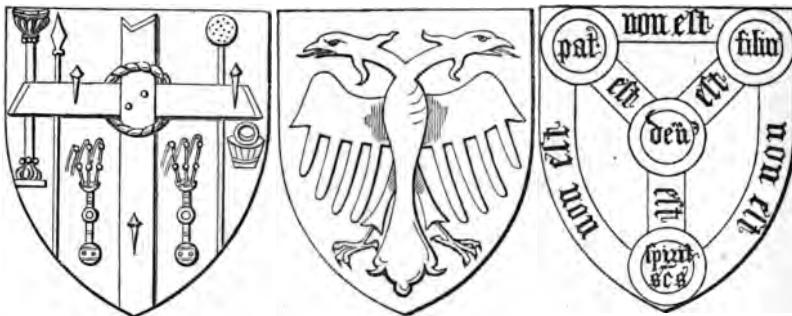
THE CORPORATION "HUTCH," GREAT YARMOUTH.

READING STAND IN ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH,  
GREAT YARMOUTH.



of Barrow-in-Furness, entitled "Furness, Past and Present." It is in 4to., has nearly completed its second volume, is illustrated with charming views and with a number of admirable steel-plate portraits, and is altogether decidedly the finest work yet attempted on Furness, and yet we fail to find any mention of it in the gallant Colonel's volume. We merely name this as one instance of omission—just sufficient to prove what we said that no work of the kind can be expected to be perfect. So far as Col. Fishwick's researches go he has been abundantly careful in collation, and his volume is a remarkably valuable one. We look upon it as an important nucleus of a much larger and more extended undertaking, and we trust its learned and very painstaking author may be spared to enlarge and improve it in future editions. It has been a work of considerable labour, and we trust it will find its way into every "*Lancashire Library*" and into every library out of Lancashire! It is a most valuable book of reference on Lancashire matters.

\* London : G. Routledge and Sons. Warrington : Perceval Pearse. 1 vol., 4to. 1875, pp. 444.



#### THE PERLUSTRATION OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

FOR the past five or six years—ever since 1870—a great work has been going silently on at Yarmouth in the issuing, at irregular intervals, of a history of the town and its surroundings, which has now been brought to a close, and forms three handsome and portly quarto volumes. It is the work of Mr. C. J. Palmer, F.S.A.—than whom no living man is better fitted for the task—and is published by Mr. Nall, of Great Yarmouth. To it, at the very outset of our notice, we desire to award unmitigated praise. It is a work to be proud of, and one that may be pointed to as a model for others to be based upon. The plan of the work, adopted by its talented author, is a somewhat novel one, as its title—"Perlustration" (the act of viewing all over)—indicates, but it is a plan that might be adopted with advantage in histories of many of our fine old towns. He takes the reader bodily, as it were, up and down the "Rows" of Yarmouth; walks with him up one street, down another, and across the "Plains" of the Old Town; passes outside the Walls, and visits the roads and ways of the New Town; and then extends his walks to Southtown, Cobham Island, and Gorleston, and throughout the perambulation he descants upon the features of the Rows and Streets, upon the different houses they contain, upon events of all kinds connected with them, and upon the families who have there resided. The public buildings, churches, and ancient religious houses, are fully and critically described; the old inns, taverns, and hostgeries have their histories and the meanings of their signs pleasantly told; the genealogy, biographical history, and armorial bearings of every family of note, past or present, is given; and a vast amount of antiquarian lore and pleasant gossip added upon every conceivable subject. The result is, that the "Perlustration of Great Yarmouth" presents to those who are fortunate enough to possess it, such a mass of valuable and well-digested information, and such a mine of wealth for reference on many subjects not of local but of general interest, as no other author has ever brought together. The old town of Yarmouth, in its arrangement of streets, is different from any other town in the kingdom. It had three main streets running from North to South, intersected at right angles from East to West by a number of very narrow "Rows," which are one of the main peculiarities of the town; they are numerous, and at irregular distances from each other. Although

the name of "Row" is the same as that in use at Chester, the two are totally dissimilar in character. The Chester "Rows" are covered, and in many instances raised, or galleried, passages, running along the sides of the streets and forming a part of the houses, which are built beneath and over them; while the Yarmouth "Rows" are very narrow streets, often only from three to four feet in width, with houses on either side, rising a considerable height. Formerly many of the doors of the houses opened *outwards* in these rows, and of course closed up the passage! In 1618 these were ordered all to be made to open *inwards*, or in default the constables were empowered to nail them up and fine their owners! So narrow are the "rows" that vehicles, whether for taking coals or other commodities (called "Yarmouth carts,") or for riding in (called "Yarmouth coaches,") have to be specially constructed to pass along them. These, Mr. Palmer tells us, are unlike any other carriage in the kingdom. The cart, "a long narrow vehicle, has a low sledge about twelve feet long, and about three feet six inches in breadth, being just sufficient to allow the carriage to pass up and down an ordinary row, and its two small wheels, which revolve on a low axle, are, for economy of space, placed *beneath the body of the cart*." The carriages—small clumsy looking little gigs, which De Foe described as "only a wheel-barrow drawn by one horse, without any covering," are also constructed in the same way with the wheels *beneath the seat*. Of these Mr. Palmer gives characteristic engravings.

Portions of several of the "Rows" are also excellently shown on some of the engravings. Among these are *Ramp Row* or *Rampart Row*, from being partly formed of the ramparts or town walls; and *Kitty Witches Row*, which at one end is barely four feet



and a half wide, and at the other *scarcely thirty inches!* so that a stout man can scarcely pass through without touching the walls on either side! "This row," says Mr. Palmer, "bends considerably towards the south, and is in one part built over; while the lofty walls [of the houses] on either side give it a gloomy appearance even on the brightest day, and renders it a fitting scene for deeds of mystery and darkness." *Kitty Witches* were women, we are told, who at certain seasons of the year went about from house to house, in grotesque dresses, levying contributions. At the corner of one of the rows stood a house, built of flint as the fashion was and is, on which was a stone tablet with the very appropriate and commendable inscription:—

1581—I . B.  
IF . IT . PLEASE . GO  
D . THIS . HOVSE . M  
AY . STAND . AND . TH  
EY . YT . DWEL . THERIN  
MAY . BE . ABLE . TO  
MAINTAYNE . IT

It was built, we are told, by one John Bartlemews, who was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1582 and 1595, "whose widow Alice, in 1601, presented to the Corporation the great iron chest in which, under the name of the 'Hutch,' they were afterwards accustomed to keep their charters, money, and valuable effects." This Hutch, or chest, we engrave on Plate XXV.

From the account of St. Nicholas' Church we learn that there is preserved in the vestry a singular reading stand, formed of six shelves between two revolving discs;



MORTLOCK.



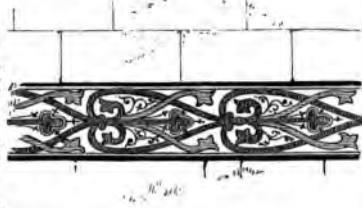
ELLYS.



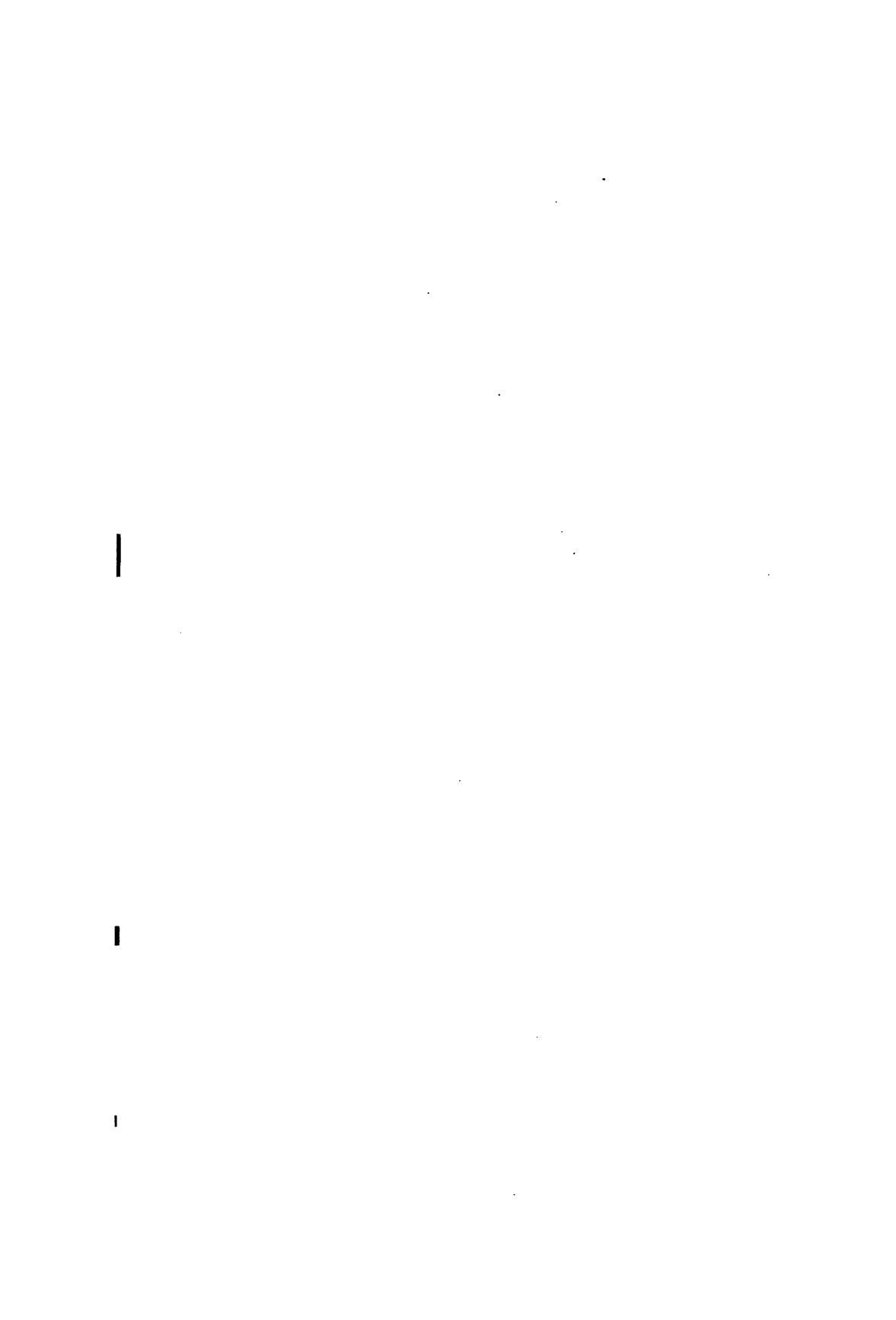
KNOWLES.



ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.



WALL PAINTINGS, ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, GREAT YARMOUTH.



on these shelves the books are fixed, and so can always be brought round for reference. It is shown on the engraving, Plate XXV.

It is manifestly impossible, however, for us to go through the entire contents of these three marvellously interesting volumes. To do so would be to extract from every page ! and even then what was left behind would be equally curious, valuable, and interesting with what we had taken. We content ourselves now with this brief notice, but shall probably again revert to the "Perlustration" in another number. In the meantime we cordially and strongly commend the book as one of the most valuable of modern additions to topographical literature. Mr. Palmer has acquitted himself of his task in a masterly and faultless manner, and the amount of research which it must have entailed upon him is almost beyond comprehension. Only those who have spent their time in life-long research can appreciate, or estimate, the amount of painstaking and diligent labour he has undergone ; he may, however, now rest from his labours—his great work being accomplished—in the full conviction that he has accomplished it nobly and well, and that he has earned the thanks of the literary and antiquarian world for what he has done.

We must not omit to add that the "Perlustration" is illustrated by a hundred or more plates, and by at least that number of woodcuts, and that it is admirably printed and issued by Mr. George Nall, of Great Yarmouth.

fig. 2.

fig. 1.



#### TIME AND TIME TELLERS.\*

IT is surely an incontrovertible fact that the name and fame of no man, whether of this or any other nation, or of any period of time, living or dead, is so well known in connection with watches, clocks, and jewellery, as that of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Ludgate Hill. Of all the celebrated makers of "time machines," as they were once drolly called, Mr. Benson is, there can be no doubt, the most renowned, while as a goldsmith and jeweller his fame and skill are known and appreciated all the world over. Whether from a huge cathedral clock, with its fifteen feet pendulum and its seventy-five-pound in weight minute hand, down to the tiniest of ladies gold watches, whose "works" are of almost microscopic minuteness ; or from the complicated perpetual calendar watches up to the simplest of striking-clocks or of sun-dials, no maker ever had a higher reputation for cleverness of construction, for beauty of workmanship, or for accuracy of working than he enjoys, and his name is therefore looked upon as a full and sufficient guarantee of excellence wherever it occurs. When a man of such high reputation in any walk of science "commits himself to paper," by writing an essay on that particular branch of which he is so eminent a professor, we may be sure that his production will be thoroughly reliable and good. This is the case with the pretty little book now before us, in which Mr. Benson, turning from the manufactory for awhile, discourses to us pleasantly and profitably, upon the history, the principle, and the construction of various "time tellers" of the past and the present. To this we desire to draw attention.

Commencing with a few pleasant pages upon time, and the ancient means of "tell-

ing" it, we have an engraving, and a description, of a pocket ring dial (fig. 1) which Mr. Benson says "was probably one of the earliest of portable time-keepers, the time being shown by means of a hole through which the light fell on the inside, which had an inner ring adaptable to the day and the month." "Ring dials," he adds, "of this description were in common use within the last century in this country, and were manufactured in large numbers at Sheffield, when watches were too expensive to be generally attainable." Our readers will remember that in our second volume,† we engraved and gave a description of a remarkably good example of these quaintly curious articles. It is a brass ring like a miniature dog collar; and having in a groove in its circumference, a narrower ring, with a small boss, pierced so as to admit a ray of light. This narrow ring is made movable to allow for the varying declination of the sun, and accordingly, on either side of it, i.e. on the broad ring, is cut in ascending and descending series, the initials of the months from the June to the December solstice. On the concavity of the great ring opposite the boss, is engraved a scale of hours and half-hours. It bears also the inscription—

" Set me right, and use me well,  
And I yt' time to you wil tell."

It is surely to such a dial as this, and not as that on Plate XXVII. that Shakspere alludes to in "As you like it," when he makes the fool in the forest of Arden "moral on time" in words so "deep contemplative";

" And then he drew a dial from his poke;  
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,  
Says, very wisely, 'It is ten o'clock.'"

Passing on from these Mr. Benson next treats upon the Clepsydra or Water-clock, and the Sand, or Hour-glass, and next traces, in a very masterly manner, the history of clocks from their invention downwards, describing many of the oldest examples, and then passes on to watches. From this we learn that the Company of Clock-makers was incorporated in England, by Charles I., in 1631, when they had a charter granted them, prohibiting the importation of foreign clocks, watches, and alarms. From this period downwards, the history of watches and watch-making is carefully traced, and many singular and historically interesting examples described. The next division of this pleasant volume is devoted to "Modern Watches," and in it all the various kinds now in use are carefully described, and their mechanism accurately illustrated. Next we have a similarly excellent chapter on "House Clocks," and this is succeeded by other divisions on "Turret Clocks," "Calendar and Wind Dials," "Sun Dials," &c., and closes with "a few dates and details for almanac readers." The illustrations of the volume are admirably executed and add much to the value and interest of the work. We are enabled, through the courtesy of Mr. Benson, to present some few of these to our readers, and we do so in the full belief that by so doing we shall send them to the book itself. One of these is a *memento mori* watch (belonging to the Lauder family), which was given by Mary Queen of Scots to Mary Setoun, one of her maids of honour. It is in form of a skull; on the forehead is the figure of Death, standing between a palace and a cottage, and inclosed within the legend from Horace, "*Pallida mors aquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres.*" On the hind part of the skull is a figure of Time with another quotation from Horace, "*Tempus edax rerum tuque invidiosa vetustas.*" On the upper part are representations of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, and of the Crucifixion, each with Latin quotations, and between these is open work to allow the sound of the striking of the hours, upon a tiny silver bell inside, to be heard. Another good example is the beautiful watch case of English workmanship as shown on Plate XXVIII.; while another is a marvellously clever table-watch, which, with a revolving dial at the top, and a fixed hand, indicates the time. Another, fig. 2, bears a remarkably elegant foliated cross, while another exhibits one of the greatest achievements of horological skill in form of a "Complicated Perpetual Calendar and Independent Second Keyless Watch," as made by Mr. Benson himself. This *chef d'œuvre* of mechanical skill, without being reset from time to time for leap-year and other changes, keeps a perpetual register of seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years; shows old and new styles; the phases of the moon; the variations of heat and cold, &c. We repeat that Mr. Benson's book is the best yet written on the subject; that it is an essential of every library; and that it is a book we can, and do, emphatically recommend to our readers.

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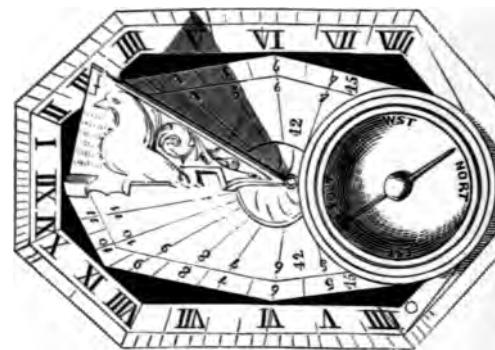
\* *Time and Time Tellers.* By JAMES W. BENSON. London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly. 1 vol. sm. 8vo. 1875, pp. 190. Illustrated.

† "RELIQUARY" vol. ii. (1861-2) page 153.

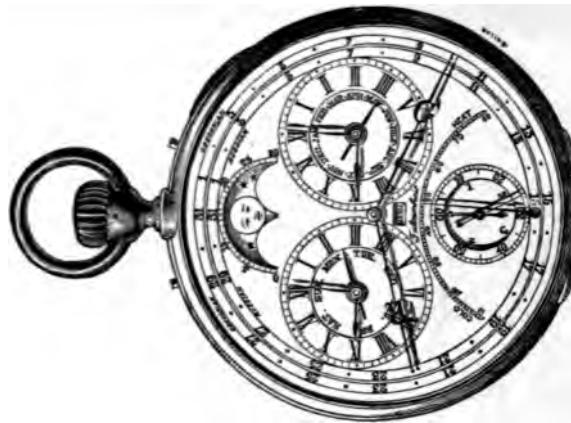




OLD ENGLISH CALENDAR WATCH.



SILVER POCKET SUNDIAL BELONGING TO THE  
COMPANY OF CLOCKMAKERS.



MODERN PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCH.



"MEMENTO MORI" WATCH OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

TABLE WATCH, *circa* 1650.ENGRAVED OVAL WATCH, *circa* 1600.



## OLD CHRISTMAS.\*

THIS charming book, "Old Christmas," from Washington Irving's "*Sketch Book*," is unquestionably the very prettiest and the most captivating Christmas book that has ever come before us. It is an old friend, a dear old friend (for Washington Irving's "*Sketch Book*" was always, years ago, one of our greatest favourites), resuscitated and re-habilitated, and brought again to us in his new and beautiful garb to spend his "Merry Christmas" in our homes, and on our hearths. Of all writers for simple homeliness of plot, for gentleness in expression of character, for purity of style, for freedom from all that is objectionable in thought, word, expression, or implication, and for simple and delightful description of homely scenes, and recital of domestic incidents, no one, in our estimation, has ever even approached our "American Cousin," Washington Irving. His books, however, are of the past, and we fear are not read a thousandth part so much as they ought to be. His were the days of purity of style, but we in our degenerate days, as a rule, prefer the sensational and the lewd. Alas! that it should be so! One of the prettiest and most truthful of Irving's sketches—his "Christmas"—has been happily seized upon by Messrs. Macmillan, who have issued it in the charming volume before us. It is illustrated in the true spirit of the author, by Mr. R. Caldecott, who has so completely entered into the mind of the writer that one might have sworn that both words and pictures were from the same hand. Sad, that Irving cannot see how well his thoughts have been embodied by Mr. Caldecott! It is a lovely book, and certainly no home of taste and no library ought to be without it.

\* London : Macmillan & Co., 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 166. Illustrated, 1875.

## MUSEE PHUSEE GLYPTIC.\*

THIS is a droll book, describing a droll collection of drolleries in a droll kind of Museum formed by one of the drollest of droll characters in Stratford-on-Avon. The founder of the "Museum," and the former of most, or at all events many, of the "kewrrossities" it contains, is one Harry Jones, a worthy disciple and follower of St. Crispin, and the objects he has got together forms, perhaps, the most complete medley that ever any pair of hands collected, or made, or arranged, in any quarter of this old world of ours. We cannot attempt to say of what the collection consists—but we can tell our readers that they had better at once secure a copy of Mr. Jarvis's daintily printed little volume and so enjoy, in their own homes, the description of the quaint and grotesque objects, many of them the creations of the Stratford shoemaker's own weird-like fancy. Mr. Jarvis has written his little book pleasantly and well, and quite in keeping with the subject matter of the curious collection.

\* *The Glyptic, or Musee Phusee Glyptic : a Scrap-book of Jottings from Stratford-on-Avon and elsewhere, with an attempt at a description of Harry Jones's Museum.* By JOHN W. JARVIS. London : John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square, 1875, 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 112. Illustrated.

## WALFORD'S COUNTY FAMILIES.

IT is always a peculiar, and very sincere, pleasure to us to welcome the appearance of this truly valuable and sumptuous book, which, of all the "Year Books" is the supreme head and front. The task of preparing and editing a work of the kind—treating as it does not only of the "upper ten thousand" but of the fifteen thousand county families of this kingdom ; giving year by year the changes which have taken place in each during the preceding twelve months ; and chronicling in each case with astonishing accuracy all the particulars that need be known as to the heads of each, his or her family history, alliances, distinctions, offices, heirs, and seats—is no light one, and entails an amount of labour, of correspondence, of research, and of reference, that can hardly be realised by outsiders. Mr. Walford brings to bear on his task a long and enlarged experience, a patient and painstaking industry, a facility for systematising and arrangement of matter, and an intelligence, that fit him, above and beyond other men, for the full and able carrying out of his plans ; and the result is that his "County Families" has become (what it will long remain) a standard book of reference. In the present edition, besides a thorough revision and correction of each of the fifteen hundred or more notices of families to the date of publication, no less than some fifty additional families have been included in its pages. It is an admirable book, and no hall, mansion, library, or public institution, and no office, should be without it ; it is essential as a book of reference.

London : Hardwicke and Bogue, 192, Piccadilly, 1876. 1 vol. royal 8vo., pp. 1186.

## VESTMENTS AND LAW.

THE Rev. W. F. Hobson, whose able and interesting article upon "*The Archaeology of Church Vestments*," appeared in our last number, is the author of a very manly, clear, and valuable treatise—simply in form of a pamphlet of thirty-two pages—on "Vestments and Law: an Argument and Eirenicon," which is published by Parker and Co., of Oxford. It is worthy of the most attentive perusal by all who are interested—and who is not?—in the present state and aspect of ecclesiastical affairs. It has received the sanction of the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, the first of whom says it is "very ably argued," and the latter that it shows "diligent research and a charitable spirit." And it has also been highly spoken of and commended by Mr. Gladstone. If carefully read, and the suggestions it contains honestly acted upon, it will have done more real good to the Church than legislation can ever hope to accomplish.

## ALL THE WORLD OVER.\*

WHAT more comprehensive and taking title could Messrs. Cook and Son have chosen for their serial than this? "*All the world over.*" It is a happy title, and its comprehensive character is well sustained in its contents. The first volume is now completed, under the able and enlightened editorship of Mr. Edwin Hodder, and forms one of the most attractive, most interesting, and most elegant books of travel lately issued. The articles are good, the illustrations numerous and admirably executed, the printing and binding faultless, and altogether it is a charming book. One may look "all the world over" and over again, without finding a prettier or nicer little volume than this. Our readers who intend to travel, or who have travelled, should certainly "take in" this serial.

\* *All the World Over.* Edited by EDWIN HODDER, F.R.G.S. London: Thomas Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus, 1875. Illustrated.

## DEBRETT'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.\*

WE know of no publications, large or small, or to whatever class they belong, to whose coming we year by year look forward with so much interest, and with such true pleasure, as to our old friend "Debrett," who, although truly venerable by age, is yet year by year becoming stronger and more vigorous; and year by year more portly and companionable. "Debrett" is, decidedly, the most useful, the most reliable, and the most valuable of all our "annual" books of reference. No "Peerage," and no "Baronetage and Knighthage," and in fact no book of reference at all bearing on these subjects can, indeed, compare with Debrett, either in usefulness, in correctness and accuracy, or in excellence of arrangement. It is the book of all books to be relied upon, and the book of all books to be added to the nobleman's and gentleman's library, the public institution and news-room, and the professional and mercantile office. The present year's editions have, as usual, received every possible attention from the Editor, and every notice is brought down to the day of publication, and every change correctly posted in its proper place. A task of the kind is a very heavy one, and it is only with such indomitable perseverance, and such untiring industry as that of its Editor, and such liberality and public spirit on the part of the publishers, Messrs. Dean & Sons, that it can be accomplished. We know no work we can so confidently recommend as "Debrett," and we trust that our readers who require such a work, will give it the preference over other "Peerages" and "Baronetages."

\* London: Dean & Sons, Crown Buildings, Fleet Street.

FROM MR. W. MORLEY (70, Upper Street, Islington), we have received six most charming compositions by Virginia Gabriel, which are, as indeed are all her productions, far, very far, above the average in merit. We know no living composer whose compositions are so sweet, so in unison with the words, or so plaintively touching as Virginia Gabriel's; she is one of the most gifted and inspired of our countrywomen. The pieces we have before us are, "Whatever is, is best," and "In future years," by Lady John Manners; "I think of thee in the night," by Virginia Gabriel; "Parted," and "Estranged," by Russell Grey; and "Thistle Down," by Miss B. Hobbs. The whole of these are, as we have said, set to music by Virginia Gabriel, and are, one and all, among the most successful and beautiful of any which have come under our notice. Lady John Manners is indeed a gifted "Mistress of Song," and the spirit of her sweetly pretty words has been charmingly caught and rendered vastly effective and telling by Virginia Gabriel. We know nothing so touchingly expressed both in words and in melody as "In future years;" it is just what two such lofty and gifted minds as those of its fair producers would, in their happiest and most inspired moments, give to the world. The selection before us is one that *ought* to be secured by every lover of good and faultless music and song, and we strongly advise our friends to add them, as beyond praise, to their repertories. They can, we are happy to add,

be procured direct, by post, from Mr. Morley, or through any music-seller. We emphatically say to our friends—"at once procure the six songs we have just enumerated"—they will be *lasting* favourites.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### THE NADAULD FAMILY.

IN connection with the notice of the family of Nadauld, which appeared in the "RELIQUARY," Vol X., pp. 116—18; and the memoir of Thomas Brushfield in the present number, we give the following copies of their gravestone inscriptions in Ashford-in-the-Water churchyard:—

#### Sacred to the Memory

of <b>PETER NADAULD,</b> late of Ashford, Surgeon, who departed this life the 27th of July, 1788, aged 53 years.  Also <b>MARGARET</b> , his wife, who departed this life the 11th day of April, 1780, aged 91 years.  Also <b>RICHARD</b> , and <b>ELIZABETH</b> , son and daughter of the above Peter and Margaret Nadauld; Richard departed this life the 13th of September, 1786, aged 56 years. Elizabeth departed this life the 23 of October, 1794, aged 70 years.	of The Rev. <b>THOMAS NADAULD</b> , son of Peter and Margaret Nadauld, late of Kilburn, in this County, who departed this life, the 9th of November, 1807, aged 80 years.  Also of <b>ELIZABETH</b> , Wife of the aforesaid Rev. Thomas Nadauld, who departed this life, November the 13th, 1824, aged 82 years.
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#### Sacred

#### to the memory of

**RICHARD**,  
Son of Thomas and Elizabeth  
Nadauld, of Kilburn,  
who died 23 February, 1835,  
aged 67 years.

#### Also of

**MARGARET**, second daughter of the  
Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth  
Nadauld, and sister to the above  
Richard Nadauld,  
who died September 20th, 1840,  
aged 73 years.

#### Also of

**MARY**,  
fourth daughter of the above  
Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth Nadauld,  
who died December 25, 1857,  
aged 81 years.

#### In memory of

**MARY ANN**, the wife of  
Joseph Blackden Brushfield,  
born July 19th, 1806,  
died May 19, 1835.

If the life be right;  
When this world's pains are o'er  
true bliss begins—

Also of the above-named  
**JOSEPH BLACKDEN BRUSHFIELD**,  
who died Aug<sup>t</sup>. 29th, 1849,  
aged 48 years.

**A DERBYSHIRE "WEDDING SERMON" ON THE MARRIAGE OF SIR JOHN STANHOPE AND OLIVE BERESFORD IN 1607.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

DEAR SIR.—I happen to have a copy of a "Wedding Sermon" preached in Derbyshire in 1607, and not having seen any account of it elsewhere, I am sending a note of it to the "RELIQUARY," a journal so devoted to all and everything connected with Derbyshire. The following is an exact copy of the title-page.

"A Wedding Sermon Preached At Bent'ey in Darby-shire, vpon Michaelmasse day last past Anno Domini. 1607. Wherein is set forth the Bond and Preseruation. 1. The spirituall coniunction betwixt God and man. 2. The Corporall marriage betwixt man and woman. 3. The neighbourly societie betwixt man and man. By R. Abbot. Doctor of Diuinite. Printed at London by N. O. for Roger Jackson dwelling in Fleetstreet neeres to the great Conduit. 1603." The book is a very small octavo, pp. 67, besides three leaves of Title and Epistle unpaged. It is dedicated "To the right worshipfull Sir John Stanhope, Knight, the Father of the bridegroome Knight, my most louing and good Patron." This "Epistole Dedicatore" occupies two leaves, and then follows the sermon with the following heading, "A Wedding Sermon preached at the mariage of Sir John Stanhope, Knight, second son to the right worshipfull Sir John Stanhope, Knight, of Elaston in the same County, to Mistres Olieue Berrisford, now the Ladie Olieue Stanhope, sole daughter and heire to Master Edward Berrisford of Berrisford Esquire. Amos 3. 3. *Can two walke together, except they bee agreed?*"

Sir John Stanhope was the ancestor of the Earls of Harrington, and "Mistres Olieue Berrisford" was his first wife. Their daughter Olive was heir to her mother, and married Charles Cotton, whose son was the celebrated Charles Cotton of Beresford, co. Stafford, and of Bentley, co. of Derby, so well known as the friend of Izaak Walton.

The preacher of this admirable sermon was Robert Abbott, D.D., elder brother of Archbishop Abbott. Born at Guildford, 1560. Educated at Guildford School, and chosen Scholar of Balliol Coll., Oxford, 1575. Elected Fellow, 1581. Rector of All Saints, Worcester, 1588. Soon after, presented to the rich living of Bingham (according to Wood, "by the favour of John Stanhope Esquire"). Master of Balliol, 1609. Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, 1612. Bishop of Salisbury, 1615. Died, 1617. This learned prelate, who was considered one of the first polemical divines of the age, published several controversial works, a list of which, and an account of his life will be found in Wood's *Athenæa*.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE W. NAPIER.

Merchistoun, Alderley Edge, Cheshire,

**THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF CHURCH VESTMENTS.**

IN my article under the above heading in the last number of the "RELIQUARY" the following errors occur, which I desire now to correct.

W. F. HOBSON.

Page 147, for ἑξοχῆν read ἑξοχὴν.

,, 148, and throughout for διπλοῖς ἐπωμῖς read διπλοῖς ἐπωμῖς.

,, , line 13, for "more than," read "some."

,, , 23, omit inverted commas.

,, , 35, a fresh line after the word "garments."

,, , 47—49, read, "Even Milton (who is an authority precious to Dr. Stanley for his "Splendid Invective against the English Clergy.")"

,, 149, line 5, for "stuff" read "staff."

,, 149, note, for "thoughtful and learned," read "thoughtful."

,, 150, for λογέτον read λογεῖον.

,, 151, note, for "præstingens" read "præstringens."

,, 152, line 21, for "handsome" read "handsomer," and for "mundiorum" read

"mundioreni."

,, , 23, for candida read candidā.

,, , 38, for seciderit read ceciderit.

,, , 40, for præcipiat read praecipiat, and a; after *Sacerdotibus*.

,, , 41, for vita read vitâ.

Throughout, for Phœnolion, Phœnolin, Phœlone, Phœnole, read Phœnolion, Phœlones, and Phœnoles.

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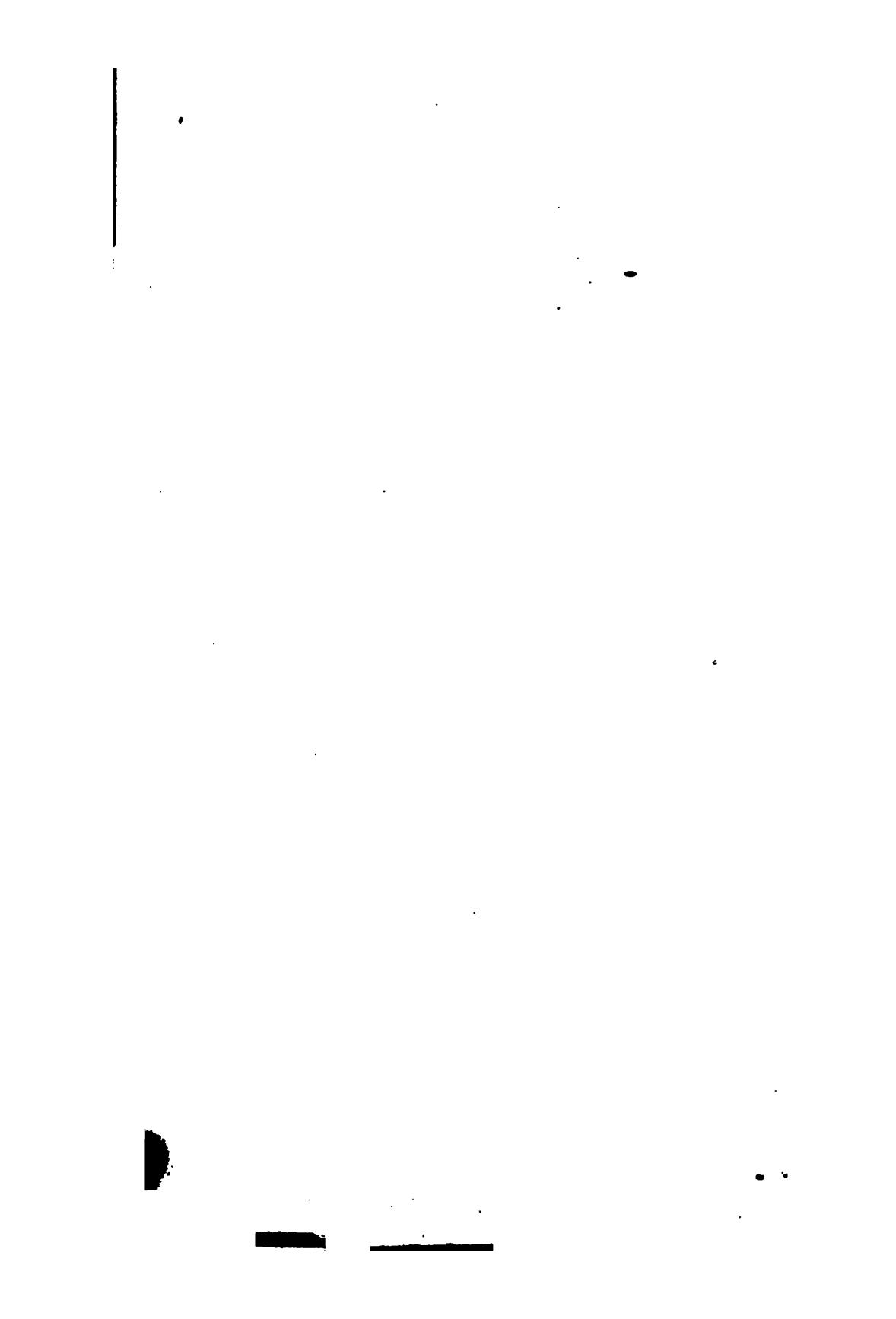
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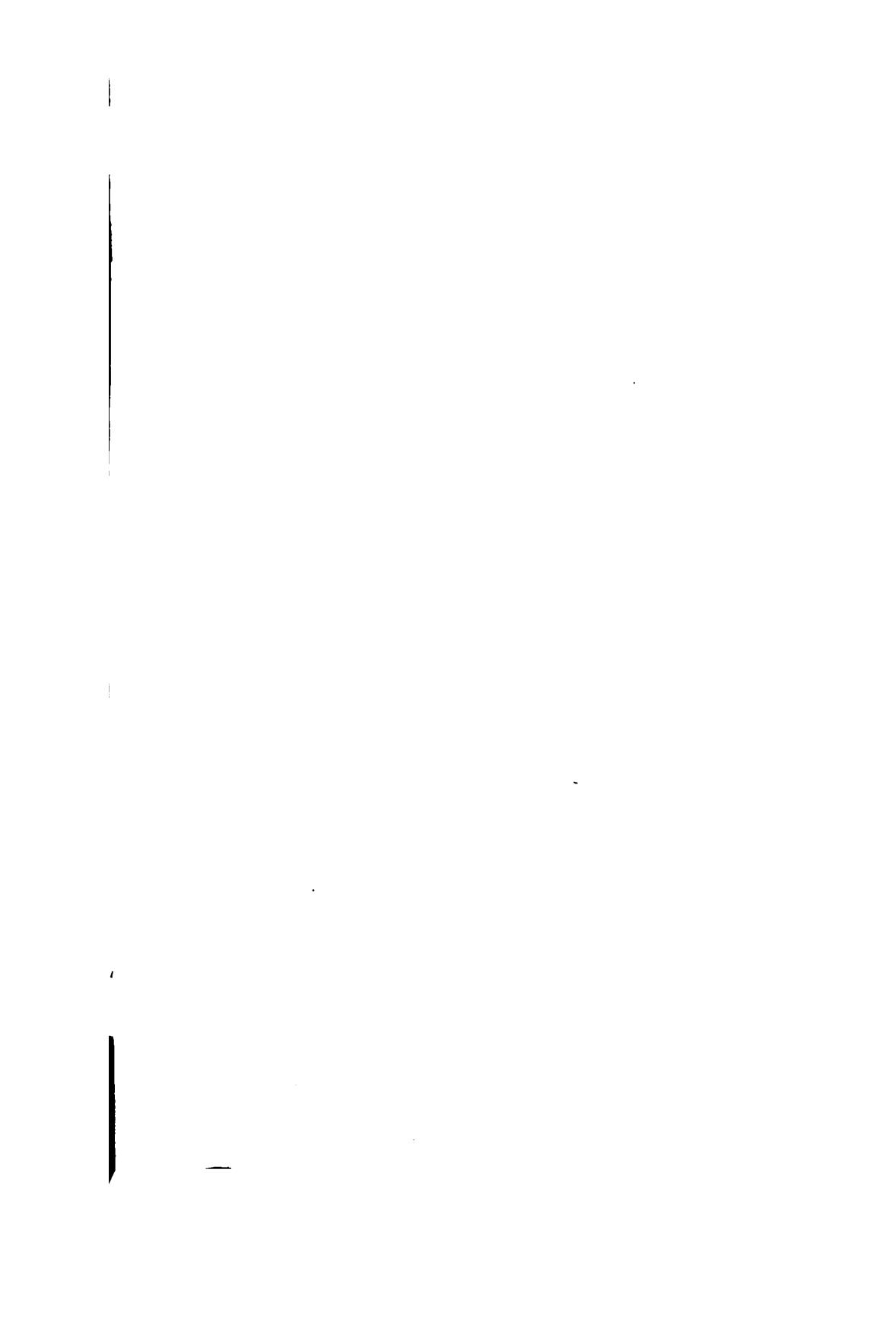












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